

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.'S STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 1.

J. A. GREEN & E. B. OSBORNE,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS to be paid at the commencement—
TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS at the expiration
of three months—
TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY
CENTS at the end of six months—and THREE DOL-
LARS at the end of the year.

All payments conspicuously and correctly inserted
for the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the
editors, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive
pay and to obtain subscriptions.

Dr. W. B. DUGGAN, Jr. Quincy Railway.
JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Milton.
CHARLES BRECK, Weymouth.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, South Scituate.
Hon. S. A. TURNER, Lynn.
E. T. FOOG, New-York City,
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, 141, Nassau St.
FREEMAN HUNT, J. P. CALLENDER.

MISCELLANY.

THE CONSTANT VENETIAN.

The morning of that costly pageant, the bridal of the Adriatic, had arrived—the dark canals of Venice were deserted, and the whole population of the city were gliding over the sea. The ocean breezes were soft and refreshing. The banners of the gondolas fluttered gaily in the air; and all was blithe and beautiful. Near the state vessel of the Doge, floated the barge of the Duke de Faurint, one of Italy's proudest and most respected nobles: but the eye of the multitude was not turned to him; his daughter—the last remaining prop of his house—the beautiful Rosline—the bright flower of the republican states—occupied the undivided attention of those around her.

Rosline was, at this period, entering her eighteenth year—the time when the females of the south possess that peculiar beauty, which unites the vivid loveliness of youth with the mature grace of womanhood; hers were the true Italian embellishments: the vermilion lips; the clear brown cheek, over which the damask tinge rested; the dark flashing eyes, bespeaking a heart formed for devoted love, mingled with an enchanting maiden delicacy, to which often the Venetian females are strangers—these were the few gems of worth an observer could at first discover; the remainder glittered in the soul's casket. But Rosline's love—her first love—and what love is so fervent as that of youth? was given; and the heart's affection of one, whose vows were to her the world alone she could breathe, she received. Who then wondered that the beautiful girl gazed not on the scene before her—that the music's strain was unheard—and the showy spectacle was to her insipid? Surely, no one; the man who possessed her love was by her side—and, in his presence, the world's pleasure and the city's gaiety were tasteless. The youngest son of a noble British family, possessed of high personal and mental beauty, the inheritor of a relative's princely fortune, accepted to the hand of Rosline, and became her accepted lover—her betrothed husband.

On the sparkling bosom of the sea there now reigned an unbroken silence; the Doge pronounced the well known sentences, and the glittering ring fell; then the loud clarions, mingled with the shout of countless voices, rent the air; the assembled gondolas dispersed, and the living tide once more entered the city. The vows of attachment, the hurried accents of the Englishman, were again listened to, and prolonged—until the gilded barge arrived at the marble steps of the duke's palace.

The entertainment given that evening by the Duke, exceeded in splendor and magnificence the banquet of the Doge on the preceding morning. But amid the beautiful and noble females who graced the mansion, Rosline shone conspicuous; wandering with her lover through the long colonnades, in which a dim twilight reigned; or, encircled by his arm, and mingling in the festive dance, she was alike in an earthly paradise. But, alas! it was doomed to be transient, fleeting, and decaying!

The clock of St. Mark tolled the third hour of morning ere the guests departed; Steinford pressed the lip of his Rosline once more, and repeated the lengthened adieu; ever and anon casting a lingering glance as she crossed the threshold to her own apartments.

It was at that moment a messenger arrived at the palace, bearing a letter for the Englishman, which he said required his immediate perusal; it was from his native isle, from his brother; in it he said their father lay on his death-bed, and desired to see his last born before life was ended; the letter concluded with an earnest wish for Steinford's instant return to England.

With the speed of lightning he placed the packet in his bosom, and strode across the gallery, leaving the courier alone, and surprised at his vehemence. His frantic entreaty of their parting excited deep terror in the breast of Rosline, as he entered her apartment. No lamp burned in the room, and the faint rosy tinge which gleamed in the east, threw a pleasing light on the snowy pillars and silken draperies.

'Dearest Rosline, we must part,' he repeated in a trembling tone; 'but I will return again.'

'Never, never,' said Rosline, in a low whisper; 'Steinford, I know full well the character of your northern men; here, I hold you in a silken chain; there its links will sever—absence annuls the strongest tie of love.'

QUINCY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

Rosline, dearest Rosline,' he returned, 'if you value my future peace of mind, talk not in such a strain. Can you distrust my attachment?'—and he pressed her to his heart as he spoke—'may you be avenged if I forsake you! Sweet one, doubt not my truth.'

'Henry, exclaimed Rosline, disengaging herself from his embrace, 'the original of this' (and she drew from her bosom his picture) 'shall never cease to occupy my heart. Life itself shall fail to animate my frame, before my love for thee shall be quenched.'

'Holy Mary!' she continued, bending before the image of the Virgin, 'register, my vow. And now, Steinford,' she added, 'look on this scene once again; morning has crimsoned the ocean, and the fresh air waves the orange boughs in the balcony. When in Britain, if perchance you see yon glorious luminary rise above your northern hills, say, will you remember Rosline? will one thought be here?'

'One thought!' said Steinford reproachfully, 'will not this spot engross all? My daily fancies—my nightly dreams—all, all will be of thee. You wrong me; by my life you wrong me, Rosline.'

'Saint Agnes grant I may,' she returned, 'but my nurse, in days of old, bid me beware of English love; she used to say, the climate of the south fostered the passions of the Italians; and that where the sky was ever cloudless, the heart would be ever fickle. You think me silly; but when a child, these words sank deep into my breast. Now to rest, Henry—I will prepare your repast before you leave me—and she bent her head to hide the warm tears which fell rapidly.

'There will be no rest this day for me,' said Steinford; 'in an hour I shall be on my road; therefore my farewell must be brief. Rosline, you will see me again at Venice—then, he added, in a fond whisper, 'we part no more.'

But the separation did not appear to affect the maiden sensibly; she repeated in an eager tone, 'An hour, dost thou say? Wilt thou promise me to remain one hour longer here?'

'Surely, surely, dearest,' was the reply; 'I promise you; your father, Rosline—I must seek him ere I depart. Once more, farewell,' and he clasped her to his heart again and again—then left her; no sigh, no cry of agony burst from the lips of Rosline; the door closed, and he was gone.

The travels of one in haste to regain his native land, are generally void of interest; so it was with Steinford's; his journey exhibited little variety, and he arrived at the castle of his father, in safety, but too late. The last sigh of his parent had been breathed—the last prayer for his welfare had been murmur— and the senseless form was laid in its narrow bed, there to meet corruption.

The dreadful uncertainty, the feverish impatience, of him who endeavors to hope the best, yet dreads to hear the confirmation of his fears, generally produces intense grief, when the fatal truth is known. Henry's sorrow was therefore deep, though unavailing, and he asked if happiness would ever belong to him: his heart at that moment answered, No. But what does not time accomplish?

The keen edge of affliction is destroyed; the moistened eye is dried; and the wounded heart is healed. Thus, then, it is through life. When the bosom is surcharged with misery, it is then obdurate to the voice of comfort; let a few months pass, and he who had before turned away, will listen with avidity. So it was with Steinford—the young recluse again mingled in society, and the laugh of gaiety again played upon his lips.

And where now was Rosline? Truly, it must be said, if she was thought of, it was casually:—if her devoted attachment was remembered, it was only as a pleasant dream—delightful vision from which the sleeper awoke to dread realities.

But what had caused this change? what had turned Steinford's affections from one to whom he had sworn everlasting allegiance? one, in whose breast he would never, never be forgotten? The world had caused it. The voice of flattery had been poured in the ear of the rich and handsome Steinford: the eye of an English maiden had beamed on him—and Rosline was forgotten.

It is not that the heart of man is informed to centre its affections on one object, and that one alone; but it is the desire, the propensity, if I may so term it, of fettering the affections of many—of leading crowds in their chains—dealing life or death, by smiles or frowns.

During this time the conscience of Henry did not slumber—and, when it reproached him, he would mingle in the dissipations of the city, and speed to the haunts of the profligate. A young Italian had constantly attended him, whether it was to the courtly feast, or the noisy revel; though it was evident that he was ill at ease in Britain. Those who regarded the melancholy of the boy, would fain have persuaded Steinford to send him again to his native land; no feeling of pity instigated them; they liked not the presence of 'the familiar' as he was termed; at their nightly orgies his scornful smile told of his contempt, and again his tearful eye spoke of sorrow for his master.

One night, one eventful night, when, after a crowded ball, Henry conducted a lady, to whom it was said he was to be united, to her equipage, he motioned the Italian to approach—'The lady's carriage,' he exclaimed; 'seek for it, Julio; thou must have him for thy page,' he continued, addressing his companion; but the boy started forward.

'Nay, nay, it cannot be,' he remarked tremulously, 'I am no hireling to be transferred a' will,' and the deep flush on his hitherto pallid cheek bespoke his determination.

'Back, back, boy,' said Steinford, in a tone of anger, thrusting him aside; 'you are unmindful of your station.'

As he spoke, the countenance of Julio altered; and the crimson blood waxed faint; the flashing eye beamed not; the curled lip became still—he would have spoken—but, with a half-suspected sigh, he turned away to his errand.

'Tis a strange boy,' again spoke Steinford; 'I met him at a post-house near Venice, where he told me a lamentable story of his love; and mingling his tale with well-timed flattery, induced me to engage him.' The carriage of Lady Caroline M— was, at this moment, announced; presently it was gone, and Henry departed. To a gambling house in — he proceeded; he was now become an adept in fashionable vice, and 'Steinford, the gamester,' was his usual appellation.

Those who have witnessed the haggard look,

the convulsive laugh, the eager impatience, at

the fall of the dice, can alone paint the scene

which presented itself to the gaze of Steinford;

but he heeded it not, and soon was engaged in

the game—the stake was large—many thou-

sands; he threw and won. Infuriated at his

loss, Henry's antagonist threw again, and again

lost. Then it was that the frenzied beggar ut-

tered a maniac yell, as he exclaimed, wildly.

'My wife—my children—all, all are ruined—I

will not be unrevenged!' and, with frightful

vehement, he hurled a lamp which stood near

his more fortunate adversary. But the blow

was not doomed to descend on him; the boy,

Julio, had entered unobserved; on him the

vengeful missile fell—the dark-haired page re-

ceived the blow.

Noble boy, my life has been preserved by

thee!' exclaimed Steinford, as he received the

senseless form of the page in his arms. 'He

does not faint,' he continued, in a tone of alarm,

'Air, air, let him have air—it is only a swoon.'

With speed the still lifeless form of Julio

was borne to an open window. Steinford tore

from his head a black fillet, which the boy said

concealed a wound; scar there was none; but

on his snowy temple there appeared a deep

gash, from which no blood issued.

I felt so interested in his relation of the causes

of the burnings, that I asked him to describe to me the particulars of his misfortunes at the time.

It is a difficult thing, sir, to describe, but I

will do my best to make your time pass pleasan-

tly. We were sound asleep one night, in a cabin

about a hundred miles from this, when about two hours before day, the snorting of the

horses and lowing of the cattle which I had

ranging in the woods suddenly awakened us.

I took my rifle, and went to the door to see

what beast had caused the hubbub, when I was

struck by the glare of light reflected on all the

trees before me, as far as I could see through

the woods. My horses were leaping about,

snorting loudly, and the cattle ran among them

with their tails raised straight over their backs.

On going to the back of the house, I plainly

heard the crackling made by the burning brush-

wood, and saw the flames coming towards me

in a far extended line. I ran to the house, told

my wife to dress herself and the child, as quickly as possible, and take the little money

we had, while I managed to catch and saddle

the two best horses. All this was done in a

very short time, for I guessed that every mo-

ment was precious to us.

We then mounted and made off from the

fire. My wife, who is an excellent rider, stuck

close to me; my daughter, who was then a

small child, I took in one arm. When rousing

off, as I said, I looked back and saw the fright-

ful blaze was close upon us, and had already

laid hold of the house. By good luck, there

was a horn attached to my hunting-clothes, and

I blew it, to bring after us; if possible, the re-

mainder of my live stock, as well as the dogs.

The cattle followed for awhile; but, after an

hour had elapsed, they all ran as if mad through

the woods, and that, sir, was the last of them.

My dogs, too, although at all other times ex-

tremely tractable, ran after the deer that in

bodies sprung before us, as if fully aware of the

death that was so rapidly approaching.

We heard blasts from the horns of our neigh-

bors, as we proceeded, and knew that they were

in the same predicament. Intent on striving to

the utmost to preserve our lives, I thought of a

large lake some miles off, which might possibly

check the flames; and, urging my wife to whip

up her horse, we set off at full speed, making

the best way we could over the fallen trees and

the brush heaps, which lay like so

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1837.

TO OUR PATRONS.

A specimen of the Quincy Patriot is herewith presented to the consideration of a liberal and enlightened public. The present number, however, is intended rather to develop the plan and prescribe the course of the paper than to foreshow its ordinary external appearance or fully indicate the quality of its future contents. So far, then, as the design and object of the enterprise are considered, the sheet now issued speaks for itself; but with respect to the matter that may hereafter occupy its columns, the editors promise increased efforts in proportion to the favor with which their labors may be regarded.

Considering the diffusion of information as among the primary means of preserving our thriving republic from ruin and dissolution, every project tending to place such means within the reach of all classes of citizens and designed to inspire throughout the whole community a taste for reading, cannot but receive the friendly offices of all who wish well to our institutions. The very moderate cost at which this journal is afforded to subscribers, will, we are assured, command for it an extensive patronage; and the impartial course to be pursued in relation to the ordinary and exciting topics of the day, will commend to the favorable notice of all who desire accurate information respecting passing events, and wish to erect just opinions upon a foundation of facts.

It is intended to furnish the readers of this journal with as much material for study and preservation, independent of advertisements, as is usually found in weekly newspapers. In our original articles, we shall endeavor to contemplate things as they are, and as they ought to be, without conflicting with the honest opinions of any reasonable being or wandering into the interminable labyrinth of controversy—striving to advocate truth—to inculcate virtue and piety—and to promote knowledge. In our selections, the grand purpose will be to offer what is worth perusing and remembering, rather than what is merely novel and fleeting—combining, however, as far as consistent, the agreeable with the useful—sprinkling a spice of innocent amusement with the fundamentals of instruction—so that the gay and the sedate may be alike allured and satisfied.

We do not enter upon our undertaking with any very high-raised expectations. The golden days of our profession have gone by, and if there is any class of the community to whom the sentence pronounced upon the transgressors in Eden peculiarly applies, it is the printer. We would, however, indulge the belief, that by an assiduous attention to our business and an earnest endeavor to make the best use of the means afforded us, we shall be enabled to furnish an acceptable weekly offering, and that an enterprising and growing community, among whom is the chosen scene of our labors and our hopes, will reward us with a liberal patronage.

KINDNESS.

There are periods in the life of every individual when he is made peculiarly sensible of his intimate dependence on his fellow-beings for his comfort and convenience. In his prosperous moments, when all things wear a smiling aspect, and life is all-sufficient in itself for his happiness, he may wrap himself in the mantle of selfishness, and forget, or pretend to doubt, that we are mutual dependents on each other. But let misfortune, or sorrow, or sickness, or any of the calamities of life, come upon him, and his heart yearns for, and thrills at, the voice of sympathy.

This law of our nature is also recognized in the lesser difficulties and perplexities of life. There are moods of mind when the slightest obstacles can disconcert us, and we are ready to despair at hindrances, which in our happier moments would furnish no serious impediments. At such a time, it is the peculiar office of kindness to remove depression of spirit, and strengthen and encourage the desponding heart.

We would take this opportunity to tender our thanks to all who have extended to us a helping hand in the commencement of our journal. Whatever may be the result of the undertaking, we trust we shall ever hold in grateful remembrance the many favors we have received, which, however trifling they may be considered by the generosity which prompted to their performance, are much, very much, in the regard of the recipients.

ADVERTISING, COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

As a medium of advertising, our paper commands itself to the notice of the business part of this community. Our circulation in this town alone is upwards of three hundred, and the prospect of its favorable reception in the neighboring towns is already encouraging.

Our columns will be open to the favors of correspondents, and to the fair and dignified discussion of any subject which may be deemed interesting to our patrons.

The difficulties attendant on the getting together of an office—and the want of an exchange for wherein to exercise the scissors editorial, with other nameless inconveniences, must furnish an excuse, if any is needed, not only for the delay of our publication, but for any deficiency in the matter of news.

We have inserted on our first page an article, from the pen of Audubon, entitled "Burning of the Forests." It is an interesting and affecting description of one of the many sufferings endured by the pioneers in the settlement of our country. Similar events, though of rare occurrence, are not yet entirely unknown.

NOTICE.

We forward this number of our paper to many individuals who belong or have formerly resided in this place, and to a few others, with the hope that they may so far approve of our enterprise as to be induced to extend their patronage. Those who retain this number will be added to our list as subscribers, and such as do not wish to be so considered, will please return it, by mail, if otherwise, to this office.

OUR SECOND SHEET.

The first number of the paper is issued in advance of the date it bears. We have thus anticipated the time in order to complete our arrangements, and that the date and subscriptions of our journal might correspond. The second number will appear on the fourteenth of January, and be regularly continued on each succeeding Saturday.

GRANITE.

It is but a few years since that Granite, or more properly speaking, Sénite, first attracted general notice as an article of great beauty and utility in building. Although Granite is abundant in Massachusetts, the very coarse varieties which are found in some sections of the state, do by no means furnish a good building stone; indeed some of them hardly serve for common walls. Much of the Granite in the vicinity of Connecticut river is of this description, as also a considerable portion of the range which extends from Southborough to Andover, particularly along its northwestern limits. "Most of the Granite," says Professor Hitchcock, "in the eastern part of the state, is of so firm a texture as to answer admirably well for architectural and other economical purposes. This indestructible article extends its ledges around Boston in a curvilinear direction, at the distance of fifteen or twenty miles. From Cohasset to Milton, on the southern extremity of the curve, and from Cape Ann to Salem, on the north, we have the finest quality of Granite." This distinguished geologist admits that the Quincy Granite is superior in quality to all others. Already are Boston and New York as much noted for their magnificent structures, from the rude hills of their flourishing town, as the metropolis of the Russian empire is for the stone of the Autocrat. Our ledges may be compared to a vast capital at interest, which annually pours in among the inhabitants a liberal income. Every new avenue, and every facility of communication, to these ledges, particularly if their course is directed to the centre of the town, is adding so much to the prosperity of Quincy. Lumber is growing rapidly scarcer, and consequently higher, the effect of which will be, to bring our commodity into more general use, and cause the tide of wealth to flow in among us. The prospects are unclouded in brightness, that as a town, Quincy must grow and flourish, ere one generation has passed, until it will rank second to none but Lowell, with the inland towns of Massachusetts, in enterprise, wealth and population. We shall resume the subject again.

THE SEASON.

The approach of Winter is too often made a source of anxiety and dread. His presence is endured with reluctance—he is regarded as an unwelcome visitor—and few there are who are willing to crown him

—king of intimate delights.
Fire-side enjoyments, home-born happiness,
And all the comforts that the lowly roof
Of undisturbed retirement, and the hours
Of long uninterrupted evening know.'

And yet to such a distinction he has a rightful claim. He compensates the shortening of the day—

—with added hours
Of social converse and instructive ease,
And gathering, at short notice, in one group,
The family dispersed, and fixing thought,
Not less delighted by daylight and its cares.

He gives to Nature a Sabbath-like repose, and furnishes to the mind of man new sources of instruction and delight, and of gratitude to the Ruler of the Seasons. Copper's "Winter Evening," from which we have taken the preceding extract, is beautifully descriptive of some of the peculiar privileges of the present season:—

"The poet's or historian's page, by one
Made vocal for the amusement of the rest;
The sprightly lyre, whose treasure of sweet sounds
The touch from many a trembling chord shakes out;
And the clear voice symphonous, yet distinct,

And in the charming strife triumphant still;
Beguile the night, and set a keener edge
On female industry: the threaded steel
Flies swiftly, and with the task proceeds.

Discourse ensues on trivial topics, not half,

Not half with a strain from the play

Of fancy, or proclaims the sound of mirth;

Nor do we madly, like an impious world;

Who doth religion frenzied, and the God,

That made them, an intruder on their joys,

Start at his awful name, or deem his praise

A jarring note. Themes of a grave tone,

Exciting oft our gratitude and love,

While we review with memory's pointing wand,

That calls the past to our exact review,

The dangers we have 'scaped, the broken snare,

The disappointed fate, deliverance found

Unlooked for, life preserved and peace restored,

Fruits of omnipotent eternal love."

In Philadelphia, the people have resolved in public meetings that they will stand out, and that they will not use butter at the enormously high prices lately demanded; and the consequence is, that at the last dates the holders had to carry their butter home—they could not get twenty-five cents.

ECCLESIASTICAL. A Baptist Society has recently been formed in this town (Neponset). We understand that divine service is regularly performed in Cushing's Hall, and that the meetings are well attended. The society has no settled pastor.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. We are informed that a Female Anti-Slavery Society has lately been organized in Dorchester, consisting of ninety members.

May the smiles of heaven rest upon all the philanthropic exertions which they may make, consistently with a due regard for their own station and individual rights, for the welfare of the oppressed African.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. We are informed that a Female Anti-Slavery Society has lately been organized in Dorchester, consisting of ninety members.

May the smiles of heaven rest upon all the philanthropic exertions which they may make, consistently with a due regard for their own station and individual rights, for the welfare of the oppressed African.

DIVIDEND. At a meeting of the Directors of the Hingham and Quincy Bridge and Turnpike Corporation it was agreed to declare a dividend of ten dollars on a share—the largest ever divided.

COMMONWEALTH VS. JOHN WHEELER. At the Court of Common Pleas, which commenced its session in Dedham, on the 19th inst. John Wheeler was indicted for stealing divers goods from Silas Hall and John P. Holmes of this town. Some of the goods were found in a house in Boston, where the defendant had his quarters, and no reasonable doubt seemed to be possible, whether the defendant carried the goods to that place. As he did not explain, nor attempt to explain, how he acquired the property, he was found guilty by the jury, and sentenced by the court to two years hard labor in the State Prison. The same individual was indicted for stealing goods at Dorchester, four days after the theft in this town; he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years confinement in the State Prison. He is said to have been released, not long since, from the Sing Sing Penitentiary, in New York.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

The Governors of several of the states have called

upon their respective Legislatures to decide relative to their portion of the surplus revenue, which is about to be distributed. Ohio and Connecticut have decided

upon the application of their portion for the support of common schools. Some states are for keeping it funded in a tangible shape, so that it may be available at any moment, should the Government again require it, as the only condition upon which they receive it, is that when demanded it shall be returned. Congress, however, can always call for as much money as it judges is needed for the support of Government, and the people must furnish it to the extent required. "If the whole surplus should be recalled, and twice as much more, the States must comply. But if peace continues, such is the flourishing condition of our national finances, that there is more likely to be a repetition than a deficiency, for all the wants of the Government; plethora is more to be guarded against than fever. We ought therefore to take it for granted, that the surplus will not be wanted nor demanded."

NORFOLK SENATORS. From the official returns it appears that Mr. Blake, who was supported by the Antimasonic and Van Buren parties, has lost his election to the Senate, from this county, by one hundred and eleven votes. Mr. French, Whig, who has eighty-four votes less from the people, and Mr. Blake will be the candidates from which the Senate will make a choice.

CAUTION TO PROFANE SWEARING. The Mayor of Philadelphia sentenced an individual to one hundred and forty-four hours imprisonment in the Moyamensing Prison for drunkenness and profane swearing. Some are disposed to entrust it to the banks for safe keeping, with the expectation that they will loan

it out to individuals, and thus release the pressure in the money market, but would this expectation ever be realized?

There is another class of the people—a very extensive and intelligent class—who are in favor of its immediate distribution among the several towns and cities of the state, do by no means furnish a good building stone; indeed some of them hardly serve for common walls. Much of the Granite in the vicinity of Connecticut river is of this description, as also a considerable portion of the range which extends from Southborough to Andover, particularly along its northwestern limits. "Most of the Granite," says Professor Hitchcock, "in the eastern part of the state, is of so firm a texture as to answer admirably well for architectural and other economical purposes. This indestructible article extends its ledges around Boston in a curvilinear direction, at the distance of fifteen or twenty miles. From Cohasset to Milton, on the southern extremity of the curve, and from Cape Ann to Salem, on the north, we have the finest quality of Granite." This distinguished geologist admits that the Quincy Granite is superior in quality to all others. Already are Boston and New York as much noted for their magnificent structures, from the rude hills of their flourishing town, as the metropolis of the Russian empire is for the stone of the Autocrat. Our ledges may be compared to a vast capital at interest, which annually pours in among the inhabitants a liberal income. Every new avenue, and every facility of communication, to these ledges, particularly if their course is directed to the centre of the town, is adding so much to the prosperity of Quincy. Lumber is growing rapidly scarcer, and consequently higher, the effect of which will be, to bring our commodity into more general use, and cause the tide of wealth to flow in among us. The prospects are unclouded in brightness, that as a town, Quincy must grow and flourish, ere one generation has passed, until it will rank second to none but Lowell, with the inland towns of Massachusetts, in enterprise, wealth and population. We shall resume the subject again.

NEWSPAPERS. The publishers of the newspapers in Springfield and Northampton, at a meeting recently held by them, have agreed, in consequence of the high prices of the necessities of life, to add to their subscription price twenty-five cents; and the Richmond (Va.) Whig, has raised its price of advertising, for the same reason. This is certainly right—though there are few presses who have the courage to follow the example. While every other trade is advancing its prices, the printer seems to look for no improvement, as though he received a fair compensation for his labors. This is not the case—no trade is so poorly paid. It is encouraging to see the adoption of such measures by newspaper publishers, though, as an offset, others nearer home are throwing their wares into the market for little or nothing.

TEXAS. The President has at length transmitted to Congress his views in relation to the independence of Texas. The message makes about a column, and meets with the favor of a majority of all parts. It recommends suspension of action, until the lapse of time shall have shown whether or not the Texans are able to support themselves as an independent government. It requests Congress to consider that at the present time there is a great disparity between the physical force of Mexico and Texas; and until the affair has been finally and decidedly settled between them, a recognition of the latter should be considered as a proof of unfriendly feeling towards the former. It has always been the policy of the United States to refrain from acknowledging the independence of seceding powers until long after that question has been settled between the parties themselves. It is true the Mexican army has been expelled, and the former President has been captured; but it is well known that the Mexicans under General Santa Anna are recovering their lost dominion; and under the circumstances, a recognition of the independence of Texas could not be regarded as consistent at the present time. A large number of copies were ordered to be printed in both Houses.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND TEXAS. The committee of the Senate of South Carolina, to whom was referred that portion of Gov. M'Duffie's message which relates to Texas, have, through their chairman, Gen. Hamilton, reported adverse to the views of the Governor and the report of the committee of the House. The report was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote.

TEXIAN BRIGADIER GENERAL. The Dedham Patriot states that Maj. L. W. Smith, of Walpole, has received the appointment of Brigadier General in the Texian army, with the privilege of appointing two Aids. The pay is to be 1400 dollars per year, and at the close of the war 1000 acres of land.

GOLD MINES. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer states that the extent of the gold mining operation in Virginia is such that by the middle of the coming summer the products of the mines will be at the rate of five hundred thousand dollars per annum.

FALL OF A CHURCH. The walls of the new Catholic Church, recently erected in Brooklyn, New York, were blown down on Wednesday evening last. The loss is estimated at twenty thousand dollars.

APPLES. It is said Apples are so plenty this year, in some parts of France, that the price of cider is not likely to exceed five (English) shillings the bushel.

PROBATE COURT. This Court will be held in Dedham next Tuesday.

JOURNAL OF NEWS.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE. On Saturday last, Elisha Waterman, a lad nine years of age, and son of Mr. Elisha Waterman, of this town, was drowned in Murdock's Pond. A younger brother had gone on to the pond and slid into a hole cut in the ice, when the unfortunate lad ran to his relief, and he also was hurried by the glare of the ice into the same hole. The mother being alarmed by another boy, ran to the assistance of her children, and succeeded in rescuing both bodies from the water, but in one the vital spark had fled. The other was with some difficulty resuscitated. —*Plymouth Memorial.*

NAHANT BANK. The Committee appointed by the stockholders to investigate the affairs of the Bank, report that the institution is perfectly solvent, and able to satisfy all in respect of the just demands in full. The principal causes of the present difficulty in the state of the Bank, are stated to have been the failure in the business of Messrs. Breed and Chase, one of whom was President and the other a Director. They recommend that the Bank should be continued, that its present officers should resign, and that a Board of nine Directors be chosen, with special instructions to conduct their business upon correct Banking principles.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER. We deeply regret to learn by Capt. Brooks, of the steamboat Santee, which arrived this morning from Volusia, that on Saturday last, 11th inst. about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the steam packet dolphin, Capt. Rudolph, off St. John's bar, stopped to take a pilot on board, and in the act of starting the engine, the boiler burst, and killed fifteen persons.

The steamboat Santee, being with three miles, immediately proceeded to the wreck, and took off the remains of the crew.—*Savannah Georgian.*

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY. RICHMOND, Va. Dec. 22. A daring and most extensive robbery was committed this morning, by cutting the trunks from the Lynchburg mail stage, about two miles from this city. One of the trunks contained \$50,000 in notes belonging to the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, and also \$70,000 in notes belonging to the Bank of Virginia—making \$120,000. All the trunks have been recovered unopened, except the one that contained the money, which has led to the supposition that the robbers not only knew that the notes were in the trunks, but also that the banks to whom they belonged contained the remittances. I have just seen the cashier of the Farmer's Bank, and he informed me that up to this hour (7 P. M.) no clue has been obtained to fix suspicion on any particular person. Enclosed I transmit to you the advertisement of the cashiers of the banks, offering a reward of \$5000 for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the crime, and the recovery of the money.

DISTRESSING. We regret to learn, by the arrival of the ship Brandt, at this port, yesterday, of the loss in the Mozambique Channel, in the month of June or July last, of Capt. Edward Howland, of Dartmouth, master of the ship Lalla Rookh, of this port, and Geo. Howland, (son of Stephen Howland,) 3d mate, and a boat's crew belonging to said ship. The only particulars that have come to hand, are as follows: The mate (William C. Swain) and second mate were absent chasing whales, for several hours, and on returning on board the ship, learnt from the shipkeeper that whales coming up near the ship soon after their leaving, Capt. Howland lowered his boat and fastened to a sperm whale, which was the last that was seen either of the unfortunate Captain or boat's crew. We have been unable to learn the names of the seamen which composed the boat's crew.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION. The Hampden, Mass. Whig, relates that a quantity of hay which had been put into a barn, in the town of Oss, about the beginning of August, spontaneously took fire and consumed a slow combustion, which probably went on for months. Mr. Root, the owner of the barn, had observed from day to day that his mow, where he had placed a quantity of green hay, well sprinkled with salt, was gradually sinking in the centre. Last week he climbed it and threw off a little hay from the top, when on a sudden, a stream of

POETRY.

Written for the Patriot.

TO AN ORPHAN.

Bereaved one—wherever I gaze
Upon that soiled face of thine,
I think—the' yet in childhood's day;
Thy spirit must its loss repine;
That melancholy brow and eye
Create conviction in my mind,
That deeply in thy memory
A mother's image is enshrined;
A wond'ry joy is missing now—
The blessing of a sunny smile—
And heating Time to Death deep blow.
Hath failed thy heart to reconile,
Perchance a soul though on him
The friendly mind with pain must dwell—
May it in vision sad to dim
The hopes that shun thy bosom swell;
But o'er his grave than cannot mourn,
As over hers who sleeps beside—
For better that he'd ne'er been born,
And well that he thus early died.

O is it not the deepest woe—
The crowning curse of drunkenness—
Thar it checks the feelings kindly flow,
The child and parent should possess—
That it damps the fond confiding love
Which gushes from the youthful breast,
And leaves it like a pinched dove,
In vain attempts to leave its nest;
And when the days of youth are fled,
And manhood comes to set its trace,
How many a virtuous heart has bled,
At a still reverend sire's disgrace.
But though this blight hath left them like
A green leaf from its birth place torn,
There beams o'er life's horizon break
The radiance of a brighter moon;
For now, fair flower, then circled art
By those whose ever watchful eye,
And freely sympathizing heart,
Almost maternal loss supply.

E. D. O.

THE MOTHER'S LOVE.

By Mrs. Sarah J. Hale.

There is no human love so pure,
So constant and so kind;
There is no love that doth endure
Like this within the mind.
Lightly a soft cheek presses hers,
The first and fond caress,
And through her thrilling bosom stirs
The mother's tenderness:
Now pile your gold as Andes high,
Unveil Golconde's mine,
But not for wealth that thrones might buy,
Would she her child resign.
And in her dearest life she lives,
His smiles her cares beguile;—
Ah! earth but few such pleasures gives
As the first conscious smile.
How still she sits beside his bed,
And watches o'er his rest!
And oft his little helpless head
She pillows on her breast.
Hark! comes the sound of danger nigh,—
She shrieks for him alone—
To pierce his heart the steel gleams high—
She sheaths it in her own!
In weal or woe, life, death, the same—
Born in her arms, or far away;
She guards his cradle or his bier—
Her kiss will ne'er betray;
For with her kisses mingle prayers—
A mother's heart must pray!
None but her God can know her cares,
And none but He repay.

ANECDOTES.

POTATOES When Addison became secretary of state, his old school mistress, being far advanced in years, grew very deaf. A friend who one day called upon her, told her that her little favorite was now a great man and a great writer. "Aye," said she, "I always knew that Joey was born to be a great man; he was a mighty clever boy, and a deal of pains I took with him; do you know that before he left me, he was very near as tall as I did but poor what has he written?" "Why, the Spectator, the Spectator!" "Speak a little louder, pray." "The eight volumes of the Spectator! Dear me! dear me! eight volumes about Potatoes! what could he find to say? But I always said Joey was a clever boy."

AMPUTATION. A French artillery-man, at Antwerp, was obliged to undergo amputation. Seeing the attendants carrying off his leg, he called out, "I say, come, give me back my shoe; I had only one pair, that will now make me two."

HANGING UP OF AN ARGUMENT. A man being capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, was, as usual, asked what he had to say, why the judgment of death should not be pronounced against him. "Say," replied he, "why I think the joke has been carried far enough already, and the less that is said about it, the better. If you please, sir, we'll drop the subject."

WORSE LUCK. "I hope Pat, you havn't broke your neck," says one Irish laborer to another the other morning, as he left from a drawing-room window into the street. "Worse than that," says poor Pat, getting up and scratching his head, "I've broke my beautiful pipe, that cost me half a dollar."

A SAFE BET. A very loquacious lady once offered to bet her husband fifty dollars, that she would not speak a word for a week. "Done," said the delighted spouse, staking the money; upon which the lady put it in her pocket, observing, very gravely, that she would secure it until the wager could be decided. "Zounds! madam!" cried the husband, "I've won it already." "Pooh! child," returned the lady, "you mistake the time: I mean the week after I'm buried!"

A MATERIAL DIFFERENCE. A man with a very long nose, meeting a friend who had a very small one, accosted him thus: "Why, Hal! a man might be looking in your face for a month, before he could discover the situation of your nose." "True, Tom!" replied Hal; "while in your face he'd discover nothing else."

NEWS. "What news to-day?" said a merchant to his friend, "What news?" responded the other, "nothing—only things grow better—people are getting on their legs again." "On their legs," said the first; "I don't see how you can make that out." "Why, yes," replied the other, "folks that used to ride, are obliged to walk now; is not that getting on their legs again?"

NOBLE EXTRACTION. Francis I., having asked Castellan, bishop of Orleans, whether he was of noble extraction: "Sire," replied he, "Noah had three sons in the ark, I cannot say from which of them I descended."

VARIETY.

SEAL. The Seal may be considered as holding the empire of the silent ocean. To this dignity he is entitled by his voice, his figure, and his intelligence, which render him so superior to the fishes, that they seem to belong to another order of beings. Though his economy be very different from that of our domestic animals, he is susceptible of a species of education. He is reared by putting him frequently in water. He is taught to give a salute with his head and voice. He, when called upon. His senses are equally acute with those of any quadruped; and these his sensations and intellect are equally active. Both are exhibited in the gentleness of his manners, his social disposition, his care for the female, his anxious attention to his offspring, and the expressive modulation of his voice. Besides, he enjoys advantages which are peculiar to him. He is neither afraid of cold nor heat. He lives indifferently, on herbs, fish, or flesh. He inhabits without inconvenience, water, land, or ice. When assistance is necessary, the seals understand and mutually help each other. The young distinguish their mother in the midst of a numerous troop. They know her voice; and when she calls, they always obey.

Lake Erie, from similar causes, is, also filling up. This sheet of water is two hundred and seventy miles in length, sixty in breadth, and two hundred fathoms in depth. It is gradually becoming shallower. Long Point, for example, has, in three years, gained more than three miles on the water. On its southern shore, various encroachments have been made in many places.

For instance, the distance above the mouth of Black River, the bank of the lake is low, and without rock. Thirteen years ago, the bank was generally sloping, with a wide beach; now the waves beat against a perpendicular bank, which, from continual abrasion, often falls off. From one to three rods in wide are worn away every year into the lake.

REMEDY AGAINST MOTHS. Take two cents worth of gum camphor, which strew over the bottom of the trunk, fill it with woollens, and tightly close it. This will effectually keep out all insects. Should it be disagreeable, an hours exposure to the air will dissipate the smell of camphor from the woollens.

MARRIAGE BROKERS. In Genoa there are marriage brokers, who have pocket-books filled with the names of marriageable girls of different classes, with notes of their figures, personal attractions, fortunes, etc. These brokers go about endeavoring to arrange connexions; and when they succeed, they get a commission of two or three per cent. upon the portion. Marriage at Genoa is quite a matter of calculation, generally settled by the parents or relatives, who, according to custom, pay a tinge of green, which varies as the fish changes its position. The bright silver color of the abdomen, and the varying tinge of gold green which runs along the sides, are eminently beautiful in the species; but are only to be seen to perfection when it is first taken out of the water, as death impairs the colors.

MILDEW IN WHEAT. When the grain is wet from rain or heavy fog, and there is no wind to shake off the water, sweep the field with a rope. To do this, if two persons take a rope of forty feet in length, and drag or swing it over the tops of the wheat.

CURE FOR CHAPPED LIPS. Dissolve a lump of beeswax in a small quantity of sweet oil, over a candle, let it cool, and it is ready for use. Rubbing it warm on the lips two or three times will effect a complete cure.

REMEDY AGAINST POISON. If poison be taken externally, there is not probably a house in the country which does not contain a remedy, it instantly administered. It is nothing more than two tea-spoonsful of made mustard, mixed in warm water. It acts as an instantaneous emetic, and is mild and safe.

WASP. The solitary wasp digs holes in the sand. In each hole she deposits an egg. But how is the worm, after it is hatched, to be nourished? Here the instinct of the mother merits attention. Though she feeds not upon flesh herself, and certainly knows not what an egg is, she nevertheless, by her loss that she cannot be matched with other animals, she collects ten or twelve green worms, which she piles one above another, rolls them up in a circular form, and fixes them in the hole in such a manner that they cannot move. When the wasp worm is hatched, it is amply stored with the food nature has destined for its support. The green worms are devoured in succession, and the number deposited is exactly proportioned to the time necessary for the growth and transformation of the wasp worm into a fly, when it issues from the hole, and is capable of procuring its own nourishment.

TOOTHACHE. A pill of opium and camphor, or a solution of camphor in oil of turpentine, put into the hollow of a carious tooth, affords almost immediate relief in the most violent cases of the toothache.

DEAS THE MIND. On Sunday morning, before going to church, what a dressing there is among all classes, and what a stir to appear gay and pleasing! It is quite sufficient for the great purposes of our existence to wash the outside of the platter. Curls may be arranged, fine tortoise shell combs fixed, sparkling earrings hung, splendid garments displayed, and yet perhaps the gay fair one's mind may be poisoned with conceit, troubled with rivalry, and kept on the torture by ignorance and vanity. Windsor soap does not wash out the stains of the heart; cologne water cannot throw a fragrance over an impure mind; nor will the rubies of Golconde dazzle the recording angel into a forgetfulness of filling up the leaves of the book of retribution. We content ourselves with appearing to be what we are not, instead of endeavoring to be what we appear.

USURP OR SALT TO PREVENT STAINS. If red wine, fruits, jams, etc. etc. be spilt on a table cloth, the anti-economical mode of removing them, is either to apply bleaching liquor at home—or if we are too idle, or too much occupied, or too careless about the matter, we give general directions to our laundress, and she either extracts the stains or not; as it may happen; and too often, if the former, it is done with so little caution, that the liquid is spilt where it is not required, and not being noticed, cannot be washed out; and the consequence is, that beautiful table-linen is frequently found with holes, that are perfectly unaccountable to the owners of them; and blame attaches, in consequence, to every one from the bleacher to the shopkeeper, when she alone is in fault. Bleaching liquors, very seldom required to be used in a family, if due attention is paid to a stain. The moment it is made, let salt (common table-salt) be rubbed on the spot *before it have time to dry*. The use of the salt is to keep it damp till the cloth is taken to the wash, when, without any further trouble or attention, it will entirely disappear by the usual process of washing. If the stain has had time to dry, the application of salt will too often fail in the effect intended; and then the use of bleaching liquor will probably be required. This, if cautiously rinsed from the linen, will not injure cotton or linen goods.

TO POLISH MAHOGANY TABLES. Grate very small a quarter of an ounce of white soap; put it into a new glazed earthen vessel with a pint of water; hold it over the fire till the soap is dissolved; then add the same quantity of white wax cut into small pieces, and three ounces of common wax. As soon as the whole is incorporated, it is fit for use. When used, clean the table well, dip a bit of flannel in the varnish when *warm*, and rub it on the table; let it stand a quarter of an hour, then apply a hard brush in all directions, and finish with a bit of clean dry flannel. This will produce a gloss like a mirror; and to those who dislike the smell of turpentine or oil, will be found very useful.

A GOOD RULE. A parent should never yield any thing to a child in consequence of its crying and teasing. If you give way to its importunities, it soon percieves its power, issues its commands in the shape of cries, tears, and clamorous entreaties; and the longer you wear the chains of the little despot, the more difficult will you find it to break them.

EFFECTS OF PERSEVERANCE. All the performances of human art, at which we look with praise or wonder, are instances of the irresistible force of perseverance. It is by this that the quarry becomes a pyramid, and that distant countries are united by canals. If a man were to compare the effect of a single stroke of the pickaxe, or of one impression of the spade, with the general design and last result, he would be overwhelmed by the sense of their disproportion; yet those petty operations, incessantly continued, in time surmount the greatest difficulties; and mountains are levelled and oceans bounded, by the slender force of human beings.

KNOWLEDGE. Knowledge is like the light of heaven, free, pleasant, and exhaustless; it invites to possestions, but admits of no pre-emption—no monopoly.

VALUE OF EDUCATION. Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress—no crime destroy—no enemy can alienate or enslave. At home a friend—in company an introduction—in solitude a consolation—and in society an ornament.

SINGULAR MONUMENT. The monument erected by Count Schimmelmann, near Copenhagen, is called the weeping eye. That nobleman's grief for the death of his wife was so excessive, that he caused a monument to be erected over a spring, and made the water spout from the eye, as a continual flood of tears—a symbol of his excessive grief—a token of his love.

GLASS WARE. It probably is not generally known that glass ware may be tempered so as not to be liable to crack when filled with hot water, by merely boiling it in water which should be cold when the glass is put into it, and then leaving it to cool gradually in the water. If the ware is to be exposed to a greater heat than that of boiling water, it should be tempered in oil.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

FILLING UP OF THE LAKES. Lake Superior is the largest body of fresh water in the known world, being four hundred and eighty miles in length, one hundred and sixty-one in breadth, about eleven hundred miles in circumference, and nine hundred fathoms in depth. Its waters are remarkable for their unrivaled transparency. About one thousand streams empty themselves into this lake, sweeping in sand, primitive boulders, stones, and drifts in the estuaries. A lignite formation, indeed, is said to be now in progress. Within a mile from the shore, the water is about seventy fathoms; within eight miles, one hundred and thirty-six fathoms. From the above causes, the lake is gradually filling up.

Lake Erie, from similar causes, is, also filling up.

This sheet of water is two hundred and seventy miles in length, sixty in breadth, and two hundred fathoms in depth. It is gradually becoming shallower.

Long Point, for example, has, in three years, gained more than three miles on the water.

It is gradually becoming shallower.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.'S STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 2.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

Wm. P. Blanchard

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING, near Neponset Bridge, in Dorchester.

Also—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms.

Save the pieces, and get your Furniture mended.

Dorchester, Jan. 7.

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazin of octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature, Education, as distinct from the forementioned branches, will not be neglected. A monthly magazine comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, witty, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added.

Our own country, filled with enchanting

lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with

mountain solitudes, wilderneses and forests of unex-

ampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring

monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people

—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the pro-

mised aid of several literary gentlemen, shall avail

ourselves when practicable to enrich our pages. All

articles which will admit of it will be illustrated with

engravings. The page of each number will be

enriched with a large engraving, illustrative of

American History or American landscape-scenery.

The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of

the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with

America will claim a prominent place. What stronger

incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to

our youth than to place before them in bold relief,

the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of

their country.

The subject of Botany will be presented to our rea-

ders by giving interesting facts on this branch of science,

and will the culture of flowers be neglected.

The interesting topic of Natural History will occupy

one half of the magazine.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will

each demand that attention which its importance de-

mands.

A series of articles on the Preservation of Health are

preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the

subject of diet, clothing, etc. will be freely discussed.

The Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc. of

America, will all be noticed in their places and illus-

trated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices

of the new publications, and under the head of miscel-

lany will be grouped together such interesting facts as

do not come directly speaking, under any of the above

mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family

Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be

spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of publication for schools, and a treasury of

knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family

Magazine, is utility. It is intended that its morals

shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrange-

ment in good taste. And while it is the sincere desir-

e of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may

carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of

truth wherever it is placed, it may also be hoped that

the countenance of the community will look favorably

upon them, and that its arm of support will be

firmly placed on their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of Views of Cities

and Villages, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly

every forth-coming number. They will be engraved

at great expense and in the best manner.

—

Five Reasons for Subscribing to this Magazine.

1. It is a work particularly adapted to the taste and

interest of American readers.

2. It is the best and cheapest periodical published.

3. It receives the highest patronage.

4. It has the most extensive circulation.

5. It suits all classes.

6. It excites a taste for reading.

7. It creates a thirst for information.

8. It is free from sectarianism.

9. It is a slave to no party, but a friend to all.

10. It disseminates true and useful morality.

11. It entertains and encourages virtue.

12. It diffuses useful knowledge at a small expense.

13. It pleases the gay without offending the grave.

14. It interests the rich and benefits the poor.

15. Its numerous engravings gratify the eye.

16. Its familiar illustrations communicate ideas to the mind.

17. It teaches by example.

18. It is calculated to make the simple wise.

19. It seldom fails to make the wise men wiser.

20. It is a valuable birth-day present.

21. It affords the most rational amusement.

22. It is a pleasing companion in solitude.

23. It is peculiarly valuable to mechanics.

24. It helps many thousands to the means of subsistence.

25. It aids the inventive faculties.

26. It prompts to diligence and frugality.

27. It leads to habits of economy.

28. It is no ephemera.

29. Its character is established.

30. It will improve on acquaintance.

31. Its worth is not known till examined.

32. It is never out of date.

33. It is adapted to every merit.

34. It is a cheerful fire-side companion.

35. It is well calculated for the parlor.

36. It helps to kindred pleasure and mirth.

37. It is an interesting class book for youth.

38. It contains no any fiction.

39. It is full of interesting and solid truth.

40. It describes the wonders of the world.

41. It acquaints us with the illustrious dead.

42. It gives the result of the most laborious investiga-

tion.

43. It ranges the animal, vegetable, and mineral world.

44. It contains the latest discoveries in art and science.

45. It takes you the tour of Europe without toil, ex-

pense, or danger.

46. It subdues national prejudices.

47. It promotes affinity between the Old and New worlds.

48. It calls the flowers of ancient and modern history.

49. It is an inexhaustible fund of anecdote.

50. It is a rich storehouse of useful and polite literature.

—

Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers

in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by

OTIS, BROADERS & CO., Publishers.

J. H. Tubbets, Travelling Agent.

Boston, Jan. 7.

—

Limiment Opodeldoc.

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings,

and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for

Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr.

Gordak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

—

Salt Rhubarb Ointment.

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt

Rhubarb and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak,

Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

—

J. A. GREEN & E. B. OSBORNE,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisement conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editors, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorised to receive

pay and to obtain subscriptions.

DR. WM. B. DUGGAN, Quincy Railways.

JOSEPH BABCOCK, JR., Milton.

CHARLES BRECK, Weymouth.

HOS. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate.

E. T. FOGG, Lynn.

CHARLES LEFAVOUR, New-York City.

J. P. CALLENDER, Nassau St.

MISCELLANY.

THE BOGLE OF ANNESLIE.

'An' ye winna believe i' the Bogle?' said a pretty young lassie to her sweetheart, as they sat in the door of her father's cottage on one fine autumn evening: 'Do ye hear that, mither, Andrew'll na believe i' the Bogle?'

'Gude be wi' us, Effie!' exclaimed Andrew, a slender and delicate youth of about two and twenty, 'a bonny time I wad ha'e ot, gin I were to he'e every auld wife's clatter.'

The words 'auld wife,' had a manifest effect on Effie, and she bit her lips in silence. Her mother immediately opened a battery upon the young man's prejudices, narrating that on Anneslie Heath, at ten o'clock o' night, a certain apparition was wont to appear in the form of a maiden above the usual size, with a three-cornered hat. Sundry other particulars were mentioned, but Andrew was still very incredulous. He was the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of miscellanea will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come directly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of publication for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is utility. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is placed, it may also be hoped that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be firmly placed on their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of Views of Cities and Villages, and shall endeavor

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

GENERAL COURT.

PEACE.

The word which Fenelon has most frequently used to express the happiness to which the mind ascends by a supreme love of God, is 'peace,' perhaps the most expressive which language affords. We fear, however, that its full import is not always received. There is a twofold peace. The first is negative; it is relief from disquiet and corroding care. It is repose after conflict and storms. But there is another and higher peace, to which this is but the prelude, 'a peace of God which passeth all understanding,' and properly called the kingdom of heaven within us.' This state is anything but negative. It is the highest and most strenuous action of the soul, but an entirely harmonious action, in which all our powers and affections are blended in a beautiful proportion, and sustain and perfect one another. It is more than silence after storms. It is the concert of all melodious sounds. Has the reader never known a season, when, in the fullest flow of thought and feeling, in the universal action of the soul, an inward calm, profound as midnight silence, yet bright as the still summer noon, full of joy, but unbroken by one throb of tumultuous passion, has been breathed through his spirit, and given him a glimpse and presage of the serenity of a happier world? Of this character is the peace of religion. It is a conscious harmony with God and the creation, an alliance of love with all beings, a sympathy with all that is pure and happy, a surrender of every separate will and interest, a participation of the spirit and life of the universe, an entire concord of purpose with its Infinite Original. This is peace, and the true happiness of man; and we think that human nature has never entirely lost sight of this its great end. It has always sighed for a repose, in which energy of thought and will might be tempered with an all-pervading tranquillity. We seem to discover aspirations after this good, a dim consciousness of it, in all ages of the world. We think we see it in those systems of oriental and Grecian philosophy, which proposed, as the consummation of present virtue, a release from all disquiet and an intimate union and harmony with the Divine Mind. We even think that we trace this consciousness, this aspiration, in the works of ancient art which have spared us, in which the sculptor, aiming to embody his deepest thoughts of human perfection, has joined with the fulness of life and strength, a repose, which breathes into the spectator admiration as calm as it is exalted. Man we believe, never wholly loses the sentiment of his true good. There are yearnings, sighings, which he does not himself comprehend, which break forth alike in his prosperous and adverse seasons, which betray a deep, indestructible faith in a good that he has not found, and which, in proportion as they grow distinct, rise to God, and concentrate the soul in him, as at once its life and rest, the fountains at once of energy and of peace.—*Dr. Channing.*

PALESTINE.

The hills still stand round about Jerusalem as they stood in the days of David and of Solomon. The dew falls on Hermon, and the cedar grows on Libanus, and Kishon, that ancient river, draws its stream from Tabor, as in the times of old. The sea of Galilee still presents the same natural accompaniments, the fig-tree springs up by the way-side, the sycamore spreads its branches, and the vines and olives still climb the sides of the mountains. The desolation which covered the cities of the plain is not less striking at the present hour than when Moses with an inspired pen recorded the judgment of God; the swellings of Jordan are not less regular in their rise than when the Hebrews first approached its banks; and he who goes down from Jerusalem to Jericho still incurs the greatest hazard of falling among thieves. There is, in fact, in the scenery and manners of Palestine, a perpetuity that accords well with the everlasting import of historical records, and which enables us to identify with the utmost readiness the local imagery of every great transaction.

THE CHRISTIAN'S HOPE.

He who would undermine those foundations upon which the fabric of our future hope is reared, seeks to beat down that column which supports the feebleness of humanity. Let him but think a moment and his heart will arrest the cruelty of his purpose. Would he pluck its little treasure from the bosom of poverty? Would he wrest its crutch from the hand of age, and remove from the eye of affliction the only solace of its woe? The way we tread is rugged, at best—we tread it, however, lighter, by the prospect of the better country to which, we trust, it will lead. Tell us not it will end in the gulf of eternal dissolution, or break off in some wild which fancy may fill up as she pleases, but reason is unable to delineate;—quench not that beam which amidst the night of this evil world has cheered the despondency of ill-requited worth, and illuminated the darkness of suffering virtue.—*Mackenzie.*

GOOD HUMOR.

Good humor is the fair weather of the soul, which calms the turbulent gusts of passion, and diffuses a perpetual gladness and serenity over the heart; and he who finds his temper naturally inclined to break out into sudden bursts of fretfulness and ill humor, should be as much upon his guard to repress the storm that is forever beating in his mind, as to fence against the inclemencies of the season.

ETERNITY.

The wheels of nature are not made to roll backward; every thing presses on towards eternity; from the birth of time an impetuous current has set in, which bears all the sons of men towards that interminable ocean.—*Robert Hall.*

SELECTIONS.

THE WEST.

Both branches of the Legislature assembled in their respective Halls, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday 4th inst. The Senate was called to order by Mr. Parker, of Middlesex, and after the qualification of its members, proceeded to the election of President, which resulted as follows.

Whole number of votes	36
Necessary to a choice	19
HORACE MANS (whig)	21
L. M. Parker (democratic)	13
Scattering	2

Charles Calhoun was re-elected Clerk, on the first ballot.

Mr. Blake, of the Boston delegation, called the House to order. A quorum being present,

a committee was appointed to inform Governor Everett that the members present were ready to be qualified, and proceed to business. The Governor, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms, and accompanied by the Secretary of State and the Honorable Council, then entered the Hall of Representatives, and the oaths and affirmations prescribed by the Constitution, were made and subscribed. The Governor having retired, the House proceeded to the election of Clerk, and Luther S. Cushing was re-elected on the first ballot. Having taken his seat, the House proceeded to the election of Speaker, and on the votes being taken, the following was the result.

Whole number of votes	567
Necessary to a choice	244
JULIUS RANKWELL (whig)	357
Robert Rantoul, Jr. (democratic)	216
Scattering	3

The Secretary of the Commonwealth laid before the Legislature the returns of votes from the several cities and towns, for Governor, Lt. Governor and Senators.

THURSDAY 5th. In the Senate, the President presented the Annual Report of the Attorney General, State Treasurer, and the Adjutant and Quarter Master General, which reports were severally read and ordered to be printed.

In the House, Mr. Rantoul, of Gloucester, submitted the following.

Ordered, That a committee of one from each county be appointed to inquire and report whether the portion of the surplus revenue to be apportioned among the several states is \$37,465,859 97. The following account of one of the scenes so frequently enacted in Washington, is from the correspondence of the Boston Sentinel and Gazette. It presents no very favorable picture of Congressional dignity.

Mr. Garland's resolution, with the amendments of Mr. Harlan, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information touching the Depository Banks, was today called up by the regular order of business, when Mr. Peyton, of Tennessee, offered another amendment, and got it made of the same.

This order, on motion of Mr. Carter, of Lancaster, was ordered to lie on the table, but afterwards was taken up on the call of Mr. Chapman, of Greenfield, and Mr. Blake, of Boston, to amend the same, by striking out the last clause thereof, which motion was decided in the negative. Mr. Cook, of Boston, moved to amend, by substituting for the said order, an order for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of providing that the Treasurer be authorized to receive this State's portion of the surplus revenue, was decided not to be in order, and the question recurring on the adoption of the original order, the same was adopted.

FRIDAY 6th. In the Senate, Mr. Cushing, of Norfolk, submitted the following order.

Ordered, That a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of authorizing the Treasurer of this Commonwealth to receive from the Treasury of the United States, any and all deposits of the surplus revenue to be made with this State, according to the act of Congress, passed 23d of June, 1836, entitled 'an act to regulate the deposits of the public money,' and also, to receive the same on the terms specified in the said act. And making further provision for depositing said surplus revenue, when received, with the several towns and cities in this Commonwealth, in proportion to their population, which shall duly authorize their Treasurers, or other competent authority, to receive the same, giving adequate security for the due payment of the same into the State Treasury, whenever and in such manner, as the same may be called for by the Treasury of the United States, under the before named act of Congress.

The question being stated on the adoption of said order, Mr. Lawrence, of Hampshire, called for a division of the question: and it being first stated on that part which precedes and includes the word 'act' in the tenth line, it was determined in the affirmative. The question was then stated on the adoption of the residue of the order, and Mr. Whitmarsh, of Bristol, moved that it be taken by yeas and nays, and pending that question, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the following members were appointed to constitute the committee, under the order of yesterday, on the subject of the surplus revenue, viz: Messrs. Rantoul, of Gloucester; Blake, of Boston; Whittemore, of Cambridge; Carter, of Lancaster; Edwards, of Chesterfield; Forward, of Southwick; Saxton, of Deerfield; Laffin, of Lee; Clarke, of Roxbury; Mandell, of New Bedford; Fogg, of Scituate; Swift, of Falmouth; Bradley, of Tisbury; and Upton, of Nantucket.

Mr. Thayer, of Braintree, submitted an order, discharging the committee on the subject of the surplus revenue, from so much thereof as relates to the reception of the portion belonging to this Commonwealth, and instructing the committee to report forthwith a bill or resolve authorizing the Treasurer to receive the same, agreeably to the act of Congress, and the question being taken, the said order was adopted.

SATURDAY 7th. The Senate were principally occupied relative to the returns of votes for Senators. In the House not much business was transacted, except the election of Chaplains.

MONDAY, 9th. In the Senate, a petition of Russell Freeman was presented, praying to be allowed travelling fees as a member of the Executive Council, in the year 1824; after which the Senate proceeded to election of Chaplain.

In the House, several petitions were presented relative to the distribution of the surplus revenue, after which the House proceeded to the appointment of the Standing Committees.

Mr. Rantoul, of Gloucester, from the Committee on the subject, reported a bill favorable to the reception of the State's portion of the surplus revenue, which was read twice and ordered to a third reading.

JOHN C. PHILLIPS, Chairman.

JAMES WHITTEMORE, Secretary.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.

In the latter part of December, Mr. Edward Morgan, of the firm of Morgan, Ketchum, & Co. in Wall-street, made an affidavit at the police office, that within six weeks previous, they had been robbed of nearly five thousand dollars, and that they suspected a lad in their employ, named Gilbert Hyatt, of being the thief. He was arrested by high constable Hays, and, at first, denied any knowledge of the money, but eventually made full confession, the details of which are to this effect.

A few weeks since there was a little show shop kept in Broadway, near Anthony-street, by a man named James Erskine Coles, and young Hyatt was a very frequent visitor there. Coles had a few monkeys, and a couple of learned dogs, and a pony. He saw that Hyatt was a remarkably smart and intelligent boy; and, by some means or other, he found out that he was in the employ of Messrs. Morgan, Ketchum & Co. He at once determined to use him to his own advantage, and won the lad's favor, by allowing him free ingress to the show, and by permitting him to play with the animals, and to ride the pony. He first told the lad that he was in want of a small sum of money, and asked him to borrow it from the drawer of his employers, at the same time promising him the free use of his pony at all times. The boy acceded, and procured the requisite amount. Soon after another sum was wanted, and rather than forego the pleasure of riding the pony, this also was procured. Sum after sum was stolen by the boy for Coles, till at length he had the lad so completely ensnared, that he forced him to steal, by threatening to disclose the whole affair if he did not. In this way five thousand dollars were procured, and Coles, the day before Christmas, suddenly left the city, no one knew whither. The robbery was discovered by Messrs. M. & K. and the above disclosures took place on the arrest of the boy by Mr. Hays. Mr. A. M. C. Smith now took the affair in hand, and set about ferreting out Coles. He first ascertained that a man answering to his description had hired Mr. George Vaughan's large elephant, worth \$7000, which had been sent to Albany according to his order, and from one or two other circumstances which transpired, he thought Coles also must have gone thither.

On Friday last he started for Albany, and reached it on Saturday. Before he had been six hours in the city, Coles was safe in his lodgings. He had hired two large tigers and a lion, and had purchased one royal tiger, eight horses, a pony, and two caravan wagons, with the whole of which he was about to set off on a tour of the country, with a circus. He had also gone to the expense of building a large shed for the accommodation of his caravan, and was in a fair way of doing a large business, when arrested by Smith. The skilful officer knew that if he remained in Albany with such an important prisoner, the lawyers there would get wind of it, and he might be put to some trouble; so he started immediately for this city, where he arrived on Tuesday last. As soon as the persons who had built the shed for him heard of his arrest, they went en masse and tore it down, leaving the animals exposed. The elephant died two days afterwards, but the other animals were taken care of by some humane persons there. Coles is terribly angry to think that Smith should dare to arrest him on such a charge; and he threatens in the most awful manner to prosecute him the moment he gets clear.—*New York Era.*

EDUCATION.

At a meeting of the citizens of Weymouth and Braintree, convened at the meeting-house of the Rev. Jonas Perkins, in Braintree, agreedably to previous notice, to take into consideration the expediency of electing delegates to the Convention appointed to assemble at Halifax, on Wednesday the 18th inst, to establish a Seminary for teachers, to be located in the county of Plymouth, Rev. JOHN C. PHILLIPS, of Weymouth, was appointed Chairman, and JAMES WHITTEMORE, Secretary.

The question being stated on the adoption of said order, Mr. Lawrence, of Hampshire, called for a division of the question: and it being first stated on that part which precedes and includes the word 'act' in the tenth line, it was determined in the affirmative. The question was then stated on the adoption of the residue of the order, and Mr. Whitmarsh, of Bristol, moved that it be taken by yeas and nays, and pending that question, the Senate adjourned.

An appropriate, instructive, and eloquent address upon the Prussian method of education was delivered before said meeting, by the Rev. CHARLES BROOKS, of Hingham, at their request.

Voted, To choose a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, upon the subject under consideration.

Chosen Benj. V. French, Esq. and Rev. Mr. Perkins, of Braintree, and J. H. Foster, of Weymouth, for said committee.

The committee subsequently reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously accepted by the meeting:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, a portion of the surplus revenue ought to be appropriated to the establishment of a Seminary for Teachers of Common Schools in the several counties of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That a committee be chosen to petition the legislature now in session, praying them to appropriate a portion of the surplus revenue distributed to this commonwealth, in aid of the establishment of a Teacher's Seminary, in the County of Norfolk, and to use their exertions to the accomplishment of that object.

Resolved, To choose three delegates to attend the Convention to be held in Halifax on the 18th inst. Benj. V. French, Esq. of Braintree, J. H. Foster, and James Whittemore, of Weymouth, were then appointed.

Voted, To choose three delegates to attend the Convention to be held in Halifax on the 18th inst. Benj. V. French, Esq. of Braintree, J. H. Foster, and James Whittemore, of Weymouth, were then appointed.

Voted, To choose three delegates to attend the Convention to be held in Halifax on the 18th inst. Benj. V. French, Esq. of Braintree, J. H. Foster, and James Whittemore, of Weymouth, were then appointed.

JOHN C. PHILLIPS, Chairman.

JAMES WHITTEMORE, Secretary.

purpose of filling it with passengers, letting it drift within the reach of the people who crowded the beach, then hauling her back again, and thus saving the unfortunate people on board, but this intention was frustrated by the parting of the hawser, which snapped like a thread, as soon as the boat was exposed to the heaving surf. The yawl was next got alongside, and stove to pieces almost instantly. At 7 o'clock the same morning the ship bilged, and filled with water. Orders followed from the captain to cut away the foremast, and that every soul on board should come on deck. In inexpressible agony they thus remained till four o'clock in the afternoon, when a boat was launched from the beach, and succeeded in getting under the bowsprit of the wreck. This boat took of Capt. Winslow and seven men, and succeeded in reaching the shore with them in safety. The attempt, however, was attended with such imminent danger that none could be induced to repeat it. And now the horrors of the scene were indescribable. Already had the sufferings of the unhappy beings been such as to surpass belief. From the moment of the disaster they had hung round the captain, covered with their blankets thick set with ice, imploring his assistance, and asking if hope was still left to them. When they perceived that no further help came from land, their piercing shrieks were distinctly heard at a considerable distance, and continued through the night until they one by one perished. The next morning the bodies of many of the unhappy creatures were seen lashed to different parts of the wreck, embedded in ice. None, it is believed, were drowned, but all frozen to death.

One old gentleman, by the name of Pepper, who had six children and a large quantity of gold on board, floated on shore, locked in his wife's arms, and they were buried in this situation. Thirty-seven bodies have come on shore, six of them females, thirty men, and one young lad. The number that perished is 104 passengers, and 12 of the crew, making in all 116! Two-thirds of the passengers were women and children.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Mr. Lorenzo D. Fenbroeck, of New York, died on Monday afternoon, with all the symptoms of hydrophobia in their most appalling character. In the month of August last, he frequently amused himself with a little puppy dog, belonging to the house, which was a plaything for his children, and it bit him slightly in the thumb. The puppy was immediately killed, and nothing more was thought of the matter until Saturday morning last, when a slight pain in the thumb attracted his notice, with a red streak which gradually ascended up to the arm-pit. He was in good deal of pain with it until Saturday evening, when, on offering him a tumbler of water, he fell into spasms, which continued to increase violently up to Monday morning. During the intervals he conversed freely with his friends. The deceased was in the prime of life, of respectable character, and has left a wife and two children.—*New York Sun.*

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1837.

PROFANITY.

He who is guilty of profane swearing must either be a disbeliever in the truths of revealed religion, or one who seldom thinks of his Maker; for it is only such who, on the most trivial occasions, and at every impulse of passion, utter with levity the most holy expressions. This habit betrays a heart destitute of the fear of God, and when the awful terms which he has employed to denote his disapprobation of sin, are used by his creatures to express their anger, their earnestness, their wonder, or their joy, they are as guilty as if they made use of his holy name.

How many there are who never call upon the name of their Creator unless it be in a profane oath, who nevertheless, would repel with indignation, the charge of infidelity. But we have no reason to believe that the omniscient Judge regards him who openly disowns his belief in a Divine existence and government, as any more guilty than the individual who, though yielding his assent to these truths is yet continually disobeying the sacred injunction, *Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.*

Profanity is a sin that has no temptation to allure us to it. It gratifies no sense, it promotes no interest, it yields no profit, it produces no honor. It is an ungrateful perversity of an estimable gift—the use of the power of speech, given to us for

QUINCY PATRIOT.

HOME SKETCHES.

ERY. purpose of filling it with passengers, letting it Edward drift within the reach of the people who crowded, & ed the beach, then hauling her back again, and thus saving the unfortunate people on board, as they *but* this intention was frustrated by the parting and doloⁿ of the hawser, which snapped like a thread, as our emⁿ soon as the boat was exposed to the heaving surf. The yawl was next got alongside, and stove to pieces almost instantly. At 7 o'clock in the same morning the ship bilged, and filled with water. Orders followed from the captain to cut away the foremast, and that every soul on board should come on deck. In inexpressible agony they thus remained till four o'clock in the afternoon, when a boat was launched from the beach, and succeeded in getting under the bowsprit of the wreck. This boat took off Capt. Winslow and seven men, and succeeded in reaching the shore with them in safety. The attempt, however, was attended with such imminent danger that none could be induced to repeat it. And now the horrors of the scene were indescribable. Already had the sufferings of the unhappy beings been such as to surpass belief. From the moment of the disaster they had hung round the captain, covered with their blankets thick set with ice, imploring his assistance, and asking if hope was still left to them. When they perceived that no further help came from land, their piercing shrieks were distinctly heard at a considerable distance, and continued through the night until they one by one perished. The next morning the bodies of many of the unhappy creatures were seen dashed to different parts of the wreck, embedded in ice. None, it is believed, were drowned, but disclose all frozen to death.

One old gentleman, by the name of Pepper, who had six children and a large quantity of gold on board, floated on shore, locked in his wife's arms, and they were buried in this situation. Thirty-seven bodies have come on shore, six of them females, thirty men, and one young lad. The number that perished is 104 passengers, and 12 of the crew, making in all 116! Two-thirds of the passengers were women and children.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Mr. Lorenzo D. Fenbroke, of New York, died on Monday afternoon, with all the symptoms of hydrophobia in their most appalling character. In the month of August last, he frequently amused himself with a little puppy dog, belonging to the house, which was a plaything for his children, and it bit him slightly in the thumb. The puppy was immediately killed, and nothing more was thought of the matter until Saturday morning last, when a slight pain in the thumb attracted his notice, with a red streak which gradually ascended up to the arm-pit. He was in good deal of pain with it until Saturday evening, when, on offering him a tumbler of water, he fell into spasms, which continued to increase violently up to Monday morning. During the intervals he conversed freely with his friends. The deceased was in the prime of life, of respectable character, and has left a wife and two children.—New York Sun.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1837.

PROFLANITY.

He who is guilty of profane swearing must either be a disbeliever in the truths of revealed religion, or one who seldom thinks of his Maker; for it is only such who, on the most trivial occasions, and at every impulse of passion, utter with levity the most holy expressions. This habit betrays a heart destitute of the fear of God, and when the awful terms which he has employed to denote his disapprobation of sin, are used by his creatures to express their anger, their earnestness, their wonder, or their joy, they are as guilty as if they made use of his holy name.

How many there are who never call upon the name of their Creator unless it be a profane oath, who, nevertheless, would repel with indignation, the charge of infidelity. But we have no reason to believe that the omniscient Judge regards him who openly disowns his belief in a Divine existence and government, as any more guilty than the individual who, though yielding his assent to these truths is yet continually disobeying the sacred injunction, *Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.*

Profanity is a sin that has no temptation to allure us to it. It gratifies no sense, it promotes no interest, it yields no profit, it produces no honor. It is an ungrateful perversion of an estimable gift—the use of the power of speech, given to us for a wise purpose, as a means of dismoralizing and abusing the author of the blessing.

In some communities this seems to be a fashionable vice. We have often been pained to hear individuals, whose many virtues entitled them to respect, and whose daily walk, with this single exception, appeared exemplary, giving way to this low and debasing vice.

Above all is profanity to be deprecated, when we consider its effects upon the youthful mind. The youth who is addicted to this habit is ripe for the commission of almost any crime.

He has sullied the purity of his soul with a stain, which years of bitter regret cannot efface. Is the profane parent aware how powerful is the influence of his example on the minds of his children. They look to him as a pattern, and the example which he setteth goes far towards the formation of their own characters. Irreverent and unallowable expressions may at first shock them, but as the sounds become more familiar, this salutary feeling wears off, till at length, countenanced by a father, they become proficient in the practice, and in all probability continue in it till their dying day; the drunkard may be his bogue, but the reformation of the profane swearer is almost hopeless.

Awful indeed must be the retribution which awaits the parent who is thus instrumental in destroying the innocence of his children, instead of impressing upon their minds the solemn admonition, *Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth, and teaching them, That every idle word that men shall speak they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment.*

SEMINARY FOR TEACHERS.

To the editors of the Patriot:

The town of Quincy, eight miles south of Boston, was incorporated in 1792, and named in honor of Col. John Quincy. It now ranks the fifth in size of the twenty-two towns in Norfolk County. Its population may be estimated at three thousand; and it was entitled, the past year, within a fraction of forty polls, to the right of sending five Representatives to the State Legislature. The Point, in the easterly section, is a very interesting part of it. It is communicative with Weymouth by a fine bridge, some four or five hundred feet in length. The houses here are neat, tasteful, and some of them elegant. This part of Quincy owes its growth and prosperity solely to navigable enterprises. Several fine wharves border its shores, and over three thousand tons of shipping annually visit them. Quincy is accessible to its centre by a canal, which is good property, and of great public utility. At its head, or basin, a brick business, particularly in the granite line, is pursued nearly through the year. During the past season, some enterprising citizens have established a wood and lumber wharf here, on a scale commensurate with the wants of the public, and they cannot be entitled to too much commendation. Franklin street claims the particular regard of the passing traveller. The street is about a half a mile in length, very capacious, and studded on both sides with handsome dwellings. Some of the most enterprising and business citizens of the town reside here. It was in this part of the town that Hon. J. Q. Adams was born.

The centre of the town grows, and improves in appearance, rapidly. It has four beautiful edifices of public worship, a town house, with a public school under the same, a tavern, in which is the post-office, and five stores, besides various manufacturing establishments. Two practising physicians and one attorney reside here. In a literary point of view, Quincy is on the even march with any town of its size in the commonwealth. Two thousand dollars are raised yearly for the support of public schools. An academy is about to be erected. In the town are two libraries and a lyceum. Quincy has its mines of inexhaustible wealth, not of gold or silver, but precious stores of granite. In the exportation of this ponderous article from the rough and craggy hills which surround it, this town is eminently noted, and will be till time shall be no more. These ledges extend through to Milton, and the business from them gives employment annually to nine hundred men. The yearly contracts for stone cannot fall short of a million of dollars. The granite business is giving much importance to the westerly section of the town near the Rail-way; population is increasing, houses multiplying, and real estate enhancing fast in value.

There is much good land in this town, and many fine farms. The modest and antique mansion of ex-president Adams stands about a quarter of a mile north of the centre of the town. There is nothing about the building to distinguish it from the dwelling of any obscure individual of moderate competency. And still, when we pass by, we involuntarily gaze upon the venerable mansion, with no ordinary feeling of profound respect for the virtues of those who were two of its illustrious inmates. Midway between the residence of Mr. Adams and the stone meeting-house, is the spot on which John Hancock, president of the first American congress was born.

EDUCATION CIRCULAR.

We regret that want of room obliges us to omit publishing, or even giving a synopsis, of a circular on the subject of the Prussian system of Instruction, which we have received during the past week.

A WELCOME.

To the editors of the Patriot:

Yes, the *Quincy Patriot* name most appropriate for the first paper ever published in this ancient and truly patriotic town. Hither long since, our ancestors fled, because they were patriots and christians. Their patriotism, in their 'father land' would not allow or tolerate oppression. Their religion would not permit them to sacrifice their consciences, or give up their bibles. Their patriotism was of that genuine kind which loved *any* country, and *every* country where the banner of freedom waved—where the pure air of liberty was breathed, and none other. May your paper, Messrs. Editors, as it has assumed the name of Patriot, ever bear a spirit of patriotism like theirs.

GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. From the official returns it appears that the whole number of votes cast for Governor is 78,389; necessary for a choice, 39,135; Edward Everett has 42,160, Marcus Morton, 35,992, and there were 237 scattering.

For Lieutenant Governor, the whole number of votes, 78,158; necessary for a choice, 39,080; George Hull has 42,245, William Foster, 35,873, and 57 scattering.

CHAPLAIN OF THE SENATE. The Rev. Nehemiah Adams, of the Essex Street Church, Boston, has been elected Chaplain of the Senate, by a vote of twenty-four to twenty-two, on the first ballot.

CHAPELAINS TO THE HOUSE. The Rev. Baron Stow and the Rev. Thomas F. King have been appointed Chaplains to the House of Representatives.

INSTALLATION. Rev. David Brigham, Jr., late of East Randolph, was installed pastor of the Church and Hollis Evangelical Society, in Framingham, on Thursday, 29th ult. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Ide of Medway; Introductory Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Storrs of Braintree; Charge by the Rev. Dr. Codman of Dorchester; Benediction by the Pastor.

SALARY ADVANCED. The first religious society in Roxbury, during the past week, have advanced the salary of their minister, Rev. George Putnam, from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars.

CONCEALED WEAPONS. The Mayor of Baltimore recommends the passage of a law imposing a fine upon all carrying about their persons concealed weapons. The same subject has been brought before the Legislature of Maryland for the passage of a law to that effect.

AWFUL WARNINGS. A Pennsylvania paper states that two men were frozen to death one day last week. It adds that they were so much intoxicated the night before as to be unable to help themselves.

MICHIGAN. The bill for the admission of Michigan into the Union as an independent State, has received its final passage in the United States Senate, by a vote of twenty-five to ten. Those opposed to it, did so on the ground that the second Convention which accepted the terms of admission prescribed by Congress, was informal and unconstitutional.

HASTY EATING. Mr. Daniel Stevens, of Springfield, N. H., came to his death in consequence of having attempted to swallow a large piece of roasted meat, which could not be removed after he had taken it into his throat. Let it serve as a caution to others.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN. A small paper recently commenced by Dr. Moffat of New York. The title denotes the object of the publication.

NEHEMIAH.

STATEMENT.

We have received the following statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the County of Norfolk, from Dec. 31, 1835 to Dec. 31, 1836.

RECEIVED AS FOLLOWS,

Balances of County Tax, Dec. 31, 1835,	16,700 25
Duty on Justices Commissions,	14 00
Duty on Deeds of the Register,	250 23
Jury Fees,	14 00
Amount of Execution vs. N. Joslyn,	8 33
Fines for Violation of License Law,	165 00
Hears of J. Ware, over and above his salary,	58 40
Amount of County Grant for 1836,	17,219 31
	13,000 00

PADDED OUT AS FOLLOWS,

Damages awarded to persons injured by the laying out of Roads,	1,012 17
Jurors for travel and attendance,	3,341 32
Sheriffs and Deputies,	564 92
Clerk of Court, for entries, etc.,	257 08
County Commissioners,	829 23
Constables for serving Venires,	144 47
Crier of Court,	92 00
Keeper of Gaol and House of Correction, supporting prisoners, clothing, etc.,	1,198 43
Oversights of House of Correction,	30 00
Printers for publishing Notices of Roads, Stationary, Record Books, etc.,	79 49
Examiners Fees,	193 25
Coroners Fees,	25 60
Physicians, attendance at the Gaol and House of Correction,	46 36
Wood for public offices, sawing, etc.,	20 00
Repairs on County Buildings,	230 60
County Debt,	952 20
Interest,	4,800 00
Miscellaneous,	350 00
Treasurer's Services,	12 00
	400 00

JOHN BULLARD, County Treasurer.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

Questions for discussion before the Lyceum on next Wednesday evening.

Would it be beneficial for the United States to admit Texas into the Union after her Independence shall have been recognized by Mexico?

Ought the American Peace Society to be encouraged?

UNION LYCEUM.

A Lecture will be delivered before the Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, January 17th, by JOHN P. SPOONER, M. D., of Dorchester, on the subject of *Respiration*.

The question for discussion will be—Which is the greatest evil, Idleness or Slander?

Musical Lecture & Concert.

A LECTURE on Music, its origin, history and progress among the different nations of the world; its powers and effects upon mankind; illustrated by examples and anecdotes; with some account of Ancient Musical Instruments, etc., will be given in the Town Hall, in Quincy, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 19th of January instant, by B. Brown, Esq., President of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society; to commence at 1-2 past 6 o'clock; to be followed by a Secular Musical CONCERT of Glees and Songs, by a number of gentlemen amateurs, with the Soprano parts supported by Mrs. Baker. Mr. W. Smith will preside at the Piano Forte; and Col. D. R. NEWHALL will take the general management and direction.

Should the weather happen to be very stormy, the above performances will be postponed to a future time, and notice given.

Tickets at 25 cents, may be had at the store of Nathaniel Fiske, French's Hotel, and the door of the Hall, Quincy, Jan. 14. It

Notice.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Shipyard is in perfect order for building one or two vessels, from one to nine hundred tons burthen.

He has, at his yard, a good supply of all kinds of materials to commence building, such as Timber, Plank, Iron Trunnels, etc.

A Keel complete, with middle and moulds, for a ship of five hundred and sixty tons burthen, is now laid and ready to be raised, with some Frames and other work in readiness.

He solicits the support of his friends and the public, and pledges to give satisfaction to all who may wish to contract for building or repairing.

NATHAN JOSELYN.

Quincy, Jan. 14. It

For Sale.

The new and elegant House, owned and recently occupied by Mrs. J. Thayer, pleasantly situated on the Hanover Lot, and in the centre of the town. The house is well built—the walls filled with brick—and finished in a superior manner. It is convenient for one or two families, containing on the first floor, two parlors, two dining rooms, and a convenient kitchen, in which is a pump of good water, etc.—on the second, are four spacious rooms and two bed-rooms—on the third, two good sleeping rooms, and one convenient for domestic purposes. A large and dry cellar under the house.

If not sold previous to the 25th of March, it will then be offered at public auction.

For further particulars, apply on the premises.

Quincy, Jan. 14. It

For Sale.

The house owned and formerly occupied by the subscriber, with two-thirds of an acre of land, situated on Franklin Street. Possession given the first of April next. Price \$1600, if sold previous to the first of March ensuing; one-third to be paid on delivery of the deed, and the remainder on a liberal credit.

LEWIS BASS.

Quincy, Jan. 14. It

Farms to Let.

The Farm improved by Isaac Williams, in the North Parish, and the Farm now occupied by Ebenezer Kingman, Jr., will be let upon reasonable terms, for one or more years. For information apply to the subscriber.

JAMES WHITEMORE.

Weymouth, Jan. 14. It

For Sale.

The large and commodious house recently built, and at present owned and occupied by the subscriber; situated on Adams street, near the mansion of Hon. John Q. Adams, and adjoins the premises of Thomas Greenleaf, Esq. The house is of the best materials, two stories high, the walls filled with brick, a large piazza in front, and finished in the best style. One wing contains the same convenient out-houses and a spacious stable.

There are fifty acres of land lying in the immediate vicinity of the house, under good cultivation, and planted with one hundred fruit trees, in bearing order, and of the choicer variety. A never-failing brook runs through the premises, passing within a few rods of the house.

If not sold previously to the first of March, it will then be offered at public auction. For terms and further particulars apply on the premises to

JOHN FOWLE.

Quincy, Jan. 7. It

For Sale.

The house now occupied by Mrs. T. B. Adams, with a wing, with about three acres of land attached to the same.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

THE VIOLET.

Why better than the lady rose
Love I this little flower?
Because its fragrant leaves are those
I loved in childhood's hour.

Though many a flower may win my praise,
The violet has my love;
I did not pass my childish days
In garden or in grove.

My garden was the window seat,
Upon whose edge was set
A little vase—the fair, the sweet—
It was the violet.

It was my pleasure and my pride;
How I did watch its growth!
For health and bloom, what plans I tried,
And often injured both.

I placed it in the summer shower,
I placed it in the sun;
And ever, at the evening hour,
My work seemed half undone.

The broad leaves spread, the small buds grew,
How slow they seemed to be!
At last there was a tinge of blue—
'Twas worth the world to me!

At length the perfume filled the room,
Shed from their purple wreath;
No flower has now so rich a bloom,
Has now so sweet a breath.

I gathered two or three—they seemed
Such rich gifts to bestow;
So precious in my sight, I deemed
That all must think them so.

Ah! who is there but would be fair.
To be a child once more;
If future years could bring again
All that they brought before?

My heart's world has long o'erthrown,
It is no more of flowers:
Their bloom is past, their breath is flown,
Yet I recall those hours.

Let nature spread her loveliest,
By spring or summer nurst;
Yet still I love the violet best,
Because I loved it first.

NO ONE IS MISSED.

The world is fair and gay to us,
As now we journey on;
Yet still 'tis sad to think 'twill be
The same when we are gone.

Some few, perchance, may mourn for us;

But soon the transient gloom,

Like shadows of a summer cloud,

Shall leave the narrow tomb.

For men are like the waves that roll
Along the mighty deep—
That lift their crests while and frown,
And then are lulled to sleep;
While other billows swelling come,
Amid the foam and spray,
And, as we view their furrowed track,
Sink down, and—where are they?

And even thus the waves shall roll,
Like those but now gone past,
The offspring of the depths beneath,
The children of the blast:
And ever thus shall men arise,
And be like those that be,
And man no more be missed on land,
Than wave upon the sea.

ANECDOTES.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE. When Amer, who had conquered Persia and Tartary, was defeated and taken prisoner by Ismail, he was on the scaffold, and a son prepared to behead him to avenge his hunger. As this was boiled in one of the pots used for the food of the horses, a dog put his head into it, but the mouth of the vessel being too small, he could not draw it out again, and ran away with both the pot and the meat. The captive monarch burst into a fit of laughter, and on his guards demanding what cause upon earth could induce a person in his situation to laugh, replied—"It was but this morning the steward of my household complained that three hundred camels were not easily to carry my kitchen furniture—but now how easily it is borne by that dog, who hath carried away both my cooking instruments and my dinner."

INDEPENDENCE. A wife, joining her husband in a conveyance of real estate, was asked by the judge, who examined her in private, according to the act of assembly, whether she acted without compulsion on the part of her husband. She struck her arm akimbo, and replied, "He compel me!—no—not twenty like him."

A CHILD'S PHILOSOPHY. A little boy, when playing the other day on the side of wood, fell down and hurt himself. As he lay crying very bitterly, one of his friends passed by, lifted him up, and patting him on the head, said to him: "Come, my pretty boy, don't cry; it will be well to-morrow." "Well," said he, "I thought, then I will not cry to-morrow."

A SCAPE GALLows. At Perryngton, on the Savanah River, a soldier, named Ficklin, having made frequent attempts to desert, was tried and sentenced to be hanged. Gen. Lincoln ordered the execution. The rope broke; a second one was procured which broke also; the case was then reported to the General for directions. "Let him run," said the General, "I thought he looked like a scape gallows."

A DETECTED POLITICIAN. On the eve of his departure for the Russian campaign, Bonaparte sent for his Minister, Talleyrand, and addressed him in these words: "Talleyrand, I know that you have conceived the design of reigning after me, and I have sent for you to acquaint you that in the event of my falling in battle, I have left no mode for your taking command before the news can be known in Paris." "I shall not cease to pray for the preservation of our Majesty's life, was the significant answer of the detected politician."

READY WIT. An Oxford student joined, without notice, a party dining at an inn; after dinner he boasted so much of his abilities, that one of the party said, "You have told us enough of what you can do, tell us something you cannot do." "Faith," said he, "I cannot pay my share of the reckoning."

VARIETY.

TO MAKE COFFEE. There are various recipes for preparing and refining coffee; the following is the best that has ever come under our view, and is available in all places. Procure your coffee fresh roasted and not too brown, in the proportion of a quarter of a pound for three persons. Let it be Mocha, and grind it just before using. Put it in a basin, and break into an egg, yolk, white, shell and all. Mix it up with water—not boiling—water in the coffee-pot, let it boil up and *break* three times, then stand a few minutes, and it will be as clear as amber, and the egg will give it a rich taste.

*** NEW PLANT.** A new plant has been discovered growing on the shores of Hudson's Bay, and introduced into England, which is said to furnish a highly nutritious food for cattle. It shoots out new sprouts as often as it is cut, thus keeping up a fresh supply during the whole season; it flourishes best on cold, damp grounds, and stands the most rigorous winters. The English farmers regard it as a valuable acquisition. The name of the plant is not given.

TO THE LADIES. It is said if you fill flower-pots about half full of quick lime, and cover over this a good mould, the flowers may thus be obtained in a very short time and at all seasons. The earth should be kept slightly moistened and pressed down whenever it rises by the swelling of the lime.

THE CENTRE OF THE EARTH. The deepest mine in Great Britain is that at Monkwearmouth, fifteen fathoms and eighty-four feet below the surface. Professor Phillips, of York, who descended into it, ascertained that the temperature increased in proportion to the depth, confirming the prevailing theory, that the centre of the earth is a mass of liquid fire.

MAKING BUTTER. The Russian mode of making butter in the winter is to boil the milk or rather simmer it, as it is called, while it is sweet, about fifteen minutes; observing not to use sufficient heat to burn the milk; and then churn it in the usual manner. The butter, it is said, comes immediately, is of fine flavor, butter, and, in addition to this, preserves its qualities much longer than when made in the ordinary way. Besides, the milk is left sweet, and possessed of almost the same value as before it is churned, for ordinary purposes.

BEAUTIFUL INVENTION. A New York yankee has invented an improved bee hive, which is said to have the appearance of and to be, in fact, a mahogany side-board, with drawers above, and a closet below, with glass doors, to be placed in the chamber of a house, and to be connected with the open air by a tube passing through the wall. By this invention, the operations of the bees are clearly seen through the glass doors, and the honey is deposited in the drawers.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE. The seeds of grapes are very generally used in Germany as a substitute for coffee, and they make a very excellent substitute. When first pressed they yield a quantity of oil, and afterwards, when boiled, furnish a liquid very similar to that produced by coffee. Its flavor is delicious.

ANIMAL HAY MAKERS. The Marmots are said to be excellent hay makers. They not only cure it, after biting it off with their teeth, by turning and drying it in the sun, but they use a tough old one as a cart to carry it home. This accommodating animal lies down on its back and the others heap up the hay on its belly. When they have got a good cart full, or as much as the cart itself can bind on with its legs, two others hitch on and drag the cart with its load of hay to their den. This animal, it is added, is about the size of the rabbit, and inhabits the higher regions of the Alps and Pyrenees. It resembles the American wood chuck.

SLEEP. The inhabitants of the Himalaya mountains have a singular mode of putting children to sleep by the action of water. The method, as described by Munday, is as follows: "The child, whose age might be a year or two, was laid by its mother, when she was employed in bruising grain, on a sloping bank, along the top of which ran a small spring stream. A piece of bark introduced through the embankment, conducted a slender spout of water, which fell at the height of about half a foot, on to the crown of the infant's head. It was fast asleep when I witnessed this interesting and wonderful process."

SPEED OF THE DOG. There is a dog belonging to the conductor of the train on the Dedham branch road, which accompanies the train to and from the city every trip, and always keeps a rod or two in *advice* of the engine. His speed has been tried for a mile run, on a straight line, and he beats the locomotive.

COURSE OF THE WIND. When the air is perfectly still, that is, to all appearance, and it is desired to ascertain in which direction the draft of air may be, and whether it is wet or dry, take a small piece of iron wire, about four inches square, was left in the upper surface, into which the iron had been run to fill it up. A slight crevice was left around it, which became filled with water, to the amount of probably half a tumbler, which, on freezing, split the anvil in two. The split surface, which was perfectly smooth, was measured and found to be eighteen inches by twenty-eight of solid iron.

EXPANSIVE POWER OF WATER. The Cincinnati Evening Post mentions the following surprising incident from the effect of cold. There had been a sudden change of weather from a general thaw to a violent frost. In a certain apartment, a small fissure, about four inches square, was left in the upper surface, into which the iron had been run to fill it up. A slight crevice was left around it, which became filled with water, to the amount of probably half a tumbler, which, on freezing, split the anvil in two. The split surface, which was perfectly smooth, was measured and found to be eighteen inches by twenty-eight of solid iron.

TO PRESERVE BUTTER. To a peck of fine salt add one ounce of crude sal ammoniac, and two ounces of saltpetre, both finely powdered; mix them intimately with the fine salt; with this salt, work your butter, until the butter-milk is entirely extracted; then pack it in wooden firkins, salting it with the same mixed salt to such a degree as to be palatable when eat with bread, and no sauer. The mixture is stronger than fine salt, of consequence something less is required.

THE BEST OF WOMEN. She who makes her husband and her children happy, who reigns the one from vice and the other from virtue, is a much greater character than ladies described in romances, whose occupation is to murder mankind, with shafts from the quiver of their eyes.—*Goldsmith.*

A SCAPe GALLows. At Perryngton, on the Savanah River, a soldier, named Ficklin, having made frequent attempts to desert, was tried and sentenced to be hanged. Gen. Lincoln ordered the execution. The rope broke; a second one was procured which broke also; the case was then reported to the General for directions. "Let him run," said the General, "I thought he looked like a scape gallows."

A DETECTED POLITICIAN. On the eve of his departure for the Russian campaign, Bonaparte sent for his Minister, Talleyrand, and addressed him in these words: "Talleyrand, I know that you have conceived the design of reigning after me, and I have sent for you to acquaint you that in the event of my falling in battle, I have left no mode for your taking command before the news can be known in Paris." "I shall not cease to pray for the preservation of our Majesty's life, was the significant answer of the detected politician."

READY WIT. An Oxford student joined, without notice, a party dining at an inn; after dinner he boasted so much of his abilities, that one of the party said, "You have told us enough of what you can do, tell us something you cannot do." "Faith," said he, "I cannot pay my share of the reckoning."

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufacturers of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business, men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

ON HAND—

- 12 new C and straight spring CHaises, best quality.
- 10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
- 5 " Buggy WAGONS, " "
- 2 " SULKIES.
- 25 " Chaise HARNESSSES.
- 25 " Wagon " "
- 15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
- 50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
- 50 CHaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished.
- Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcella and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Notice.

E BENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

If Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 3t

Camblets.

GOATS HAIR and IMITATION CAMBLETS—blue, green and brown—for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law: and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 5th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, President.

S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.

Boston, Jan. 7. Iemo

Blankets.

ROSE and WHITNEY BLANKETS—an assortment of sizes—extra and common qualities—for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

James M. Beckford,

TAILOR,

TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement given him, and respectfully informs them that no exertions shall be spared to merit a continuance of their favors.

He has just received the latest London and New-York Fashions, and having several first rate workmen, flatters himself that he can execute all orders in his line with as much dispatch and neatness as any of the trade in the town.

If Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him warranted to fit.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices, may be had by the Agent,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Eye Water.

DR. DAVENPORT celebrated Eye Water, which has been thoroughly proved to be a mild, safe, and speedy cure, for Weak and Sore Eyes, of every description, for sale at this office.

</div

Wm. P. Blanchard

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING, near Neponset Bridge, in Dorchester.

Also—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms.

Save the pieces, and get your Furniture mended.

Dorchester, Jan. 7.

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the forementioned branches, will not be neglected; a copious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful scenes—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests, unexampled awfulness and grandeur, with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with other great scenes, the upholders of heroic virtue, shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of *Railway* will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the cultivation of flowers be neglected.

The interesting topic of *Natural History* will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the *Prescription of Health* are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc, will be freely discussed.

The *Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc.* of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *Miscellanies* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a son of pulment for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is utility. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Vicars of Cities and Villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

Fifty Reasons for Subscribing to this Magazine.

1. It is a work particularly adapted to the taste and interest of American readers.
2. It is the best and cheapest periodical published.
3. It receives the highest patronage.
4. It has the most extensive circulation.
5. It suits all classes.
6. It excites a taste for reading.
7. It creates a thirst for information.
8. It is free from sectarianism.
9. It is a slave to no party, but a friend to all.
10. It disconcerns vice and immorality.
11. It sanctions and encourages virtue.
12. It diffuses useful knowledge at a small expense.
13. It pleases the gay without offending the grave.
14. It interests the rich and benefits the poor.
15. Its numerous engravings gratify the eye.
16. Its familiar illustrations communicate ideas to the mind.
17. It teaches by example.
18. It is calculated to make the simple wise.
19. It is designed to make the wise men wiser.
20. It is a valuable guide to the scholar.
21. It affords the most rational amusement.
22. It is a pleasing companion in solitude.
23. It is peculiarly valuable to mechanics.
24. It helps many thousands to the means of subsistence.
25. It aids the inventive faculties.
26. It prompts to diligence and frugality.
27. It leads to habits of economy.
28. It is not expensive.
29. Its character is established.
30. It will improve in accomplishment.
31. Its worth is not known till examined.
32. It is never out of date.
33. It is adapted to every meridian.
34. It is a cheerful fire-side companion.
35. It is a welcome guest in the parlor.
36. It helps to husband precious time.
37. It is an interesting class book for youth.
38. It contains many very interesting fictions.
39. It is full of interest.
40. It describes the wonders of the world.
41. It acquaints us with the illustrious dead.
42. It gives the result of the most laborious investigation.
43. It ranges the animal, vegetable, and mineral world.
44. It contains the latest discoveries in art and science.
45. It takes you the tour of Europe without toil, expense, or danger.
46. It subdues national prejudices.
47. It promotes affinity between the Old and New.
48. It calls the flowers of ancient and modern history.
49. It is an inexhaustible fund of anecdote.
50. It is a rich storehouse of useful and polite literature.

Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADERS & CO., Publishers.

J. H. Tebbets, Travelling Agent.

Boston, Jan. 7.

Liniment Opodeiodoc.

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings,

and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gordak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

It

Linen and with com-

the finest to be ef-

& Co.

original male & Bryant,

Goodrich, Gould,

Clarke, & C. re-

Jan. 7.

Liniment Opodeiodoc,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings,

and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for

Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr.

Gordak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

It

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt

A Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak,

Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

It

Liniment Opodeiodoc,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings,

and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for

Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr.

Gordak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

It

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt

A Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak,

Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

It

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt

A Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak,

Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

It

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt

A Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak,

Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

It

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt

A Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak,

Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

It

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt

A Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak,

Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

It

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt

A Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak,

Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

It

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt

A Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak,

Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

It

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt

A Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak,

Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

It

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt

A Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak,

Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

It

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt

A Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak,

Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

It

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt

A Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak,

Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

It

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt

A Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak,

Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

It

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt

A Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak,

Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

It

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt

A Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak,

Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

It

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt

A Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak,

Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

It

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt

A Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak,

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, JAN. 9. Mr. John Q. Adams offered three petitions, one of which was from the ladies of South Weymouth, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. After the exhibition of great excitement in the House, the petition was received by a vote of 137 to 75; the last session it was voted by a large majority that they should not be received. We subjoin a sketch of the debate which ensued on the occasion—

Mr. Adams rose and said—I have a petition from 150 women, the wives and daughters of my constituents, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Glascock, of Georgia, said he objected to the reception of the petition.

An inquiry was made of the Chair whether the question was debatable. The Speaker decided that it was.

Mr. Adams hoped, he said, that the principle of non-reception, subservient as it was of the constitutional rights of his constituents, would not be countenanced by the House. The petition might be rejected, and the House, he believed, were too ready and eager to reject the prayer of such petitions. He complained that the petitions were not only rejected, but that the petitioners were treated with obloquy and contempt. The humanity and benevolence of the motives which prompted this memorial ought alone to command it to the respect and attention of the House. What had the House to fear from those females? Blood, insurrection and murder? No, sir, there is nothing, said Mr. A. of an inflammatory character in the paper. I hope the objection will be withdrawn. I appeal to the gentleman, himself, a son and a father, to withdraw it, from considerations of respect for those mothers and daughters. The memorial is very brief, and I trust it will be received and read.

Mr. Glascock said, in reply, that though the petitioners were females, he found that they acted on this subject under a very improper influence. No petition of the kind was sent here without an object. They were all got up and sent here in pursuance of a general system of agitation. No man had more consideration than he had for the motives which the gentleman supposed to actuate the memorialists; but were he a son of any one of the petitioners, he would implore her at least to withhold the expression of feeling and opinion which, however sincere, he would assure her were fraught with mischief to the public welfare.

Mr. Parks said that no good could result from the discussion of this subject. He moved, therefore, to lay the question of reception on the table.

Mr. Reid called for the yeas and nays on the question, and they were ordered.

The question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 130, nays 69. The memorial therefore lies over till next Monday.

Mr. Adams again arose and presented the memorial of 228 females, residents of South Weymouth, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams proceeded to read the petition.

Several members called Mr. A. to order; Mr. Chambers, of Ky., made a point of order; was not the member under the 45th rule of the House, confined to a brief statement of the contents of a memorial?

The Chair decided that Mr. Adams could not read the memorial, and must confine himself to a brief statement of its contents.

Mr. Adams appealed from the decision of the Chair. He called upon the Speaker to say whether he decided that a member was not in order in reading any thing that he pleased, as a part of his speech. If it was intended to suppress the liberty of speech and the right of discussion in this House, so help him God, he would resist it in his own person.

The chair read from the manual of Mr. Jefferson, and other authorities, passages which stated that a member had no right to read any paper, printed or written, (not even his own written speech) without the consent of the House. But, independently of that consideration, the gentleman's attempt to read the petition was an evasion of the 45th rule, which confines a member to a brief statement of the contents 'of a petition' when he presents it.

Some discussion took place on the question of order, in which the decision of the Chair was sustained by Messrs. Patton, Briggs, and Chambers, of Ky., and opposed by Messrs. Harper, of Pennsylvania, and Adams.

Mr. Adams said he would compromise the matter. He would withdraw the appeal, if the House would suffer him to complete his 'brief statement' of the contents of the memorial. There were but two more lines of it, and those he wished the House to hear.

He proceeded to read the two lines, wherein the memorialists express their determination to present the same memorial every year until its prayer shall be complied with.

Tremendous cries of 'order' accompanied and followed Mr. A.'s remarks.

The Speaker peremptorily ordered Mr. A. to take his seat.

Mr. Adams, instead of complying, raised his voice, and continued his remarks, which were however entirely inaudible, in consequence of the loud cries of 'order, order,' from every part of the House.

The Speaker again directed the gentleman to sit down.

Mr. Adams, having brought his 'brief statement' to a conclusion, took his seat, at the same time saying, 'I withdraw the appeal.'

Mr. Mann, of New York, moved the previous question, which was ordered to be put. The main question, 'shall the petition be received?' was put and decided in the affirmative, yeas 137, nays 75. So the petition was received.

Mr. Haynes moved to lay the petition on the table, which motion was agreed to—yeas 151, nays 50.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Mr. Adams presented another similar petition, to the reception of which Mr. Halsey objected.

At this point, (3 o'clock) this despatch was closed.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10. In the Senate, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Walker:

Resolved, That the state of Texas, having established and maintained an independent government, capable of performing those duties, foreign and domestic, which appear to independent governments, and it appearing that there is no longer reasonable prospect of the successful prosecution of the war by Mexico against said state, it is expedient and proper, and in conformity with the laws of nations, and the practice of this government in like cases, that the independent political existence of said state shall be acknowledged by the government of the United States.

Mr. Adams rose and said—I have a petition from 150 women, the wives and daughters of my constituents, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Glascock, of Georgia, said he objected to the reception of the petition.

An inquiry was made of the Chair whether the question was debatable. The Speaker decided that it was.

Mr. Adams hoped, he said, that the principle of non-reception, subservient as it was of the constitutional rights of his constituents, would not be countenanced by the House. The petition might be rejected, and the House, he believed, were too ready and eager to reject the prayer of such petitions. He complained that the petitions were not only rejected, but that the petitioners were treated with obloquy and contempt. The humanity and benevolence of the motives which prompted this memorial ought alone to command it to the respect and attention of the House. What had the House to fear from those females? Blood, insurrection and murder? No, sir, there is nothing, said Mr. A. of an inflammatory character in the paper. I hope the objection will be withdrawn. I appeal to the gentleman, himself, a son and a father, to withdraw it, from considerations of respect for those mothers and daughters. The memorial is very brief, and I trust it will be received and read.

Mr. Glascock said, in reply, that though the petitioners were females, he found that they acted on this subject under a very improper influence. No petition of the kind was sent here without an object. They were all got up and sent here in pursuance of a general system of agitation. No man had more consideration than he had for the motives which the gentleman supposed to actuate the memorialists; but were he a son of any one of the petitioners, he would implore her at least to withhold the expression of feeling and opinion which, however sincere, he would assure her were fraught with mischief to the public welfare.

Mr. Parks said that no good could result from the discussion of this subject. He moved, therefore, to lay the question of reception on the table.

Mr. Reid called for the yeas and nays on the question, and they were ordered.

The question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 130, nays 69. The memorial therefore lies over till next Monday.

Mr. Adams again arose and presented the memorial of 228 females, residents of South Weymouth, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams proceeded to read the petition.

Several members called Mr. A. to order; Mr. Chambers, of Ky., made a point of order; was not the member under the 45th rule of the House, confined to a brief statement of the contents of a memorial?

The Chair decided that Mr. Adams could not read the memorial, and must confine himself to a brief statement of its contents.

Mr. Adams appealed from the decision of the Chair. He called upon the Speaker to say whether he decided that a member was not in order in reading any thing that he pleased, as a part of his speech. If it was intended to suppress the liberty of speech and the right of discussion in this House, so help him God, he would resist it in his own person.

The chair read from the manual of Mr. Jefferson, and other authorities, passages which stated that a member had no right to read any paper, printed or written, (not even his own written speech) without the consent of the House. But, independently of that consideration, the gentleman's attempt to read the petition was an evasion of the 45th rule, which confines a member to a brief statement of the contents 'of a petition' when he presents it.

Some discussion took place on the question of order, in which the decision of the Chair was sustained by Messrs. Patton, Briggs, and Chambers, of Ky., and opposed by Messrs. Harper, of Pennsylvania, and Adams.

Mr. Adams said he would compromise the matter. He would withdraw the appeal, if the House would suffer him to complete his 'brief statement' of the contents of the memorial. There were but two more lines of it, and those he wished the House to hear.

He proceeded to read the two lines, wherein the memorialists express their determination to present the same memorial every year until its prayer shall be complied with.

Tremendous cries of 'order' accompanied and followed Mr. A.'s remarks.

The Speaker peremptorily ordered Mr. A. to take his seat.

Mr. Adams, instead of complying, raised his voice, and continued his remarks, which were however entirely inaudible, in consequence of the loud cries of 'order, order,' from every part of the House.

The Speaker again directed the gentleman to sit down.

Mr. Adams, having brought his 'brief statement' to a conclusion, took his seat, at the same time saying, 'I withdraw the appeal.'

Mr. Mann, of New York, moved the previous question, which was ordered to be put. The main question, 'shall the petition be received?' was put and decided in the affirmative, yeas 137, nays 75. So the petition was received.

Mr. Haynes moved to lay the petition on the table, which motion was agreed to—yeas 151, nays 50.

surplus, it will deserve consideration, whether a portion of it would not be wisely applied to redeem the faith of the state pledged by this subscriber. Should this course not be adopted, adequate provision of ways and means, for this object, will require the immediate attention of the legislature.

There are other enterprises of improvement, and public objects of high interest, which will doubtless receive due consideration. It is for the legislature to decide upon their relative importance. I will only ask permission to observe, that I am sure the most important of them all will not be forgotten—the intellectual improvement of the people. Massachusetts owes what she is, mainly to the provision made by our fathers, from the earliest days and out of slender means, for the education of her youth. The constitution has devoted one whole chapter to this subject, and has made it the express duty of all legislatures to foster the colleges and schools. I own I can imagine no worter use which can be made of a portion of this fund, than that of rendering education better, cheaper, and consequently more accessible to the mass of the community.

MILITIA.

The annual report of the Adjutant General on the state of the militia, will be laid before you. I also beg leave to submit a communication from the same officer, prepared at my request, on the present condition of the militia of the Commonwealth. The views presented by him, on this important subject, appear to me to merit the serious attention of the legislature. I deem it my duty to express the opinion, that there is a necessity for a change in the militia law, in substantial accordance with the provisions of the bill, reported by the Committee on the militia to the last legislature. Under the present law, the institution is greatly depressed, and in some respects disorganized. The slight remains of military duty still required to be performed by the standing companies, are fit to be oppressive, because they are manifestly useless. I am greatly fearful of the consequences of allowing this institution to sink into disrepute and ruin; and I know no page of our history, which teaches us that an efficient organization of the militia can be safely dispensed with.

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

I regret to have to state, that the condition of this important question is not known to be more favorable, than at the time when the resolves of the last session of the General Court were passed. The negotiation is left, at the last dis-
sipation of its progress, in a very unsatisfactory state. It will be seen, from the report of the Land Agent, that the abuses, alluded to by the legislature last year, continue unchecked. I have other information, which I presume to be correct, that the territory in controversy is the theatre of wholesale depredations, carried on from the neighboring British provinces. Besides other and higher grounds of complaint against such a state of things, the territory in dispute is rapidly depreciating in value, I have before expressed the opinion, formed after the most mature consideration of the subject, that the title of Maine and Massachusetts to the tract of country in controversy is, on any just grounds, as unquestionable, as, till a few years since, it was unquestioned. It is for the legislature to decide what further steps to be taken, it may be proper to make to the general government on a subject so nearly concerning the public interest and honor.

CORPORATION OF SCHOOLS.

While nothing can be farther from my purpose than to disparage the common schools as they are, and while a deep sense of personal obligation to them will ever be cherished by me, it must yet be candidly admitted, that they are susceptible of great improvements. The schools might, in many cases, be rendered more commodious. Provision ought to be made for affording the advantages of education throughout the whole year, to all of a proper age to receive it. Teachers well qualified to give elementary instruction in all the branches of useful knowledge, should be employed; and small school libraries, maps, globes, and requisite scientific apparatus should be furnished. I submit to the legislature, whether the creation of a board of commissioners of schools, to serve without salary, with authority to appoint a Secretary, on a reasonable compensation, to be paid from the school fund, would not be of great utility.

Should the legislature take advantage of the ample means now thrown into their hands, greatly to increase the efficacy of the school fund, I cannot but think that they would entitle themselves to the gratitude of the whole people. The wealth of Massachusetts always has been, and always will be, the mind of her children; and good schools are a treasure, a thousand fold more precious than all the gold and silver of Mexico and Peru.

TEXAS.

The New Orleans Standard furnishes a very curious account of the action of the different branches of the Texian Government in relation to Santa Anna. The rumor reaching the ears of the members of Congress, that President Houston intended to liberate the Mexican chiefs, they passed a resolution that the President should be vested with the custody and disposal of all prisoners of war, provided that the prisoners Santa Anna and Almonte, shall not be released or set at liberty on any occasion, without the concurrence of the Senate, and that the President shall not have the power to release said prisoners during the recess of the Senate. This resolution was immediately vetoed by Gen. Houston. The Congress, notwithstanding, passed it again by the Constitutional majority of two-thirds, and it became a law. President Houston, driven to extremity, and determining to release Santa Anna at all hazards, pronounced the resolution a usurpation of his executive authority and in the face of the law of Congress set Santa Anna free, and put the whole Congress at defiance. The army being with the President in all things, Congress succeeded.

BANKS.

The abstract of the annual returns of the Banks, which has been submitted to you, discloses in detail the condition of those institutions. The amount of specie on hand, compared with the immediate liabilities of the banks, is, in the aggregate, somewhat larger than at the period of the annual return for 1835. The financial pressure which has pervaded the country, has been severely felt in Massachusetts; but it has been sustained with a fortitude and steadiness, that prove the solid

foundations on which the business of the community rests. Let us hope that the cause of distress will prove temporary—that commerce will, at no distant period, flow freely in its accustomed channels—and the great circulation of the country return to a healthful state.

THURSDAY 12th. In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Turner, of Plymouth,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of imposing further penalties on Town Officers who neglect to make returns of Elections, or make informal or erroneous returns.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, of Hampshire,

Ordered, That the Committee on Banks inquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to superintend the doing of the several Banks in the Commonwealth.

In the House, petitions were presented from James C. Doane, of Cohasset, that a certain tract of land may be set off from Scituate and annexed to Cohasset—of the town of Roxbury, for an alteration of the license laws, which was referred to Messrs Goodrich, of Roxbury; Hemmenway, of Worcester; and Phelps, of Wilmot, of Gloucester; Smith, of Boston; and Whittemore, of Cambridge; were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of abolishing capital punishment.

FRIDAY 13th. In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Fairbanks, of Suffolk,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that any person committed to any jail in this Commonwealth, on execution for debt, shall be admitted to take the poor debtor's oath, as now by law provided, as soon as three days shall have expired after notice given to the creditor, or to his attorney, as now provided by law, if said person be committed within the county of Suffolk; and any person committed to jail on execution for debt in any other county, shall be admitted to take said oath, immediately after six days from the time of notice given to the creditor or his attorney, agreeably to law, as now provided.

SATURDAY 14th. In the Senate, the petitions of the President, etc., of the State Bank, for the continuation of their charter, and for the reduction of their capital Stock, were presented and committed to the committee on banks. An order was passed, in concurrence, that the committee on rail-roads and canals inquire what provisions of law, if any, are necessary to secure the safe conveyance of passengers on rail-roads, etc., was passed. On motion of Mr. King, of Danvers,

Ordered, That the Committee on Education consider the expediency of providing by law for the better education of teachers of the public schools.

MONDAY 16. In the Senate, Mr. Cushing, of Norfolk, from the select committee to whom was committed the bill concerning the surplus revenue, reported the bill without amendment, which was read again, and ordered to a third reading.

In the House, Mr. Sergeant, of Boston, submitted an order to instruct the committee on the surplus revenue to report forthwith a bill for the disposition of that portion thereof, to be received by Massachusetts, among the cities, towns, and districts, of the Commonwealth, on the basis of population. Agreed to—by a vote of 421 to 1. The only dissentient, was Mr. Baker, of Milton.

TUESDAY 17th. In the Senate, several petitions were presented and referred.

In the House, the petitions of Jacob Perkins and others, for incorporation as the Weymouth Iron Company, and of Nathan Paul and eighty-four others, of Shutesbury, for the enactment of a bounty on the destruction of crows, were received and referred.

THE INDIAN.

We boast of our country as being an asylum for the oppressed of foreign nations. And so it is; the blessings of its wise institutions, its equal laws, and its many privileges, are extended to all who come to us from abroad to enjoy them. But while we have been busy in cleaning 'the outside of the cup and platter,' have we not entirely overlooked its internal purity? While we afford a shelter for the persecuted and outcast of other lands, do the same pity and sympathy spring up in our breast when we think of the down-trodden and oppressed in our own borders, and prompt us to relieve their sad condition? While our nature's unquenchable desire for freedom, as manifested in the struggles of the Greek and the Pole, has been fostered by our sympathy and aided by our substance, have we looked with the same compassionate eye, and extended the same fraternal aid, to another portion of the human family, equally entitled to the possession of this 'inalienable right' of man—the Indian and the African? Have we not rather laid burdens upon their shoulders grievous and heavy to bear, until one of them has risen in his might and desperation only to accelerate a doom which he foresaw was inevitable?

It is too true, that almost 'the entire history of the conduct of our own Anglo-Saxon race to the North American Indians, is one of fraud, oppression and cruelty.' Our federal government has, indeed, made a show of protection to the remnant of the red race, but has omitted no opportunity to obtain their lands for trifling considerations, and where this species of fraud would not avail, has resorted to force.' And where, in the case of individual purchases, a price has been paid *for their property*, the remuneration has often been such as to have made downright fraud far more honorable to the purchaser, and less injurious to the poor Indian. The white trader, finding whiskey the safest and speediest weapon for accomplishing his scheme of plunder, has snatched this fatal brand from the altar of darkness, and smote his defenceless victim, not, indeed, from a spirit of revenge, but from that equally criminal thirst for gain which scruples not at the means which it uses to accomplish its aim. Will not the inquiry also be made of him, 'Where is thy brother?'

In the House, the petitions of Jacob Perkins and others, for incorporation

the cause of at
comely in
al circu-
lal state.
motion
incapacities
of Elect-

mpshire,
quire into
the appoint-
tend the
death.

ed from
a certain
uate and
Roxbury,
which was
; Hem-
of Will-
ucester;
of Cam-
consider-
ishment.
notion of
adjudicatory
in, their
poor-
like the poor
as three
the credit-
law, if said
officiale; and
for debt in
said oath,
notice given
law, as now

THE HORSE.

It is remarkable that a horse will seldom tread upon a prostrate body in its path. Either from feelings of compassion, or from fear, a horse will studiously avoid inflicting injury on one thus exposed, unless excited by the spirit of combat. In the latter case, he becomes almost resistless. All his energies are bent on destruction, and he tramples down opposing squadrons as he wades the grass beneath his feet. These reflections are drawn from us by an incident which occurred yesterday afternoon, almost within our sight. As the Germantown stage, drawn by four horses, was passing along Third-street above Willow, a small child endeavored to cross the street in advance of the leaders, apparently without observing the dangerous proximity of the latter. One of the leading horses appeared to appreciate the situation of the instant, and made every effort to avoid coming in contact with it. He swerved from the direct line as far as he could, and endeavored to pass it, but being brought up by the rein, was forced against, and prostrated the child; being driven forward by the hinder horses he reared himself on his legs, and with one bound cleared the body. In doing this, either from design or accident, he threw the child, with his hind foot out of the track, so that when the heavy carriage passed on, it did not run over it, although it came within a few inches of it. This may be instinct, but it looks to us marvellously like reason and feeling.—Penn. Sentinel.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1837.

THE INDIAN.

We boast of our country as being an asylum for the oppressed of foreign nations. And so it is; the blessings of its wise institutions, its equal laws, and its many privileges, are extended to all who come to us from abroad to enjoy them. But while we have been busy in cleaning 'the outside of the cup and platter,' have we not entirely overlooked its internal purity? While we afford a shelter for the persecuted and outcast of other lands, do the same pity and sympathy spring up in our breast when we think of the down-trodden and oppressed in our own borders, and prompt us to relieve their sad condition? While our nature's unquenchable desire for freedom, as manifested in the struggles of the Greeks and the Pole, has been fostered by our sympathy and aided by our substance, have we looked with the same compassionate eye, and extended the same fraternal aid, to another portion of the human family, equally entitled to the possession of this 'inalienable right' of man—the Indian and the African? Have we not rather laid burdens upon their shoulders grievous and heavy to be borne, until one of them has risen in his might and desperation only to accelerate a doom which he foresaw was inevitable?

Such were the men who settled New England. They were, truly, the glory of the land from which the came. May their descendants ever prove themselves worthy of such an ancestry.

NEHEMIAH.

LECTURE AND CONCERT.

To the editors of the Patriot:

It was my privilege to be present at the Musical Lecture and Concert on Thursday evening. In many respects, we were well entertained. Of President Brown's lecture, we would say as the Spanish do of their health: 'when a little indisposed—“pocho bono, pocho malo”—a little sick, a little well; so the lecture in our estimation was partly correct and partly incorrect.'

We are not disposed to question the correctness of most of his historical statements. But, we thought he commenced the history of music at the *wrong end*. In the first place, he gave us a description of the introduction and progress of music among the *heathen*; and in the second place, Hebrew music was introduced. Now, it seemed to us, that these should have been reversed. *The first last, and the last first.* ‘Jehovah was the father of those who handle the harp and organ.’ This is the first record we have in any history now extant of music. And it preceded, by several hundred years, all other records on this subject. We were unable to tell why it should not have had the precedence in a historical lecture on the science of music.

It is too true, that almost ‘the entire history of the conduct of our own Anglo-Saxon race to the North American Indians, is one of fraud, oppression and cruelty.’ Our federal government has, indeed, made a show of protection to the remnant of the red race, but has omitted no opportunity to obtain their lands for trifling considerations, and when this species of fraud would not avail, has resorted to force.’ And where, in the case of individual purchases, a price has been paid *de visu* for their property, the remuneration has often been such as to have made downright fraud far more honorable to the purchaser, and less injurious to the poor Indian. The white trader, finding whiskey the safest and speediest weapon for accomplishing his schemes of plunder, has snatched that fatal brand from the altar of darkness, and smote his defenseless victim, not, indeed, from a spirit of revenge, but from that equally criminal thirst for gain which scruples not at the means which it uses to accomplish its aim. Will not the injury also be made of him, ‘Where is thy brother?’

OUR PILGRIM FATHERS.

To the editors of the Patriot:
As you were pleased to give my last communication a welcome, I now proceed to redeem my promise, in part, and speak of our Pilgrim Fathers.

I need not take up time in stating the reasons why our fathers left the land of their birth, as it is well known to all, that one reason was sufficient, in their estimation, to lead them to relinquish their homes, to forsake their paternal shores, to brave the tempestuous ocean and the horrors of savage climes—that reason was civil and religious liberty. Our nation, even in its birth, seems destined to accomplish some great and glorious event. It does not lose itself, like many other nations, in a *fabulous antiquity*, nor in obscure traditions. The corner-stone of our nation's glory was originally laid in intelligence, virtue, and piety. Our fathers were neither barbarians, nor pagans, nor slaves, nor a band of lawless adventurers. They were civilized men—yea, more, enlightened freemen. Many of them were descended from distinguished families, and possessed powerful talents, great learning, inflexible integrity and unexampled decision of character.

President Brown's lecture was quite *long enough*. We thought he might have curtailed it a little without depriving us of much of the useful matter contained in it, as he would have then come to a rest a little earlier. But on the whole, it was pretty good.

We were pleased with a considerable portion of the music at the concert. Mrs. Baker is an admirable singer—has great compass of voice, and manages it well. We did not like, however, to see her *roll her eyes as though in a fit*, when under the influences of that science which has power to *charm rocks and trees*, and induce *Pluto to surrender up the wife of Orpheus*.

The schoolmaster instructing his pupils did well. We thought he acted his part the best of any one in the concert. We would advise him to continue teaching the *alphabet*.

As to the wine and cigar song, we thought it would have been more congenial to the taste of the times a few years ago than at present. We may have been mistaken, but we have thought that the people in our highly flourishing community, are so far advanced in intellectual and moral cultivation, that they have but little taste for the factious materials, called, *wine*, or *Amos*.

amidst the perils of the ocean and the trials of the wilderness. It guided their councils while establishing a government of the purest republicanism. It descended to their children through their successive generations, constantly increasing in vigor, till it accomplished the American revolution, and resulted in the adoption of that excellent form of government which has, for sixty years past blessed, and still continues to bless, the millions of our happy citizens with equal rights and privileges; where each may sit under his own vine and fig-tree with none to molest or make afraid.'

It stops not in this land of the pilgrims. It sends forth its benign, redeeming, emancipating influence among the hundreds of millions of other nations, breaking the yoke of oppression, undermining the foundations of kingly power, and scaling the battlements of tyrannical governments.

Who can think of these things, and not believe that the spark which our pilgrim fathers struck, will yet enlighten and bless every nation on the earth. It will shine onward to the Pacific. Nor will it stop there. It will blaze beyond the ocean. It will produce revolutions and overturnings until all shall be free.

Our forefathers lived not for a day or a year. No, nor for an age. Their influence will be felt till 'time shall be no longer.' They lived to bless posterity and the world. Patriots and friends of liberty themselves, their institutions will diffuse patriotism and liberty over the globe. Before they left their native land they would, if possible, have so far modified the British constitution as to have secured the nation from oppression.

Twice while in their 'father-land' did they save the constitution of that land from being crushed by the usurpations of the Stuarts. This we have upon the authority of the infidel Hume, though he was never wanting in zeal to reproach the puritans both in character and principles. 'So absolute indeed,' says he, 'was the authority of the crown, that the precious spark of liberty had been kindled and preserved by the puritans, and it was to this sect, whose principles appear so frivolous, that the English owe the whole freedom of their constitution.' Hume's Eng. vol. 5, p. 183.

In another place the same writer says: 'It was only during the next generation that the noble principles of liberty took root, and spreading themselves under the shelter of puritanical absurdities, became fashionable among the people.'

Such were the men who settled New England. They were, truly, the glory of the land from which the came. May their descendants ever prove themselves worthy of such an ancestry.

NEHEMIAH.

To the editors of the Patriot:

It was my privilege to be present at the Musical Lecture and Concert on Thursday evening. In many respects, we were well entertained. Of President Brown's lecture, we would say as the Spanish do of their health: 'when a little indisposed—“pocho bono, pocho malo”—a little sick, a little well; so the lecture in our estimation was partly correct and partly incorrect.'

We are not disposed to question the correctness of most of his historical statements. But, we thought he commenced the history of music at the *wrong end*. In the first place, he gave us a description of the introduction and progress of music among the *heathen*; and in the second place, Hebrew music was introduced. Now, it seemed to us, that these should have been reversed. *The first last, and the last first.* ‘Jehovah was the father of those who handle the harp and organ.’ This is the first record we have in any history now extant of music. And it preceded, by several hundred years, all other records on this subject. We were unable to tell why it should not have had the precedence in a historical lecture on the science of music.

It is too true, that almost ‘the entire history of the conduct of our own Anglo-Saxon race to the North American Indians, is one of fraud, oppression and cruelty.’ Our federal government has, indeed, made a show of protection to the remnant of the red race, but has omitted no opportunity to obtain their lands for trifling considerations, and when this species of fraud would not avail, has resorted to force.’ And where, in the case of individual purchases, a price has been paid *de visu* for their property, the remuneration has often been such as to have made downright fraud far more honorable to the purchaser, and less injurious to the poor Indian. The white trader, finding whiskey the safest and speediest weapon for accomplishing his schemes of plunder, has snatched that fatal brand from the altar of darkness, and smote his defenseless victim, not, indeed, from a spirit of revenge, but from that equally criminal thirst for gain which scruples not at the means which it uses to accomplish its aim. Will not the injury also be made of him, ‘Where is thy brother?’

OUR PILGRIM FATHERS.

To the editors of the Patriot:
As you were pleased to give my last communication a welcome, I now proceed to redeem my promise, in part, and speak of our Pilgrim Fathers.

I need not take up time in stating the reasons why our fathers left the land of their birth, as it is well known to all, that one reason was sufficient, in their estimation, to lead them to relinquish their homes, to forsake their paternal shores, to brave the tempestuous ocean and the horrors of savage climes—that reason was civil and religious liberty. Our nation, even in its birth, seems destined to accomplish some great and glorious event. It does not lose itself, like many other nations, in a *fabulous antiquity*, nor in obscure traditions. The corner-stone of our nation's glory was originally laid in intelligence, virtue, and piety. Our fathers were neither barbarians, nor pagans, nor slaves, nor a band of lawless adventurers. They were civilized men—yea, more, enlightened freemen. Many of them were descended from distinguished families, and possessed powerful talents, great learning, inflexible integrity and unexampled decision of character.

President Brown's lecture was quite *long enough*. We thought he might have curtailed it a little without depriving us of much of the useful matter contained in it, as he would have then come to a rest a little earlier. But on the whole, it was pretty good.

We were pleased with a considerable portion of the music at the concert. Mrs. Baker is an admirable singer—has great compass of voice, and manages it well. We did not like, however, to see her *roll her eyes as though in a fit*, when under the influences of that science which has power to *charm rocks and trees*, and induce *Pluto to surrender up the wife of Orpheus*.

The schoolmaster instructing his pupils did well. We thought he acted his part the best of any one in the concert. We would advise him to continue teaching the *alphabet*.

amidst the perils of the ocean and the trials of the wilderness. It guided their councils while establishing a government of the purest republicanism. It descended to their children through their successive generations, constantly increasing in vigor, till it accomplished the American revolution, and resulted in the adoption of that excellent form of government which has, for sixty years past blessed, and still continues to bless, the millions of our happy citizens with equal rights and privileges; where each may sit under his own vine and fig-tree with none to molest or make afraid.'

It stops not in this land of the pilgrims. It sends forth its benign, redeeming, emancipating influence among the hundreds of millions of other nations, breaking the yoke of oppression, undermining the foundations of kingly power, and scaling the battlements of tyrannical governments.

Who can think of these things, and not believe that the spark which our pilgrim fathers struck, will yet enlighten and bless every nation on the earth. It will shine onward to the Pacific. Nor will it stop there. It will blaze beyond the ocean. It will produce revolutions and overturnings until all shall be free.

Our forefathers lived not for a day or a year. No, nor for an age. Their influence will be felt till 'time shall be no longer.'

They lived to bless posterity and the world. Patriots and friends of liberty themselves, their institutions will diffuse patriotism and liberty over the globe. Before they left their native land they would, if possible, have so far modified the British constitution as to have secured the nation from oppression.

Twice while in their 'father-land' did they save the constitution of that land from being crushed by the usurpations of the Stuarts. This we have upon the authority of the infidel Hume, though he was never wanting in zeal to reproach the puritans both in character and principles. 'So absolute indeed,' says he, 'was the authority of the crown, that the precious spark of liberty had been kindled and preserved by the puritans, and it was to this sect, whose principles appear so frivolous, that the English owe the whole freedom of their constitution.'

Hume's Eng. vol. 5, p. 183.

In another place the same writer says: 'It was only during the next generation that the noble principles of liberty took root, and spreading themselves under the shelter of puritanical absurdities, became fashionable among the people.'

Such were the men who settled New England. They were, truly, the glory of the land from which the came. May their descendants ever prove themselves worthy of such an ancestry.

NEHEMIAH.

To the editors of the Patriot:

It was my privilege to be present at the Musical Lecture and Concert on Thursday evening. In many respects, we were well entertained. Of President Brown's lecture, we would say as the Spanish do of their health: 'when a little indisposed—“pocho bono, pocho malo”—a little sick, a little well; so the lecture in our estimation was partly correct and partly incorrect.'

We are not disposed to question the correctness of most of his historical statements. But, we thought he commenced the history of music at the *wrong end*. In the first place, he gave us a description of the introduction and progress of music among the *heathen*; and in the second place, Hebrew music was introduced. Now, it seemed to us, that these should have been reversed. *The first last, and the last first.* ‘Jehovah was the father of those who handle the harp and organ.’ This is the first record we have in any history now extant of music. And it preceded, by several hundred years, all other records on this subject. We were unable to tell why it should not have had the precedence in a historical lecture on the science of music.

It is too true, that almost ‘the entire history of the conduct of our own Anglo-Saxon race to the North American Indians, is one of fraud, oppression and cruelty.’ Our federal government has, indeed, made a show of protection to the remnant of the red race, but has omitted no opportunity to obtain their lands for trifling considerations, and when this species of fraud would not avail, has resorted to force.’ And where, in the case of individual purchases, a price has been paid *de visu* for their property, the remuneration has often been such as to have made downright fraud far more honorable to the purchaser, and less injurious to the poor Indian. The white trader, finding whiskey the safest and speediest weapon for accomplishing his schemes of plunder, has snatched that fatal brand from the altar of darkness, and smote his defenseless victim, not, indeed, from a spirit of revenge, but from that equally criminal thirst for gain which scruples not at the means which it uses to accomplish its aim. Will not the injury also be made of him, ‘Where is thy brother?’

Such were the men who settled New England. They were, truly, the glory of the land from which the came. May their descendants ever prove themselves worthy of such an ancestry.

NEHEMIAH.

To the editors of the Patriot:

It was my privilege to be present at the Musical Lecture and Concert on Thursday evening. In many respects, we were well entertained. Of President Brown's lecture, we would say as the Spanish do of their health: 'when a little indisposed—“pocho bono, pocho malo”—a little sick, a little well; so the lecture in our estimation was partly correct and partly incorrect.'

We are not disposed to question the correctness of most of his historical statements. But, we thought he commenced the history of music at the *wrong end*. In the first place, he gave us a description of the introduction and progress of music among the *heathen*; and in the second place, Hebrew music was introduced. Now, it seemed to us, that these should have been reversed. *The first last, and the last first.* ‘Jehovah was the father of those who handle the harp and organ.’ This is the first record we have in any history now extant of music. And it preceded, by several hundred years, all other records on this subject. We were unable to tell why it should not have had the precedence in a historical lecture on the science of music.

It is too true, that almost ‘the entire history of the conduct of our own Anglo-Saxon race to the North American Indians, is one of fraud, oppression and cruelty.’ Our federal government has, indeed, made a show of protection to the remnant of the red race, but has omitted no opportunity to obtain their lands for trifling considerations, and when this species of fraud would not avail, has resorted to force.’ And where, in the case of individual purchases, a price has been paid *de visu* for their property, the remuneration has often been such as to have made downright fraud far more honorable to the purchaser, and less injurious to the poor Indian. The white trader, finding whiskey the safest and speediest weapon for accomplishing his schemes of plunder, has snatched that fatal brand from the altar of darkness, and smote his defenseless victim, not, indeed, from a spirit of revenge, but from that equally criminal thirst for gain which scruples not at the means which it uses to accomplish its aim. Will not the injury also be made of him, ‘Where is thy brother?’

Such were the men who settled New England. They were, truly, the glory of the land from which the came. May their descendants ever prove themselves worthy of such an ancestry.

NEHEMIAH.

To the editors of the Patriot:

It was my privilege to be present at the Musical Lecture and Concert on Thursday evening. In many respects, we were well entertained. Of President Brown's lecture, we would say as the Spanish do of their health: 'when a little indisposed—“pocho bono, pocho malo”—a little sick, a little well; so the lecture in our estimation was partly correct and partly incorrect.'

We are not disposed to question the correctness of most of his historical statements. But, we thought he commenced the history of music at the *wrong end*. In the first place, he gave us a description of the introduction and progress of music among the *heathen*; and in the second place, Hebrew music was introduced. Now, it seemed to us, that these should have been reversed. *The first last, and the last first.* ‘Jehovah was the father of those who handle the harp and organ.’ This is the first record we have in any history now extant of music. And it preceded, by several hundred years, all other records on this subject. We were unable to tell why it should not have had the precedence in a historical lecture on the science of music.

It is too true, that almost ‘the entire history of the conduct of our own Anglo-Saxon race to the North American Indians, is one of fraud, oppression and cruelty.’ Our federal government has, indeed, made a show of protection to the remnant of the red race, but has omitted no opportunity to obtain their lands for trifling considerations, and when this species of fraud would not avail, has resorted to force.’ And where, in the case of individual purchases, a price has been paid *de visu* for their property, the remuneration has often been such as to have made downright fraud far more honorable to the purchaser, and less injurious to the poor Indian. The white trader, finding whiskey the safest and speediest weapon for accomplishing his schemes of plunder, has snatched that fatal brand from the altar of darkness, and smote his defenseless victim, not, indeed, from a spirit of revenge, but from that equally criminal thirst for gain which scruples not at the means which it uses to accomplish its aim. Will not the injury also be made of him, ‘Where is thy brother?’

Such were the men who settled New England. They were, truly, the glory of the land from which the came. May their descendants ever prove themselves worthy of such an ancestry.

NEHEMIAH.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

For the Patriot.

WE YEARN FOR HOME.

I saw the moisture in her eye,
And heard a half-suppressed sigh;
Fast as she brushed away one tear,
Another will appear,
Till with averted face she strove
To hide what she could not remove,
And keep (ah vain attempt!) unknown,
The grief she was ashamed to own.
I could not be lost to know
What sadness darkened lip and brow,
For young experience taught me why,
Were mingled thus the tear and sigh—
Such sorrowing I knew must come
From one who fondly yearned for home.

We yearn for home; we turn away
From all that would invite our stay,
And the fond memory o'er the space!
To where we left our kindred race?
Tis there our first impressions meet
And form associations sweet,
There all our best affections find
Supports round which they freely wind,
To whom we return can give
The blessings we from them receive,
And there, perchance, the grass may wave
O'er some departed dear one's grave.

We yearn for home; thro' winter's time
The birds must seek a milder clime;
But when the snow-clad season yields,
To Spring's gay flowers and verdant fields,
On eager wing they cleave the air,
Unto their former haunts repair,
And by their nest of the past year,
Their callow brood again they rear.
And when compelled by adverse fate,
From those we love to separate,
We wander forth, but never find
A home like that we leave behind;

Tis for a season friendship's smile
Our homely longings may beguile,
O'er pleasure here with its canes
The memory to forgetfulness.

Yet there are moments when we feel
Home-recollections o'er us steal,
Which bid all other thoughts begone,
And occupy the mind alone;

The cords of kindred love they sweep,
And make us wish that like the race
Which wander in the upper deep,
We could our journeys retrace.

We yearn for home; but when the hand
Of Death has thinned its little band,
And nought meets the inquiring eye
But cold and silent vacancy,

Where once a smiling group was seen,
And all was happiness serene,
Then home no longer can impart
Its wonted joyance to the heart,

No chance or change again restore
The charms which it possessed before;

Then from all earth can give we turn,
And for their heavenly mansion yearn.

E. B. O.

THE BLUSH.

Was it unlady-like?—Surely no!
The tongue no purer thought can speak,
And from the heart no feeling flow
More chaste than brightens woman's cheek.

How oft we mark the deep-tinged rose
Soft mantling where the lily grew,
Nor deem that where such beauty blows
A treacherous thorn's concealed from view!

That thorn may touch some tender vein,
And crimson o'er the wounded part!
Unheeded, too, a transient pain
Will flush the cheek, and thrill the heart.

On beauty's lids the gem-like tear
Oft sheds its evanescent ray,
But scarce is seen to sparkle, ere
"Tis chased by beaming smiles away!

Just so the blush is formed—and flies—
Nor owns reflection's calm control;
It comes—it deepens—dades and dies—
A gush of feeling from the soul!

ANECDOTES.

LIFE IN A LADY'S POCKET. A lady purchased a quartar of tea at a grocer's in Fleet-street, London. On proceeding a few paces from the door, she felt the tea bobbing and kicking in a curious way in her pocket. She screamed out with terror, and was ready to sink in a swoon when looking back behind her she perceived that she was dragging no less than thirty or forty yards of twine, one end of which was attached to the tea in her pocket, the other end being snig in the twine-box on the grocer's counter. The shopman had, after tying up the parcel, neglected to snap off the end as usual.

CRACK GOODS. A maiden lady went into a store to purchase a pitcher, and having inquired if I had any good ones, the store-keeper replied, "Yes mam, I have some here that I consider real crack pitchers." "Cracked eves!" ejaculated madam, "Lord sir, do you think I would take cracked ware?" And lifting her gown with an air of insulted dignity, with a frown of contempt from her lips, she trotted off to another store.

ACTING THE PUN. In a room full of ladies and gentlemen, a lady requested a gentleman who was sitting next to the fire place, to ring the bell. "I never before," said the gentleman, "heard of acting a pun; for once I will try." So saying he rose, pulled a gold ring from his finger, approached the lady who had requested him to ring the bell, and was the finest in the room, and deliberately put the ring on one of her fingers, saying, "It is with pleasure, indeed, that I obey your orders, and thus ring the belle."

RAPHAEL. This eminent painter being severely reprehended by the Pope for throwing two much color in the face of his celebrated painting of Peter, smartly replied to the assuming and dictating Pope, that "the apostle only blushed at his degenerate successor."

A REAL KENTUCKIAN. A Kentuckian, we believe of that class called a "Bog Merchant," rode up to a public house in the west where a number of gentlemen were seated in the piazza. After a low bow to the company, he inquired if any one present could tell him what was good for a burn. A young physician (there being several present) stepped forward, and with much complaisance, gave a learned lecture on burns, the mode of treatment, etc., for which he was politely thanked by the Kentuckian, who informed him that his prescription would not answer his present complaint, as his saddle blanket had been very badly burned the night previously. On hearing this the physician became exasperated, and told him if he would like he would give him a flogging. The Kentuckian again bowed, and said he would not alight for two foggings, and then rode off with much self-satisfaction.

VARIETY.

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Hoboken, New Jersey, has invented a shot which is hollow, and filled with some kind of fulminating powder, which is ignited by the compression of air when it strikes the sides of a vessel, and, on its explosion, as has been proved by experiment, will tear all to atoms! This system, when perfected, will supersede the use of fuses, and, therefore, for two shots from a sloop of war would easily destroy a one hundred gun ship as a gun boat. Sloops of war would, therefore, be the class of vessel most required; and our waters are sufficiently deep for this purpose.

COFFEE DRINKERS. The annual table of exports from the ports of Havana and Matanzas exhibits the curious fact that in the last three years the quantity of coffee shipped to the United States exceeds the whole quantity shipped to Europe, by 4,600,000 pounds. The exports to the United States during these three years, was 40,400,000 lbs.; to all Europe, 35,824,000 lbs.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS. In building a chimney, to prevent it from smoking, contract the vent as soon as possible, then gradually widen it four or five feet, and then contract it to the usual dimensions, and carry it up in any direction. It is said that a bladder suspended to a cross bar, four or five feet from the chimney, will also radically cure this worst of nuisances.

ADVANTAGES OF LAUGHTER. Beware of studying, reading, or examining the head while at table. Laughter is one of the greatest helps to digestion; and the custom prevalent among our forefathers of exciting it at table by jesters and buffoons, was founded on true medical principles. Endeavor to have merry companions at your meals. What nourishment one receives amidst mirth and jollity, will certainly produce good and light blood. Never eat so much that you feel to have a stomach. It will be best to give over before you are completely sated.

CURE FOR THE CRAMP. In cases of the cramp, a bar of iron, placed under the circumstances on which the person is suffering, especially near the calf of the leg, will effectively prevent the recurrence of the attack. The bar may be an inch square, or a common poker. If there be two mattresses, place the bar between them. This proves the existence of a magnetic principle in the human body.

REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY. An inclosure, consisting of an oblong square with decayed brick walls, nearly twelve feet thick, surrounded about fifty houses, has been found on Crow Fish River, Illinois.

IMPROVEMENT IN CANDLES. By steeping the wicks of candles in lime water, in which is dissolved a considerable quantity of nitrate of potassa, you have pure, fine, superior light, and a more perfect combustion. Snuffing is unnecessary in lime water candles; and the candles thus treated do not run. The wicks must be thoroughly dry before the tallow is put to them.

THE ASTHMA. The following is highly recommended by some of the medical profession as a safe and sure remedy for this complaint. Take three quarters of an ounce of saffron, half an ounce of the flour of sulphur, two drachms of saffron, then mix them with four ounces of honey, take the quantity of a nutmeg night and morning, and a speedy cure will be the result.

POTASH AND BEET-ROOT. Beet-root sugar and its manufacture has become the rage in France, a large proportion of the French Chocolatiers in great abundance from the residue which has hitherto been thrown away, superior potash. The amount to be obtained is estimated at nine millions of francs. The manufacture of sugar is increasing so fast in France, that the duties on imported sugar for the last nine months were 4,033,803 less than the nine previous.

ALARM LAMPS. Spring guns having been forbidden in England, an alarm lamp has been invented and applied for the purpose of detecting poachers, etc. The lamp may be placed against a tree, or in any place where property is kept, and if any one comes within its limits, it lights up and fires twenty reports, which may be heard at some miles distance. It is also used to send up a fire rocket in the direction of the poacher or thief approaches. When it goes off it strikes terror into the most audacious depredator.

THE BOSTONIANS. A late French writer says, that the Bostonians are much like his own countrymen, polite, courteous and lovers of frogs, and that they have a pond in the middle of a public garden, which is kept for the purpose of supplying the city with these animals.

INDIAN BREAD. After the meal is prepared, pour some boiling water on it till it is wet. Put in six steamed sweet apples to a loaf; a little yeast, milk, and enough cornell or middlings to render it capable of being kneaded. Let it rise, and then bake it three hours at least. It makes a most excellent bread.

COFFEE IMPROVED. Cut chestnut meats into pieces, about the size of coffee grains, roast and grind them with the coffee in equal proportions, and the drink will be altogether better than ordinary coffee. A black powder is now sold in Paris, under the name of "Coffe Flowers, imported from America;" a pinch of which imparts to the coffee a very agreeable flavor. This is found to be sugar almost entirely charred. Caramell produces the same effects.

RINGWORMS. From actual and repeated experiments, it has been found that concentrated chloride of soda is an immediate and effectual cure for the sting of bees, mosquitos, etc., burns (where the skin is not broken), ringworms, and such like inflammatory affections.

PRESERVATION OF THE TEETH. Nearly all the expedients resorted to in these scientific days, for the preservation of the teeth, are directly calculated to hasten their decay. In the first place: pulverized charcoal, applied from day to day with a brush, is almost universally practiced, wears upon the enamel by constant attrition; under this grinding operation, ultimately, the osseous, or inner bony part, begins to have a blue tint; and finally, carious spots give evidence of the certain commencement of disease. Salt, lemon juice, indeed, any of the acids, are positively injurious, as they act directly upon the lime of which the teeth are constituted, destroying the cohesion of particles and bringing on a speedy decay. Ashes, next to charcoal, is intolerably bad. Peruvian bark is a good application for the gums, but possesses not the least control over the chemical composition of the teeth. Burnt crust reduced to powder also scratch and mar this enamel. Those persons who exclusively confine themselves to brushing their teeth daily with pure cold water, without any regard to the thousands of articles ostensibly prepared with cost to arrest the progress of caries in the teeth, with very few exceptions, preserve them in the highest state of organic perfection.

CARPETING & RUGS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS. Just received and for sale, in favorable terms, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 14.

ACCOMMODATION STABLE. THADDEUS W. CROSS.

SOLomon's TEMPLE. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy LIVERY STABLE. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

FEATHERS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

BILIOUS PILLS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

FEARFUL PILLS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

SHAWLS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

PULMONARY JELLY.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

MIXED WOOLLEN YARN.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

POISON.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.'S STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 4.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

Wm. P. Blanchard

REPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING, near Neponset Bridge, in Dorchester. **S**toRE—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms. **S**ave the pieces, and get your Furniture mended. Dorchester, Jan. 7. ff

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Medicine, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subjects matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the forementioned branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildnesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—will furnish the principal themes. We shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country?

The subject of Botany will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the cultivation of flowers be neglected.

The interesting topic of Natural History will occupy our due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the Preservation of Health are preparing especially for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc. will be fully discussed.

The Astronomer, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc. of America, will be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of miscellanies will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to render it an extensive popular work.

As a sort of palm-leaf for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is utility. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of Views of Cities and Villages, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

Fifty Reasons for Subscribing to this Magazine.

1. It is a work particularly adapted to the taste and interest of American readers.
2. It is the best and cheapest periodical published.
3. It receives the highest patronage.
4. It has the most extensive circulation.
5. It suits all classes.
6. It excites a taste for reading.
7. It creates a thirst for information.
8. It is free from sectarianism.
9. It is a school for all party, but a friend to all.
10. It discourages vice and immorality.
11. It sanctions and encourages virtue.
12. It diffuses useful knowledge at a small expense.
13. It pleases the gay without offending the grave.
14. It interests the rich and benefits the poor.
15. Its numerous engravings gratify the eye.
16. Its familiar illustrations communicate ideas to the mind.
17. It teaches by example.
18. It is calculated to make the simple wise.
19. It seldom fails to make the wise men wiser.
20. It is a valuable birth-day present.
21. It affords the most rational amusement.
22. It is a pleasing companion in solitude.
23. It is peculiarly valuable to mechanics.
24. It helps many thousands to the means of subsistence.
25. It aids the inventive faculties.
26. It prompts to diligence and frugality.
27. It leads to habits of economy.
28. It is no ephemera.
29. Its character is established.
30. Its worth is not known till examined.
31. It is never out of date.
32. It is adapted to every meridian.
33. It is a cheerful fire-side companion.
34. It is a welcome guest in the parlor.
35. It helps to husband precious time.
36. It is an interesting class book for youth.
37. It contains no airy fictions.
38. It is full of interesting and solid truth.
39. It describes the wonders of the world.
40. It acquaints us with the illustrious dead.
41. It gives the result of the most laborious investigation.
42. It ranges the animal, vegetable, and mineral world.
43. It contains the latest discoveries in art and science.
44. It takes you the tour of Europe without toil, expense, or danger.
45. It subdues national prejudices.
46. It promotes affinity between the Old and New worlds.
47. It calls the flowers of ancient and modern history.
48. It is an inexhaustible fund of anecdote.
49. It is a rich storehouse of useful and polite literature.
50. Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADERS & CO., Publishers.

J. H. Tebbets, Travelling Agent.

Boston, Jan. 7. ff

Liniment Opopedoc.

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gordak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7. ff

Salt Rheum Ointment.

ASURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7. ff

raised it after having imprinted a kiss on that of his child, one saw in it all the holy fervor of a father's blessing.

Then the mother withdrew her little one, and then the curtain fell, and still I lingered, for after the interval of a few minutes, sweet sounds arrested my departing footsteps; a few notes of the harp, a low prelude stole sweetly out, a voice still sweeter, mingling its tones with a soft quiet accompaniment, swelled out gradually into a strain of sacred harmony, and the words of the hymn came wafted towards the house of prayer. Then all was still in the cottage and around it; and the perfect silence, and the deepening shadows, brought to my mind more forcibly the lateness of the hour, and warned me to turn my face homewards. So I moved a few steps, and yet again I lingered still; for the moon was rising, and the stars were shining out in the clear cloudless heaven; and the bright reflection of one danced and glimmered like a firefly on the ripple of the stream, just where it glided into a dark deep pool, beneath a little rustic bridge, which led from where I stood into a shady green lane, communicating with the neighboring hamlet.

MISCELLANY.

A DOMESTIC SCENE.

There's a bliss beyond all that the Minstrel hath told,
When two are linked in one heavenly tie,
With heart never changing, and brow never bold,
Love on through all ill, and love on till they die!
One hour of passion so sacred, is worth
Whole ages of heartless and wandering bliss;

And oh! if there be an Elysian on earth,
Is this, it is this. MOORE.

CREATION OF WOMAN.

To the editors of the Patriot:
I send you for this week a short article which seems to hold that middle rank between poetry and prose for which rhetoricians have given us no name. It was translated by a friend of mine from the German of H. E. G. Paulus. The learned author appears to have caught the spirit of the sacred narrative on which he dwells, and the translator has been no less happy in preserving the sense of the original, and clothing it in the beautiful drapery of our own tongue. A sketch, though thus brief, of the creation of that sex, so fitly

termined 'the life of life,' At once its glory and its ornament, cannot but be interesting to your readers. Cambridge, Jan. 24th. Yours, etc.

Nature was blooming in the first splendor of spring; scarcely had she stepped forth like a young bride. Perfumes arose from the grassy fields—from the sprouting hedge—from the growing plant, and from the cedar that contended with the heavens. The moving air, which had never put forth its irresistible strength, was balsam in all, and around all.

The choir of winged songsters rose high. Boldly they shot through the air to try the strength of their pinions, to rejoice at their power, and to sail through the dwelling place of the winds.

In the clear brook, here and there, darted the fish. In the billowy stream the dolphins sprang from their cool floods; the waters seemed too narrow for them. They drank in a draught of the air, and then sprang back to new sports in the waves.

All Eden was alive; every bush rustled with beasts, every leaf with a countless crowd of insects.

The full sun had just gone forth again over the happy earth, coming from a light morning cloud, and had just sent his warm kisses to those who formerly sported so gaily in a sea of light. The flowers had drunken of the dew of night, every fibre was fresh with its balsamic quickening.

Awakened by the mild heat of the mighty regent of day, Adam sprang up from his couch. The jessamines and roses had spread their leaves and blossoms over him in the night. The fire of life glowed in his veins. His eyes glanced around him, his arms were raised with strength towards heaven; every nerve enjoys the delight of its power. His whole being was the praise of the Great and the Good who had created him.

The fresh fragrance of morning allured Adam from his bed of leaves. Wherever his eye fell, it met the joy of his fellow creatures; his ear listened to their thousand-fold voices, which mingled, far and near, in emotions of delight. He discerned the voices of many, he repeated them, and found in imitation a pleasure and means of recalling them. Fragrance saluted him—the domestic animals kindly hastened to him.

But before the curtain fell, another act of the beautiful pantomime had passed in review before me. The mother, with her infant in her arms, had seated herself in a low chair within the little parlor. She untied the frock strings, drew off that and the second upper garments dexterously and at intervals, as the restless frolics of the still unwearied baby afforded opportunity; and then it was in its little coat and stays, the plump white shoulders shrugged up in arctic merriment, far above the slackened shoulder-straps. Then the mother's hand slipped off one red shoe, and having done so, her lips were pressed, almost as it seemed involuntarily, to the little naked foot she still held. The other, as if in proud love of liberty, had spruned off to a distance the fellow-shoe; and now the darling, disarrayed for its innocent slumbers, was hushed and quieted, but not yet to rest; the night dress was yet to be put on, and the little crib was not there; yet, too, the mighty duty required of young christians. And in a moment it was hushed, and the small hands were pressed together between the mother's hand, and the sweet serious eye (then beamed, as yet, the infant's heaven) and one saw that it was lisping out its unconscious prayers—unconscious, surely not unaccepted. A kiss from the maternal lips was the token of God's approval; and then she arose, and gathering up the scattered garments in the same clasp with the half-naked babe, she held it smiling to its father, and one saw in the expression of his face, as he up-

raised it after having imprinted a kiss on that of his child, one saw in it all the holy fervor of a father's blessing.

Then the mother withdrew her little one, and then the curtain fell, and still I lingered, for after the interval of a few minutes, sweet sounds arrested my departing footsteps; a few notes of the harp, a low prelude stole sweetly out, a voice still sweeter, mingling its tones with a soft quiet accompaniment, swelled out gradually into a strain of sacred harmony, and the words of the hymn came wafted towards the house of prayer. Then all was still in the cottage and around it; and the perfect silence, and the deepening shadows, brought to my mind more forcibly the lateness of the hour, and warned me to turn my face homewards. So I moved a few steps, and yet again I lingered still; for the moon was rising, and the stars were shining out in the clear cloudless heaven; and the bright reflection of one danced and glimmered like a firefly on the ripple of the stream, just where it glided into a dark deep pool, beneath a little rustic bridge, which led from where I stood into a shady green lane, communicating with the neighboring hamlet.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH.

What a laxity of sentiment on this subject prevails in the community! How many go to church just when it happens to suit their convenience, and only then. They think the Sabbath is a good thing; preaching is well enough; it entertains them, and they generally like to listen to it, perhaps both in the forenoon and afternoon. But then their inclination must be consulted. Do I feel like going out to day? Well, I think not, on the whole, it is so unpleasant; or 'I don't feel so well to-day as usual'; or 'I have a particular book which I want to read'; or perhaps if I stay at home I can meditate, and thus pass my time profitably. In a word, there are many who do not regard attendance at church as a duty. Here is the evil. How few in our christian community consider it a duty!

And to the pagan, the atheist, and perhaps the Deist, it is not a duty. If there be one among us who conscientiously believes christianity to be wholly an imposition, he is under no obligations to give it his support or countenance. But not so with the Christian. Look at his creed. I believe in the existence of God, and the reality of a future life. I am persuaded the Missionaries in the East are afforded excellent opportunities to observe unknown facts relative to the habits of the people, natural scenery, and various other interesting particulars in that quarter of the world. A recent excursion of one of these persons in China has been made for the purpose of visiting the tea plantations in the black tea district; from it we learn the following particulars of the culture of the tea plant.

Arrived at Toale, the residence of their guide, they were hospitably received by his family, and immediately surrounded with wondering visitors. Here they obtained of some of the most intelligent of the people the manner of cultivating the tea plant. They were informed that the seed was all produced on the spot, though it came originally from Wooseshun, and ripened in the tenth month, that several were put into one hole, as the greater part was abortive; that the sprouts appeared in the third month; that the seeds were thrown into a hole four inches deep; that the leaves are plucked when three years old, and that there are four pluckings in the year. No manure is used, nor are the plants irrigated. Each shrub yields about the twelfth of a pound of tea annually. A mow of ground contains three or four hundred plants. The tax on the land per mow is 300 'cash' (720 of which make a dollar.) The cultivation and gathering are performed by females, there being no rate of laborer's wages. The curing of the leaf requiring skill, particular persons are employed at the rate of \$1 per pecul of fresh, and \$5 per pecul of dried tea. The fire-place and utensils are temporary. The leaves of the tea are heated and rolled seven or eight times. The green leaf yields one-fifth its weight of dry tea. The best tea brings on the spot \$23 per pecul (133 1/2 lbs.) The principal portion of the produce is consumed in the province, or exported in baskets to Formosa. The prevailing winds are north-west, but easterly winds only are injurious to the tea plants. Hoar-frost is common in the winter months, and snow falls occasionally, though never over three inches; and it soon disappears. The plant never suffers from the cold, but thrives from ten to twenty years. Worms sometimes attack the pith of the old plants, and destroy them. The plant is at its maximum of growth in seven years. The spots where it is grown are scattered over the country; and hills are not particularly appropriated to its culture. No ground is devoted to tea plantations that is fit for any thing else. The plant blossoms twice a year, once in the eighth month, and again in winter, but the latter is abortive. A plant which was visited exhibited the plants about a foot in height, and so thickly grown that the hand could not be forced through them. They were likewise covered with leaves three-fourths of an inch in length. In the same bed were plants four inches high, less branched, and with leaves two inches in length. The produce of the great and small plants was nearly equal. From one hill or group of plants to another was four feet, and these hills were about two feet in diameter. The plants were cultivated in beds, as in gardens, and each little plantation is surrounded by a low stone wall and a trench. These were generally selected between two hills. Some of them were observed 700 feet above the plain, but those lower were more productive. The best soil is but little better than sand. Each garden had a little nursery, where the plants were thickly growing about four or five inches high, and where the soil is a little moist. The tea plant will doubtless be cultivated in the United States. Already, indeed, has it been commenced.

LAKE OF VITRIOL.

There is, in the island of Java, a volcano, called Idiene, from which the Dutch East India Company have been often supplied with sulphur for the manufacture of gunpowder. At the foot of this volcano is a vast natural manufactory of that acid commonly called oil of vitriol, although it is there largely diluted with water. It is a lake about twelve hundred feet long; the water is warm, and of a greenish white color, and charged with acid. The taste of this liquid is sour, pungent, and caustic; it kills all the fish of a river into which it flows, and destroys all the vegetation on its banks.

ture, to be hurled into the deep and tremendous nothingness which wrenches down the young spirit in the blackest night forever and forever!

INTEGRITY.

Integrity is a great and commendable virtue! A man of integrity is a true man, a bold man, and a steady man. He is to be trusted and relied upon. His word is slow in coming, but sure. He shines brightest in the fire, and his friend hears of him most when he needs him. His courage grows with danger, and conquers opposition by constancy. As he cannot be flattered or frightened into that he dislikes, so he hates flattery and temporizing in others. He runs with truth, not with the times—with right and not with might. His rule is straight, soon seen, but too seldom followed.—Penn.

BIOGRAPHY.

BARON DE KALB.

Every American boy should be made familiar with all the celebrated names connected with the history of his country. But I am afraid there were many, who during the terrible period of the revolution poured forth money and blood, as freely as water, and yet are at this moment strangers to the memory of American youth. Every boy has heard of Lafayette—almost every body has seen him and shaken hands with him—but has every one heard of the brave, the generous De Kalb? Let them have not, I will instantly inform them, that he was a German, who, like Lafayette, left his country and his home to fight for our liberty. He was in the winter of life when he joined our army, but apparently as vigorous as he could have been in his earliest youth. His face and his figure were emphatically German. His frame large and athletic, his clear, mild blue eye, and his glowing, ruddy face, seemed to give the lie to his snow-white hairs, bleached by the suns and storms of sixty-three winters. He used to boast of the iron constitutions, which industry and hardships gave him. 'The Christmas before I sailed for America,' said he, 'I went to see my father, who lived about three hundred miles from Paris. On arriving at the house, I found my dear old mother, who was eighty-three years of age, sitting at her wheel, while one of her great granddaughters carded the wool, and sang a hymn for her. As soon as the first joy of meeting was over, I eagerly enquired for my father. "Do not be uneasy, my son," said she. "He has gone into the woods, with his three great grand-children, to cut some fuel for the fire. They will be here presently."

In a short time I heard them coming. My father was foremost, with his axe under his arm, and a stout billet of wood on his shoulder. The children followed him, staggering along each with his little load, and prattling with all their might. I assure you it was delightful thus to see two extremes of youth and age mingled in cordial love. Nothing but exercise, and a plenty of the healthy air of heaven, will make constitutions wear like my father's.'

The histories of battles are very much alike, and it is always painful to dwell on such scenes of bloodshed and distress; I will therefore only say, that in every combat in which he was engaged, General de Kalb evinced the utmost bravery, discretion, and military skill.

On the 15th of August, 1780, the American army were stationed near Rugely's Mills, about twelve miles from Camden, North Carolina. Ten o'clock at night orders were given to march to Camden, and surprise the British army there. Unluckily, the English, at the same time, began a march to surprise the Americans. To their mutual astonishment the advance guard of both armies met at two o'clock in the morning, and fired at each other. A council of war was immediately called. De Kalb, cautious as well as courageous, advised to fall back to Rugely's Mills, but General Gates overruled this motion.

The morning sun discovered the woods, far and near, reddened with the flame colored uniform, worn by the British army; and the rolling of their drums, and the thundering of their cannon, as they came rushing to the battle,

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Congress.

MONDAY, Jan. 16. The Senate proceeded to consider the special order, being the expunging resolution. Messrs. Clay, Buchanan, and others addressed the Senate on the question.

Mr. Webster said he would not say a word if the constitution allowed a protest to be entered on the journal. As it did not allow this, he would now protest for himself, and his colleague, and on the part of Massachusetts most solemnly protest, against expunging any vote which they had given. He read the protest, and supported it by some very able arguments.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the question was ordered to be taken by yeas and nays.

The question was then taken and decided as follows:

YES—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Dana, Ewing (III.) Fulton, Griswold, Hubbard, King (Alv.) Lewis, Linn, Moore, Nicholas, Niles, Paige, Rives, Robinson, Ross, Savier, Strange, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Willis, Wright—24.

NAYS—Bayard, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing (Ohio) Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Moore, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—19.

Mr. Benton then moved that the Secretary be directed to forthwith carry the resolution of Jan. 16, 1837, into execution, by expunging from the journals of the Senate, the resolution of censure passed on Gen. Jackson in 1834. The motion was sustained, and Mr. Asbury Dickens, Secretary of the Senate, proceeded to the archives, and took therefrom the journal of 1834; lines were drawn around the resolution, and the word 'Expunged' was thrice written on the face of it.

TUESDAY, Jan. 17. In the Senate, several abolition memorials were presented, and ordered to be printed—yeas 34, nays 5.

In the House, Mr. Underwood offered a series of resolutions, declaring that it is not compatible with the Constitution of the United States to expunge, alter, or impair the journals of either House of Congress. Rejected—yeas 77, nays 118.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18. In the Senate, the bill for anticipating the payment of the indemnities becoming due under the French and Neapolitan treaties, underwent discussion and was rejected, 22 votes to 19.

In the House, a resolution offered by Mr. Hawes, providing that all memorials, etc., on the subject of the abolition of slavery, should be laid on the table, without being referred or printed, and that no further action should be had thereon, was adopted (debate having been cut off by the previous question) by the following vote: yeas 129, nays 69.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19. A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating a letter from the President of the Mexican Republic to him, dated the 4th of July last, asking his interference to restore peace between Mexico and Texas, and his answer to the same, dated the 4th of September last.

The letter of Gen. Santa Anna acknowledges his conviction that it was useless to prosecute the war any further, and suggests the expediency of recognizing the independence of Texas, in view of which he had entered into a convention with Gen. Houston, and asked the co-operation of the President in carrying into execution this convention.

The letter of Gen. Jackson, advertizing to his (Gen. Santa Anna's) situation as a prisoner at war, doubts whether the laws of neutrality would allow him to take any part in the controversy, etc.; but expresses his readiness to do all that propriety would admit to promote the objects the letter had in view.

GENERAL COURT.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18th. In the Senate, the resolutions from the House, relating to the reduction of the Tariff, were amended and adopted. The surplus revenue bill, on its passage to be enacted, was determined unanimously in the affirmative.

In the House, a petition was received and referred, from Nathaniel Clapp and others, of Dorchester, that Little Rock, (so called,) may be set off from that town and annexed to Boston. A memorial of the People's Bank, Roxbury, for a repeal of the law annulling their charter, was presented and committed.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19th. In the Senate, an order of notice was reported on the petition of Nathaniel Clapp and others, of Dorchester. A bill to increase the capital stock of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road Corporation, was read and ordered to be printed.

In the House, the order, in concurrence, as amended, remonstrating in behalf of the people of this Commonwealth against the passage of the bill now before Congress, to reduce the revenue of the country, was adopted. A memorial of four hundred and fourteen legal voters, of Roxbury, in relation to the petition from that town, concerning the license laws, was received and referred.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20th. In the Senate, an order was submitted, authorizing the County Commissioners and the Selectmen of towns, to take land for stone and gravel for the construction or repair of any road located by them respectively, or repaired by their order.

In the House, the committee reported that there were legally returned in favor of the amendment to the State Constitution, reducing the number of Representatives, thirty-four thousand seven hundred and nineteen—against it, eleven thousand seven hundred.

SATURDAY, Jan. 21st. In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Whitmarsh, of Bristol, ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of taxing railroads and real estate, in the several towns in which railroads may be located, and through which they pass. On motion of Mr. Child, of Worcester, ordered

that the Committee on Agriculture inquire into the expediency of affording legislative aid to the manufacture of sugar from beet root.

In the House, on motion of Mr. King, of Danvers, ordered that the Committee on Agriculture inquire what measures, if any, are necessary, to introduce and encourage in this commonwealth the culture of sugar from the beet root.

MONDAY, Jan. 23d. In the Senate, a message from the Governor in relation to the Lunatic Asylum at Worcester was received and referred. Several other petitions were considered and committed.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Clarke, of Roxbury, was ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of imposing a penalty on every keeper of any tavern or boarding house, and every master and mistress of any dwelling house, who shall upon application of the assessors of any town or parish, or any one of them, refuse to give information of the names of all persons residing in such house, liable to be assessed for any town or other taxes, or shall give false information. Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, was assigned for the choice of a Major General of the 6th Division of the Militia. A resolve providing for the further distribution of the Revised Statutes and other books, was read a second time and laid on the table.

SELECTIONS.

FLOUR SPECULATORS.

The present winter will long be remembered for the heartless extortions of those who have monopolized the trade in the necessities of life, and fatten upon the sufferings of the destitute. The indignation of the community has been aroused by frequent appeals against coal monopolists, and it is reasonable to suppose that the voice of public opinion has restrained them from inflicting still further oppressions upon us. The adinverdous everywhere made upon the coal dealers were doubtless eminently called for, and every way just, but attention to them should not cause us to neglect other equally gross impositions. The flour dealers are running wild with their schemes of starving people out of their money. They too have seized upon an article among the indispensable necessities of life, have monopolized it, and are now putting people to the torture, and compelling them to pay twelve or fourteen dollars a barrel for flour, that used to be sold at five. It is well known that this springs from no scarcity of the article; we have before shown that there was an abundance of it on hand, more by a great many thousands of barrels than there was last year, but the holders have combined and monopolized the article, and when we complain that we are obliged to pay twelve dollars, they console us by impudently saying that they are going to charge fifteen before long. We have no power to help ourselves in this matter; we must either starve or submit to the exactions of these rapacious speculators. But one thing ought to be done. These practices are dishonorable, and the public should fasten a Cain-like mark upon those who are guilty of them, and refuse all communications or dealings with them hereafter.—N. Y. Sun.

DEATH OF A MISER.

A singular and most eccentric old hermit at a miser, named Yeargain, died a few days since at Charlottesville, Virginia, aged near 70. He had come to live there from some other county of the state about 1795, and after following saddling, kept a liquor shop, in which he vendied chiefly to the negroes, and accumulated much money. From some dispute with the university students, he had, for many years, a chain on his door, and never went out except at night, and had no communication with any one except they wished to purchase. He lived in the utmost filth and seclusion, and ate only corn bread, cheese, and bacon—saying that *slops* killed people; yet he was known to give money for charity, and was polite to all he admitted into his room. He wore constantly buckskin breeches, and a coat of the same, and his room was filled with broken furniture, barrels, etc., and dirt and rubbish had been accumulating for twenty years. He slept on a miserable bed, upstairs, under deer skins. His neighbors on Saturday evening, hearing nothing from him, broke open the door and found him dead, with his head on the ashes and much burnt—having doubtless died of apoplexy. Search was soon made for his riches, and four or five pots were found buried two feet under the floor, containing near \$6,600. It is supposed there is more. He had no relations, and is supposed to have been a native of Scotland. His whiskey, from his age, had a great repute, and was called year-gain. Franklin and Pope's works were his favorite books. He read the papers much but subscribed to none.

A SENSIBLE SULTAN.

The present Sultan of Turkey is not less distinguished for his good sense than his firmness. On the fourth of September last he threw open the doors of the seraglio, and told his wives that they should henceforth be privileged to go and come from and to its precincts, at will, and amuse themselves by visits and excursions as often as they pleased. This forms a new era in the history of the Mussulman, and from this date we may mark the elevation of woman in Turkey, till she becomes there, as in christendom, the equal and not the slave of man. This Sultan Mahmoud is virtually half a Christian. It may not be generally known that his mother was a French lady of Martinique, who was captured by Barbary corsairs on her passage to France, and by a vagary of fortune ultimately installed in the seraglio of the sultan, as the favorite Sultan. From her Mahmoud has inherited his good sense, his chivalrous courtesy, and his liberal principles.

SINGULAR CONDUCT.

The Fredonia, N. Y. Censor mentions the departure of the Hon. John Birdsall from that vicinity, with the expressed intention never to return, and remarks, that he is now probably wending his way south, as he was last heard of at Cincinnati, and the next that we shall hear from him will probably be, that he is in New Orleans or Texas. The course of Mr. Birdsall, says the Censor, since he became a resident of this county, has been a singular one. Endowed with talents of the first order, he seems to have lacked the strength of mind or energy of character necessary to bring them into active display, and to sustain him in that high rank in society which he was capable of adorning. He located at Mayville, shortly after becoming Circuit Judge, the duties of which important station he discharged with distinguished ability and satisfaction. This office he resigned, and from that moment his course has tended downward. His talents and acquired abilities, however, would not permit him to remain in obscurity. He was soon after elected a member of the Assembly, and the next year after a Senator of this state. In neither of these stations did he particularly distinguish himself, and the latter dignified office he resigned, and afterwards accepted the petty office of Treasurer of this county. He courted society but little, especially after the death of his first wife, whom he married at Mayville, and in a few years followed to the grave. But the most painful scene of his life is yet to be revealed. Some three or four months since, after a brief acquaintance, he led to the hymenial altar a young lady, the niece and ward of the Hon. Wm. Peacock. Nothing appeared to give evidence that the union was not a happy one;—three weeks after his marriage he caused two families to remove from his house that he might commence house-keeping; but in three or four weeks thereafter, from some cause wholly unknown to his friends, he wrote to his wife's mother that she must come and take her daughter home! that he had come to the resolution of not living with her; and very soon after took his departure for the south. This extraordinary movement so wrought on his young wife, who from the manner in which she had been brought up and educated was but little acquainted with the ways of the world, as to entirely deprive her of reason; and she has at times been confined to her bed, a raving maniac!

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1837.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.
WASHINGTON, 14th Jan. 1837.

To the editors of the Patriot:

GENTLEMEN—I have been in the constant habit of enclosing to the editors of the newspapers published in the District which I have the honor to represent in this House, copies of all the Public Documents, printed by order of the House, for circulation among the people; and sometimes of other documents which might be interesting to my constituents, although there should not be an order of the House for printing an extra number of copies of them. With this letter I enclose several documents of both descriptions, and of which you will make such use as you think proper.

I refer you to the reports in the National Intelligencer, the Globe, and the Sun, for the part taken by me in the deliberations of the House, upon all the subjects in which the interests of my constituents are concerned. But with respect to all the debates upon what are called *abolition petitions*—that is, petitions praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and the Territories, I deem it necessary to remind you, that all the debates are reported in a slaveholding city, and by reporters all adverse to the prayer of the abolition petitions. I charge none of them with intentional misrepresentation, but my experience has always proved that the color of all the reports of the debates in Congress is tinged with the interests or feelings of the community where they are published; or of the reporters, or of the editors of the newspapers for which the reports are made. This is especially the case with all the debates upon abolition petitions, and contributes to that perverted, or at least inverted, aspect of the public opinion upon that subject in all the non-slaveholding States, which so extensively prevails.

When I first took my seat in the House of Representatives, in December 1831, I presented fifteen petitions, with which I had been charged, from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. In presenting them, I observed, that the *slave-trade* in the District might be a proper subject for regulation, but that I could not support the prayer of those petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District. That being unwilling to make it even a subject of discussion in the House, I should not assign my reasons for the opinions on this subject which I entertained, unless a necessity for it should arise. I therefore moved that the petitions should be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, which was done, without a word of opposition. It has been pretended that a divine revelation must contain nothing but what may be immediately comprehended by those to whom it is imparted. But it is obvious that from the imperfection of language and the different qualifications of different minds in understanding what is delivered in words which may have various meanings, that no precaution can fully guard a revelation from being misunderstood by *weak*, and perverted by *designing* and *wicked*, men.

The talents and learning of the wisest of our race have been employed in the elucidation of scripture, and after the most diligent and faithful inquiry into the true meaning of the sacred writings, and the evidences by which their genuineness and authenticity are established, they have rested in the firm and unshaken belief that they are indeed from God; that they are worthy of all acceptance, and demand the unhesitating belief of every fair and candid mind, and the whole devotion of the soul to their spirit and requirements.

Let us then never suffer ourselves to be shaken in our christian faith by any surmises or objections that may be raised against the truth of our holy religion by

those who have either made none or very superficial inquiries into the evidences, both internal and external, by which the bible comes recommended to our reception. If in reading the scriptures we find some things hard to be understood, and have not the means of removing the difficulty, let us wait with patience and with humble confidence for the elucidations of another world, resting contented with those revealed truths which have no obscurity attending them, and which are in fact all that is of any great importance for us to know in order to become wise unto salvation.

Innumerable is the multitude of those who are already gone to their final account, to whom, while passing their probation on the earth, many things contained in the bible were involved in darkness; but who notwithstanding, believing it to be the word of God, and living under the influence of those great truths relating to a future life, which even the simple and unlearned may easily comprehend, are now reaping in glory and happiness the fruits of their christian faith, and their obedience of what they knew to be the will of God.

Let us hold fast our faith in the gospel of Jesus Christ and obey its plain commands, and we shall not fail of finding a rich reward in the light and consolation it will impart amidst the changes and trials of the present life, and in those never ending joys which it holds out to the faithful christian, when the few days of his earthly pilgrimage are ended. Let us read the scriptures daily, making them a light to our feet and a lamp to our path, and we shall find fresh sources of consolation, and additional confirmation to our belief in their heavenly origin. In trouble they will be our unfailing comforter, and in death will point our closing eyes to a world of light and life immortal.

'They guide us all our journey through.'

And bring a better world to view.'

Surplus Revenue. The share of M announced by the Secretary of the T \$1,784,231. The population of the St the census of 1830, in round numbers, share of Norfolk County, if apportion the same census, is \$41,000, or \$2,00 individual. The share of each town in will be as follows:—

Towns.	Population.
Roxbury	5,240
Dorchester	4,064
Dedham	3,117
Weymouth	2,859
Revere	2,655
Kenmore	2,200
Quincy	2,122
Braintree	1,752
Milton	1,565
Brookline	1,041
Needham	1,420
Medway	1,766
Bellingham	1,101
Walpole	1,442
Stoughton	1,591
Franklin	1,241
Cohasset	1,227
Franklin	1,662
Foxboro'	1,099
Canton	1,517
Medfield	817
Dover	497
Total.	31,343

Philosophical Lecture. We learn on the Atmosphere, Winds, the Aurora Australis, with remarks upon Heat of our Globe, and Experiments Pump, will be given at the High St Weymouth, (fourth district,) on Monday at half past six o'clock, by the Instructor in said district. The public are respectfully invited.

HOME SKETCHES.

To the editors of the Patriot:

SENATE CHAMBER, BOSTON. The Senate Chamber of the Massachusetts Legislature is situated in the second story of the north wing of the State House, opposite the Hall of Representatives, and it may well be said to be an elegantly furnished and finished room. A table of oval form is placed in the centre of the room, about three feet wide, consequently leaving quite an arena of hollow space in the centre, which is covered with green cloth; and around this board may be seen, seated in rather old-fashioned arm-chairs, the forty senators, that being the constitutional number. And this forty forms a check to the proceedings of the lower house, about seven hundred in number.

The Senate is ranked the first branch of the Legislature, and is chosen by the proportion of public taxes paid by each of the counties, the number never to exceed six, consequently this representation is virtually based on wealth, and not population, as it should be, a principle in the frame of our state government which is not in accordance with the genius of a pure republican institution.

The Senate is ranked the first branch of the Legislature, and is chosen by the proportion of public taxes paid by each of the counties, the number never to exceed six, consequently this representation is virtually based on wealth, and not population, as it should be, a principle in the frame of our state government which is not in accordance with the genius of a pure republican institution.

The Senate is ranked the first branch of the Legislature, and is chosen by the proportion of public taxes paid by each of the counties, the number never to exceed six, consequently this representation is virtually based on wealth, and not population, as it should be, a principle in the frame of our state government which is not in accordance with the genius of a pure republican institution.

The Senate is ranked the first branch of the Legislature, and is chosen by the proportion of public taxes paid by each of the counties, the number never to exceed six, consequently this representation is virtually based on wealth, and not population, as it should be, a principle in the frame of our state government which is not in accordance with the genius of a pure republican institution.

The Senate is ranked the first branch of the Legislature, and is chosen by the proportion of public taxes paid by each of the counties, the number never to exceed six, consequently this representation is virtually based on wealth, and not population, as it should be, a principle in the frame of our state government which is not in accordance with the genius of a pure republican institution.

The Senate is ranked the first branch of the Legislature, and is chosen by the proportion of public taxes paid by each of the counties, the number never to exceed six, consequently this representation is virtually based on wealth, and not population, as it should be, a principle in the frame of our state government which is not in accordance with the genius of a pure republican institution.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

JOURNAL OF NEWS.

SURPLUS REVENUE. The share of Massachusetts, as announced by the Secretary of the Treasury, will be \$1,784,231. The population of the State, according to the census of 1830, in round numbers, is 610,000. The share of Norfolk County, if apportioned according to the same census, is \$41,000, or \$2,924.10 to each individual. The share of each town in Norfolk County will be as follows:—

Towns.	Population.	Share.
Roxbury	5,240	\$15,321.71
Dorchester	4,064	11,883.13
Dedham	3,117	9,014.10
Weymouth	2,830	8,301.23
Wrentham	2,765	8,084.86
Randolph	2,920	6,432.80
Quincy	2,193	6,409.40
Braintree	1,752	5,122.84
Milton	1,565	4,576.06
Brookline	1,041	3,043.88
Newton	1,420	4,152.08
Melrose	1,766	5,163.78
Bellingham	1,101	3,219.32
Walpole	1,442	4,216.40
Stoughton	1,591	4,652.08
Sharon	1,024	2,954.17
Cohasset	1,227	3,587.74
Franklin	1,662	4,859.68
Foxboro'	1,099	3,113.54
Canton	1,517	4,435.70
Medfield	817	2,388.90
Dover	497	1,443.22
Total,		\$119,416.65

PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURE. We learn that a lecture on the Atmosphere, Winds, the Aurora Borealis, and the Aurora Australis, with remarks upon the Internal Heat of our Globe, and Experiments with the Air Pump, will be given at the High School House, in Weymouth, (fourth district,) on Monday Evening next, at half past six o'clock, by the Instructor of the School in said district. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

LET US HOLD FAST OUR FAITH IN THE GOSPEL OF JESUS CHRIST. Let us hold fast our faith in the gospel of Jesus Christ and obey its plain commands, and we shall not fail of finding a rich reward in the light and consolation it will impart amidst the changes and trials of the present life, and in those never ending joys which it holds out to the faithful christian, when the few days of his earthly pilgrimage are ended. Let us read the scriptures daily, making them a light to our feet and a lamp to our path, and we shall find fresh sources of consolation, and additional confirmation to our belief in their heavenly origin. In trouble they will be our unfailing comforter, and in death will point our closing eyes to a world of light and life immortal.

"They guide us all our journey through,
And bring a better world to view."

w.

HOME SKETCHES.

To the editors of the Patriot:

SENATE CHAMBER, BOSTON. The Senate Chamber of the Massachusetts Legislature is situated in the second story of the north wing of the State House, opposite the Hall of Representatives, and it may well be said to be an elegantly furnished and finished room. A table of oval form is placed in the centre of the room, about three feet wide, consequently leaving quite an arena of hollow space in the centre, which is covered with green cloth; and around this board may be seen, seated in rather old-fashioned arm-chairs, the forty senators, that being the constitutional number. And this forty forms a check to the proceedings of the lower house, about seven hundred in number.

The Senate is ranked the first branch of the Legislature, and is chosen by the proportion of public taxes paid by each of the counties, the number never exceeding six; consequently this representation is virtually based on wealth, and not population, as it should be, a principle in the frame of our state government which is not in accordance with the genius of a pure republican institution.

The pay per diem of each senator is two dollars during each session, including Sundays. The compensation of the presiding officer is double that of the other members. The President of the Senate is yet quite a young man, hardly passing thirty-five, and but a few years since was a resident of Dedham. He is a native of Franklin, and one of the most talented lawyers of the Norfolk bar. His election to the Senate soon after his removal hence, is a strong evidence that his reputation had preceded him, and that his talents were appreciated by a dominant portion of the legal voters of Boston.

Of the relative merits or political views of each senator of the present board, it is not my purpose to speak. It is due to both the whig and democratic party to say, that each has its talented and able men. The nearer any party of representatives is balanced in political sentiment, the more animating and profitable will be the results to our common country. The whig party of the Senate has the ascendancy in number, but the democratic party has, I should judge, the greatest talents.

Custom alone has given the appellation of *Honest* to the Senators; the constitution is silent on the subject. But as its effects are innocent and harmless, I see no objection to its being continued.

Spectators desirous of visiting the Senate chamber will find the doors open daily between the hours of eleven and two. All visitors are required to uncover and stand, there being no accommodations for seats. Where one wishes to spend an hour or two, this is a serious inconvenience. It would seem that the sovereign people, on visiting their servants the representatives, should be entitled to the courtesy of a proffered seat, to say the least.

LONGEVITY.

To the editors of the Patriot:

On reading in your last paper an obituary notice of Obed Hersey, of Hingham, aged 97, and the remarks on his great age and recollections, I was led to the following reminiscences. If you think it worthy of notice you will please insert in your next paper.

In an elliptic circle of one half mile in length, and less than one quarter in breadth, adjoining my residence, there were thirteen dwelling houses, then no other intervening; and with the exception of the births of one male and four females, there were born, lived, and died, thirty-two persons, with whom I was well acquainted, save three. Their names and ages are as follows:—

Names.	Ages.	Names.	Ages.
James Humphreys	78	Jonathan Clapp	71
Hopestill	82	Nash	81
Samuel	75	Roger	87
Jonas	77	John	
Thomas Bird	71	Nathaniel	79
Isaac	84	Lemuel	84
Samuel	84	Susanna	73
Ezekiel	78	Sarah	
John Blake	84	Deborah	
Rachel	84	Mindwell	
Mary Bird	82	Rebecca	83
Mary	82	Sarah	
Hannah Humphreys	84	Ann	81
Nathaniel	87	Submit Baker	87
Abigail	80	Mary Vaughn	75
Elizabeth Bird	85	Elizabeth Fern	

There are two yet living—their average age is over eighty-two years. It is believed that if the nine blanks were accurately filled, as it is well known that several of them were of a great age, the above thirty-two would average over eighty years. Thirty-one or thirty-two of them were professors of the Christian religion. There is no instance of there being any contentions, or litigations at the law, but among them all a settled peace and harmony.

H.

Dorchester, Jan. 26th, 1837.

JOURNAL OF NEWS.

A ROGUE CAUGHT.

It is stated in the New York Sun, that as one of the police officers of the city was passing through Grand street, before day-light on Sunday last, he observed a fellow ahead of him, who had on his back a load of such peculiar form, that the officer really thought he had been depredating some grave. On nearing him, the officer discovered something projecting from the envelope of the fellow's load, which he thought looked very much like a man's thumb, and by which his first suspicions were much strengthened.

He accordingly laid hold of him and his burden, and on inspection he found it to consist of the carcass of a dead sheep, a projecting knuckle of which he had mistaken for thumb. It was carefully enveloped, with a good saw and axe, in a horse blanket, the whole of which the rogue had secured about his shoulders with a surseal. He said he had trudged with his burden all the way from White Plains, twenty miles distant.

It will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, from *forty* to *fifty* cords of Oak and Maple WOOD, at Birch Isle, (so called,) on land owned by Hon. John Q. Adams.

Also—Immediately after the above sale, from *forty* to *seventy* cords of OAK, WALNUT and PINE WOOD, lying on the land directly in the rear of the Stone Meeting House.

Conditions made known at the place of sale, which will be on the premises.

HARVEY FIELD, Auctioneer.

Quincy Jan. 28.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

Question for discussion before the Lyceum, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, is as follows—

Ought the American Peace Society to be encouraged?

Wood at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, from *forty* to *forty* cords of Oak and Maple WOOD, at Birch Isle, (so called,) on land owned by Hon. John Q. Adams.

Also—Immediately after the above sale, from *forty* to *seventy* cords of OAK, WALNUT and PINE WOOD, lying on the land directly in the rear of the Stone Meeting House.

It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Conditions made known at the place of sale, which will be on the premises.

HARVEY FIELD, Auctioneer.

Quincy Jan. 28.

Bank Stock for Sale.

TEN SHARES in the Quincy Stone Bank will be sold at Auction, on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the tavern of Daniel French, Esq.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Eulogy on Madison.

JUST received and for sale at this office, a few copies of the EULOGY on Ex-President Madison, pronounced before the City Authorities of Boston, by Hon. John Quincy Adams.

Quincy Jan. 28.

Ibrahim Bartlett,

OF QUINCY.

HAS been appointed, by the Governor and Council, Notary Public for the County of Norfolk.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Three Experiments of Living.

LIVING WITHIN THE MEANS, **LIVING UP TO THE MEANS,** **LIVING BEYOND THE MEANS.**

JUST published by SAMUEL COLMAN, No. 121, Washington Street, Boston. Third Edition. Price 142. Price 25 cents, in paper—37 1/2 cents, neatly bound in cloth.

From the following opinions of the Press, it will be seen that the Three Experiments of Living is considered an interesting and useful publication.

It is written in a pleasing style, and contains lessons on domestic economy, worthy of being read and pondered, by all classes of people.

We have read with much pleasure, this little volume, which is calculated to do good. The author is well acquainted with the human heart, and desirous of elevating the tone of moral feeling in society.

It is peculiarly well adapted to these times of extravagance and speculation. The story is admirably told throughout; and persons in all the different walks of life, may find valuable hints.

It is replete with sound doctrine and salutary precepts, conveyed in the moral of three well told but simple stories.

We cannot too highly commend the work. It is practical in its lessons, simple in its language, and conveys its lesson in an irresistible and interesting manner.

If this book should fall into the hands of *novel readers*, they will enjoy the pleasure of a story well told. The whole is designed to teach lessons of moderation and benevolence.

A great curiosity is excited to know who is the author. It is said to be written by a lady; but her name, and whether married or single, no one knows. If she is not married, she ought to be.

Husbands and fathers cannot bestow a greater favor on their families than by presenting them with the Three Experiments.

It describes real life in a manner that cannot fail to interest while it teaches most impressively that real independence consists in *living within the means*.

From the author of the Young Man's Guide.

It is one of the best things in the English language. This unequalled praise is not given without a full and careful examination of its contents, and of their social and moral tendency.

GREAT FIRE. On the night of the 15th inst., a fire broke out at St. John, N. B., which destroyed one hundred and fifty buildings, on South Market, Water and Prince William streets. The loss is estimated at two millions of dollars. A quantity of goods were burnt, including fifteen hundred barrels of flour.

WRETCHED DEATH. The Jersey City Gazette says, a man was seen on a fragment of ice, near the middle of the Hudson river, floating with the tide, having his arms for assistance which it was impossible to render him, and was presently observed to disappear. It was not known where he was from, or how he became placed in his fatal situation.

GREAT FIRE. On the night of the 15th inst., a fire broke out at St. John, N. B., which destroyed one hundred and fifty buildings, on South Market, Water and Prince William streets. The loss is estimated at two millions of dollars. A quantity of goods were burnt, including fifteen hundred barrels of flour.

PROPOSALS for constructing a New Road from the Four River to Back River, in Weymouth, being about two miles in length, and lately located by the County Commissioners, will be received by the subscribers, having formed a connection in business, under the above road, and a ship canal, which will be a pump of good water, etc.—on the second, are four spacious rooms and two bed-rooms; on the third, two good sleeping rooms, and one convenient for domestic purposes. A large and dry cellar under the house.

If not sold previous to the 25th of March, it will then be offered at public auction.

For further particulars, apply on the premises.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Collector's Notice.

ALL PERSONS are requested to pay in their Taxes for the year 1836 to the subscriber, or to **ALEXANDER M. COPEL**, who is authorized to settle the same, on or before the first day of February, 1837.

THOS. ADAMS, Jr., Collector.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Gro. De Nap Ginghams.

A BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Ginghams, just received and for sale by **JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.**

Quincy, Jan. 14.

To Road Makers.

PROPOSALS for constructing a New Road from the Four River to Back River, in Weymouth, being about two miles in length, and lately located by the County Commissioners, will be received by the subscribers, having formed a connection in business, under the above road, and a ship canal, which will be a pump of good water, etc.—on the second, are four spacious rooms and two bed-rooms; on the third, two good sleeping rooms, and one convenient for domestic purposes. A large and dry cellar under the house.

If not sold previous to the 25th of March, it will then be offered

QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

WINTER.

The wind, the wind, it comes with a gush,
A startling voice, and a sudden rush;
It comes in a wild and fearful breeze,
And rocks the trunks of the leafless trees.
Over the hill and over the lea,
The dreary forests and billowy sea,
It hurries on; its effects are seen
On the desolate earth and waters green.
The old gnarled oaks, so stately and tall,
Totter, convulsed, and reel to their fall,
And the ocean heaves its waters high,
In mountain surges against the sky.

The snow, the snow, it comes through the air
In glistening streams, like a cornet's hair;
Unspotted and pure, from its home on high
It winds its way through a cheerless sky.
And descends upon earth, so stainless and cold,
To mingle here with the lovely mould.
Before the breeze, behold how it whirls
Along the meadows, in graceful curves,
And over the glens and hill tops proud,
Wreathes itself brightly—a sable shroud.

'Tis a lonely hour, for the world is drear,
And earth lies dead in her winter's bier;
The silver streams have forgotten to flow,
Save as they ripple 'neath ice and snow.
Nature is chill'd, and man feels the stroke,
For he hugs more closely his faithful cloak,
And hurries along in the crowded mart,
With a quickened step and a hasty start.

'Tis desolate all, save round the hearth
When the tale goes round, and awakes mirth.
Then come ye within, and join the choir
That circles in gladness the winter fire,
And the blazing faggots that glisten here,
Shall awaken joy, and drown old care.

It is here that man unfetters his soul,
And his feelings rush without control;
His better passions are brought to light,
And shine undim'd with a delicate bright;
They hasten and join the social choir
That encircles the merry winter's fire.

WHAT IS CHARITY?

'Tis not to pause where at my door
A shivering brother stands,
To ask the cause that made him poor,
Or, why he help demands.

'Tis not to spurn that brother's prayer,
For faults he once has known;
'Tis not to leave him to despair,
And say that I have none.

The voice of Charity is kind,
She thinketh nothing wrong;
To every fault she seemeth blind,
Nor vanmeth her tongue.

In penitence she placeth faith,
Hope smilth at her door,
Relieveth first, then soothly saith,
Go, brother—sin no more.

STANZAS.

Doubt, when radiant smiles are shining—
Doubt, when clasping hands' are twining—
Doubt, when honied words are flowing—
Doubt, when blushes warm are glowing—
But never doubt, that truth sincere
That glistens in the starting tear.

Doubt, when mirthful tones invite thee—
Doubt, when gayest hopes delight thee—
Doubt, whate'er is fondest, fairest—
Doubt, whate'er is brightest, rarest—
But never doubt, that truth can live
In hearts that suffer—and forgive.

ANECDOTES.

DR. BRECHER. Passing by his house one morning, says the editor of a Cincinnati paper, we saw him rush out, without any hat, his hair standing up like porcupine quills, his coat and pantaloons apparently in confusion, crying out as he shuffled down the street in his study slippers, 'clams! clams!' We perceived that he was after a man about a quarter of a mile from him who had the article for sale. He invariably did what no other clergyman in Boston would do, went to market. On his way home he would stop to read the papers, and in the forgetfulness of the moment, frequently leave his carriage behind him. His absinthine was proverbial. He would sometimes look for most intimate friends in the streets, and leave them. One morning, when at Litchfield, Connecticut, he had arrayed himself in a new black suit presented by his parishioners, as he was in the course of an hour to go to a neighboring town to preach an ordination sermon. He thought in the meantime he would go to the barn and give his horse some hay. In the loft he found a new laid egg, and put it in his coat pocket—then another, and another—until he had six or eight. He walked into the room, took down his fiddle, paced back and forth, and finally sat down. 'C-r-a-k,' went the eggs—his coat was ruined. We give these instances—thousands more might be mentioned—as characteristic of the man. As a resoner, as a rough orator, we know not his superior.

ECONOMY. 'My dear, you use too much butter on your bread,' said a lady, who had been married late in life, to her husband—they will not make butter for less than twenty-five cents a pound, now-a-days.' 'I do not know what they make it for,' answered he, 'but I buy it to eat upon my bread.'

PURE ECONOMY. A person, lately seeing some liquor escaping from a rum cask, clapped his mouth to the spigot, and never took it away again until he was blind drunk. 'You are a very bad man,' says a person present, 'to make a beast of yourself, designedly.' 'I know that,' replied the roper; 'and so I thought it better for a bad man to get drunk, than to see good liquor wasted at such a rate.'

CONSOLATION. A lady was complaining that she was near thirty. A person who knew she was much older, replied, 'Madam, every day removes you further from your complaint.'

A RHYME. A man, in Ohio, well mounted, urging forward a drove of hogs towards Detroit, met a charming lot of little girls as they were returning from school, when one of them, as she passed the 'swinish multitude,' made a very pretty courtesy. 'What my little gal,' said the man, 'do you curtsy to a whole drove of hogs?' No sir, said she with a most provoking smile, 'only to the one on horseback.'

VARIETY.

Notice.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES. The Chicago American contains the following diagram or plan of the ruins lately discovered in Wisconsin Territory. The whole work consists of an inner wall of rectangular shape, being about twelve feet thick at the base, and, although crumbled down, still left about five feet high all round, supported by buttresses every five rods, and enclosing three large buildings, and about fifty others of a smaller size. Without this wall, which may be called the citadel of the ancient city, the ruins of another, both made of well burnt brick, was discovered, but not represented in the sketch, which appeared to be about three miles square. In the three angles of the inner wall there exists remains of large mounds, one of which, in the south west angle, is now left about fifteen feet high. The site of the ruins is covered with forests of large growth, some of the trees being upwards of two feet in diameter. Compared to other ruins found in various parts of the western country, (New York, Ohio, and Missouri,) it is essentially unlike them in respect to the material of its construction, which in almost every other discovery has been found of earth generally thrown up in circular form. This, on the contrary, is brick masonry, and of a rectangular shape. It corresponds, however, in being alike remote from navigable streams, which it is believed, is universally the case with all the ruins hitherto found. The name 'Aztecian' has been applied to the ruins, from an idea prevalent in some parts of Mexico, that there was, in ancient times, a city of that name in the northern parts of North America. What a fruitful theme for speculation.

1. Professional, Standard and Miscellaneous Books, American and foreign.
2. London and American Annuals, Illustrated Works, etc, etc.

3. English and Foreign Classics, for Colleges and High Schools. Books, etc, for common schools.

4. American and English Stationery, comprising every useful article; among which are—Ivory surface and Gilt Visiting Cards—Colored and White Letter and Cap Paper—Lead Pencils, and ever-pointed Leads—Wafers—Writing Wax, Superior Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, Port Folios, Wallets, Pocket Books, Indelible Ink, which needs no preparation, etc, etc.

5. A valuable and extensive Depository (from H. S. Tanner,) for the sale of Maps, Atlases, Guide Books for Travellers, etc, etc, at the lowest prices.

6. A Periodical Agency for American and English publications, comprising Subscription Books and Periodicals, of every description, owned and conducted by W. H. S. Jordan.

7. The Washington Circulating Library, containing about five thousand volumes, and constantly growing, by the addition of all new works. New Jerusalem Magazine; price \$2.50 a year. Agency for Swedenborg's Writings, and New Church Books. Conducted by Otis Clapp.

8. The Artists' Repository, for the sale of Oil Paintings, Fine Colored Engravings, etc, etc.

9. Engraving and Copperplate Printing of Address and Business Cards, in all their variety. This department, together with the Artists' Repository, is owned and will be under the special superintendence of D. Russell.

10. Strangers visiting the city of Boston, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to the above establishment by the proprietors.

SIMUEL COLMAN,
W. H. S. JORDAN,
OTIS CLAPP,
D. RUSSELL.
Boston, Jan. 14.

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Henry Bailey,
No. 15, Court Street, Boston,
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

HAS on hand a splendid assortment of the latest fashions of HATS, black and drab, of all qualities and prices; CAPS, of all patterns, constantly on hand, and any pattern made to order in his store at short notice; GLOVES, a splendid lot, just received, kid, linen, silk, and cotton; silk and cotton UMBRELLAS; GOLD and SILVER LACE; Cords and Tassels; CAP ORNAMENTS of all patterns; Hatters' TRIMMINGS constantly on hand; Palm Leaf Hats, stiffened and trimmed, in good style.

GENTLEMEN in want of a good BEAVER HAT will please 'drop in' at the old number, (15, Court Street, and see if they can't find one that will suit them.

Boston, Jan. 7.

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Accommodation Stable.

THE subscriber, at his stable adjoining French's Hotel, is ready to accommodate, at reasonable prices and on short notice, all such as choose to call upon him for HORSES and CARRIAGES.

Parties furnished with good conveyances, and on as fair terms as at any other establishment of the kind.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

THADDEUS W. CROSS.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Solomon's Temple.

MAPS of Solomon's Temple, exalted and plain, may be had of

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Simon's Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLETT keeps constantly to let at his

stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Chaises, Carriages, etc, with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpeting & Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good

assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the

lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Peruvian Pills.

FOR Universal Weakness and Impurity of the Blood, for Internal and External Humours. The above Pill will discharge the Bile from the Stomach, and cure all disorders arising from Bilious Complaints. Invanted and prepared only by Dr. Gordak. Price twenty-five cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shawls.

HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and

the best quality—for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Pulmonary Jelly.

FOR the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Pain

in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness and Influenza; also for the Throat Distemper. Prepared of vegetables growing in this country—very pleasant to take—mild and safe in all cases. Directions for using are wrapped round the bottle. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Mix'd Woollen Yarn.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an

assortment of Blue Mix'd Woollen Yarn, two and

three threaded, of superior quality, which they offer for

sale on the most reasonable terms.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

WINTER.

The wind, the wind, it comes with a gush,

A startling voice, and a sudden rush;

It comes in a wild and fearful breeze,

And rocks the trunks of the leafless trees.

Over the hill and over the lea,

The dreary forests and billowy sea,

It hurries on; its effects are seen

On the desolate earth and waters green.

The old gnarled oaks, so stately and tall,

Totter, convulsed, and reel to their fall,

And the ocean heaves its waters high,

In mountain surges against the sky.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

WINTER.

The wind, the wind, it comes with a gush,

A startling voice, and a sudden rush;

It comes in a wild and fearful breeze,

And rocks the trunks of the leafless trees.

Over the hill and over the lea,

The dreary forests and billowy sea,

It hurries on; its effects are seen

On the desolate earth and waters green.

The old gnarled oaks, so stately and tall,

Totter, convulsed, and reel to their fall,

And the ocean heaves its waters high,

In mountain surges against the sky.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

WINTER.

The wind, the wind, it comes with a gush,

A startling voice, and a sudden rush;

It comes in a wild and fearful breeze,

And rocks the trunks of the leafless trees.

Over the hill and over the lea,

The dreary forests and billowy sea,

It hurries on; its effects are seen

On the desolate earth and waters green.

The old gnarled oaks, so stately and tall,

Totter, convulsed, and reel to their fall,

And the ocean heaves its waters high,

In mountain surges against the sky.

Quincy, Jan.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.'S STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 5.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

Wm. P. Blanchard

R E SPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING, near Neponset Bridge in Dorchester.
Also—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms.

17 Save the pieces, and get your Furniture mended, Dorchester, Jan. 7.

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the forementioned branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general history of fading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildnesses and forests of unexampled grandeur, and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—will furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves with prudence, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of Botany will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the cultivation of flowers be neglected.

The interesting topic of Natural History will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the Preservation of Health are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc., will be freely discussed.

The Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc., of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of miscellanies will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pabulum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is utility. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information abundant, and its arrangements simple and direct. And while it is the object of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be readily extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of Views of Cities and Villages, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

Fifty Reasons for Subscribing to this Magazine.

1. It is a work particularly adapted to the taste and interest of American readers.
2. It is the best and cheapest periodical published.
3. It receives the highest patronage.
4. It has the most extensive circulation.
5. It suits all classes.
6. It excites a taste for reading.
7. It creates a thirst for information.
8. It is free from sectarianism.
9. It is a slave to no party, but a friend to all.
10. It discontenances vice and immorality.
11. It entertains, and encourages virtue.
12. It is a useful object, at a small expense.
13. It pleases the gay without offending the grave.
14. It interests the rich and benefits the poor.
15. Its numerous engravings gratify the eye.
16. Its familiar illustrations communicate ideas to the mind.
17. It teaches by example.
18. It is calculated to make the simple wise.
19. It seldom fails to make the wise men wiser.
20. It is a valuable birth-day present.
21. It affords the most rational amusement.
22. It is a pleasant companion in solitude.
23. It is peculiarly valuable to mechanics.
24. It helps many thousands to the means of subsistence.
25. It aids the inventive faculties.
26. It prompts to diligence and frugality.
27. It leads to habits of economy.
28. It is no ephemera.
29. Its character is established.
30. It will improve on acquaintance.
31. Its worth is not known till examined.
32. It is never out of date.
33. It appeals to every meridian.
34. It is a cheerful fireside companion.
35. It is a welcome guest in the parlor.
36. It helps to husband precious time.
37. It is an interesting class book for youth.
38. It contains no silly fictions.
39. It is full of interesting and solid truth.
40. It describes the wonders of the world.
41. It acquaints us with the illustrious dead.
42. It gives the result of the most laborious investigation.
43. It enlarges the animal, vegetable, and mineral world.
44. It contains the latest discoveries in art and science.
45. It takes you the tour of Europe without toil, expense, or danger.
46. It subdues national prejudices.
47. It promotes affinity between the Old and New worlds.
48. It calls the flowers of ancient and modern history.
49. It is an inexhaustible fund of anecdote.
50. It is a rich storehouse of useful and polite literature.

Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADERS & CO., Publishers.

J. H. Tebbets, Travelling Agent.

Boston, Jan. 7.

Liniment opedeloc,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings,

and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gordak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

J. A. GREEN & E. B. OSBORNE,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editors, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

Dr. WM. B. DUGGAN, } Quincy Railway.
JOSEPH BABCOCK, JR. } Milton.
CHARLES BRECK, } Weymouth.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, } South Scituate.
HOS. S. A. TURNER, } Lynn.
E. T. FOGG, } New-York City.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, } 141, Nassau
FREEMAN HUNT, }
J. P. CALLENDER, }

MISCELLANY.

THE NOCTURNAL RESCUE.

It was on a stormy night in the month of June, that a benighted traveller was traversing one of those dark, impervious forests, so common in the western part of America. He was attended by a colored servant, who followed him closely as he slowly threaded a devious pathway, often obstructed by brambles, or perplexed by a thick undergrowth. At length the track became so narrow, that Mr. Ormsby, (for that was the gentleman's name,) began to apprehend he had lost his way. 'Sambo,' said he to his servant, 'did they not tell us at the last public house that the way was hard to find, but that we must always turn to the left?' 'I believe so, massa,' was the laconic reply.

Presently the jaded horse of Mr. Ormsby, actually stood still with weariness, and his rider, after endeavoring to encourage him to proceed by gentle solicitations with the bridle, was forced reluctantly to apply the spur. Just at that instant, the forest echoed with piercing shrieks, plainly proceeding from a human voice, apparently in some extremity of distress.

The Colonel arrived at a settlement of friendly Indians, where he was coarsely, but hospitably entertained for a night and a day, preparing to commence his negotiations with the hostile tribes. Among the females of the wigwam, was a white woman, whose complexion had attained a tawny hue, from long exposure to wind and sun; but who, nevertheless, retained the language and manners of her own nation.

She seemed particularly desirous to enter into conversation with her countrymen, and Col. Ormsby contrived to have a secret interview with her, in which she implored him to take her back to civilized life. 'I have no kindred living, that I know of,' said she, 'but still I ardently desire to return to a state of society congenial with my taste and early habits.'

For sixteen years after, Miss Lucy Ormsby, as the foundling was denominated, had become the belle of the village, and was the cause of many a severe heart ache, to the rustic beaux of the neighborhood. About this time the conflict of America with the mother country had reached its height. War, with all its horrors, aggravated by invasion, was sweeping its desolations over the fair and salubrious clime of the colonial territory. The Indians of the western country were becoming mutinous, and a detachment of troops, among whom was Mr. (now Colonel) Ormsby, was sent to intimidate those dangerous neighbors of the distressed colonists.

The Colonel arrived at a settlement of friendly Indians, where he was coarsely, but hospitably entertained for a night and a day, preparing to commence his negotiations with the hostile tribes. Among the females of the wigwam, was a white woman, whose complexion had attained a tawny hue, from long exposure to wind and sun; but who, nevertheless, retained the language and manners of her own nation.

She seemed particularly desirous to enter into conversation with her countrymen, and Col. Ormsby contrived to have a secret interview with her, in which she implored him to take her back to civilized life. 'I have no kindred living, that I know of,' said she, 'but still I ardently desire to return to a state of society congenial with my taste and early habits.'

For sixteen years after, Miss Lucy Ormsby, as the foundling was denominated, had become the belle of the village, and was the cause of many a severe heart ache, to the rustic beaux of the neighborhood. About this time the conflict of America with the mother country had reached its height. War, with all its horrors, aggravated by invasion, was sweeping its desolations over the fair and salubrious clime of the colonial territory. The Indians of the western country were becoming mutinous, and a detachment of troops, among whom was Mr. (now Colonel) Ormsby, was sent to intimidate those dangerous neighbors of the distressed colonists.

The Colonel arrived at a settlement of friendly Indians, where he was coarsely, but hospitably entertained for a night and a day, preparing to commence his negotiations with the hostile tribes. Among the females of the wigwam, was a white woman, whose complexion had attained a tawny hue, from long exposure to wind and sun; but who, nevertheless, retained the language and manners of her own nation.

She seemed particularly desirous to enter into conversation with her countrymen, and Col. Ormsby contrived to have a secret interview with her, in which she implored him to take her back to civilized life. 'I have no kindred living, that I know of,' said she, 'but still I ardently desire to return to a state of society congenial with my taste and early habits.'

For sixteen years after, Miss Lucy Ormsby, as the foundling was denominated, had become the belle of the village, and was the cause of many a severe heart ache, to the rustic beaux of the neighborhood. About this time the conflict of America with the mother country had reached its height. War, with all its horrors, aggravated by invasion, was sweeping its desolations over the fair and salubrious clime of the colonial territory. The Indians of the western country were becoming mutinous, and a detachment of troops, among whom was Mr. (now Colonel) Ormsby, was sent to intimidate those dangerous neighbors of the distressed colonists.

The Colonel arrived at a settlement of friendly Indians, where he was coarsely, but hospitably entertained for a night and a day, preparing to commence his negotiations with the hostile tribes. Among the females of the wigwam, was a white woman, whose complexion had attained a tawny hue, from long exposure to wind and sun; but who, nevertheless, retained the language and manners of her own nation.

She seemed particularly desirous to enter into conversation with her countrymen, and Col. Ormsby contrived to have a secret interview with her, in which she implored him to take her back to civilized life. 'I have no kindred living, that I know of,' said she, 'but still I ardently desire to return to a state of society congenial with my taste and early habits.'

For sixteen years after, Miss Lucy Ormsby, as the foundling was denominated, had become the belle of the village, and was the cause of many a severe heart ache, to the rustic beaux of the neighborhood. About this time the conflict of America with the mother country had reached its height. War, with all its horrors, aggravated by invasion, was sweeping its desolations over the fair and salubrious clime of the colonial territory. The Indians of the western country were becoming mutinous, and a detachment of troops, among whom was Mr. (now Colonel) Ormsby, was sent to intimidate those dangerous neighbors of the distressed colonists.

The Colonel arrived at a settlement of friendly Indians, where he was coarsely, but hospitably entertained for a night and a day, preparing to commence his negotiations with the hostile tribes. Among the females of the wigwam, was a white woman, whose complexion had attained a tawny hue, from long exposure to wind and sun; but who, nevertheless, retained the language and manners of her own nation.

She seemed particularly desirous to enter into conversation with her countrymen, and Col. Ormsby contrived to have a secret interview with her, in which she implored him to take her back to civilized life. 'I have no kindred living, that I know of,' said she, 'but still I ardently desire to return to a state of society congenial with my taste and early habits.'

For sixteen years after, Miss Lucy Ormsby, as the foundling was denominated, had become the belle of the village, and was the cause of many a severe heart ache, to the rustic beaux of the neighborhood. About this time the conflict of America with the mother country had reached its height. War, with all its horrors, aggravated by invasion, was sweeping its desolations over the fair and salubrious clime of the colonial territory. The Indians of the western country were becoming mutinous, and a detachment of troops, among whom was Mr. (now Colonel) Ormsby, was sent to intimidate those dangerous neighbors of the distressed colonists.

The Colonel arrived at a settlement of friendly Indians, where he was coarsely, but hospitably entertained for a night and a day, preparing to commence his negotiations with the hostile tribes. Among the females of the wigwam, was a white woman, whose complexion had attained a tawny hue, from long exposure to wind and sun; but who, nevertheless, retained the language and manners of her own nation.

She seemed particularly desirous to enter into conversation with her countrymen, and Col. Ormsby contrived to have a secret interview with her, in which she implored him to take her back to civilized life. 'I have no kindred living, that I know of,' said she, 'but still I ardently desire to return to a state of society congenial with my taste and early habits.'

For sixteen years after, Miss Lucy Ormsby, as the foundling was denominated, had become the belle of the village, and was the cause of many a severe heart ache, to the rustic beaux of the neighborhood. About this time the conflict of America with the mother country had reached its height. War, with all its horrors, aggravated by invasion, was sweeping its desolations over the fair and salubrious clime of the colonial territory. The Indians of the western country were becoming mutinous, and a detachment of troops, among whom was Mr. (now Colonel) Ormsby, was sent to intimidate those dangerous neighbors of the distressed colonists.

The Colonel arrived at a settlement of friendly Indians, where he was coarsely, but hospitably entertained for a night and a day, preparing to commence his negotiations with the hostile tribes. Among the females of the wigwam, was a white woman, whose complexion had attained a tawny hue, from long exposure to wind and sun; but who, nevertheless, retained the language and manners of her own nation.

She seemed particularly desirous to enter into conversation with her countrymen, and Col. Ormsby contrived to have a secret interview with her, in which she implored him to take her back to civilized life. 'I have no kindred living, that I know of,' said she, 'but still I ardently desire to return to a state of society congenial with my taste and early habits.'

For sixteen years after, Miss Lucy Ormsby, as the foundling was denominated, had become the belle of the village, and was the cause of many a severe heart ache, to the rustic beaux of the neighborhood. About this time the conflict of America with the mother country had reached its height. War, with all its horrors, aggravated by invasion, was sweeping its desolations over the fair and salubrious clime of the colonial territory. The Indians of the western country were becoming mutinous, and a detachment of troops, among whom was Mr. (now Colonel) Ormsby, was sent to intimidate those dangerous neighbors of the distressed colonists.

The Colonel arrived at a settlement of friendly Indians, where he was coarsely, but hospitably entertained for a night and a day, preparing to commence his negotiations with the hostile tribes. Among the females of the wigwam, was a white woman, whose complexion had attained a tawny hue, from long exposure to wind and sun; but who, nevertheless, retained the language and manners of her own nation.

She seemed particularly desirous to enter into conversation with her countrymen, and Col. Ormsby contrived to have a secret interview with her, in which she implored him to take her back to civilized life. 'I have no kindred living, that I know of,' said she, 'but still I ardently desire to return to a state of society congenial with my taste and early habits.'

For sixteen years after, Miss Lucy Ormsby, as the foundling was denominated, had become the belle of the village, and was the cause of many a severe heart ache, to the rustic beaux of the neighborhood. About this time the conflict of America with the mother country had reached its height. War, with all its horrors, aggravated by invasion, was sweeping its desolations over the fair and salubrious clime of the colonial territory. The Indians of the western country were becoming mutinous, and a detachment of troops, among whom was Mr. (now Colonel) Ormsby, was sent to intimidate those dangerous neighbors of the distressed colonists.

The Colonel arrived at a settlement of friendly Indians, where he was coarsely, but hospitably entertained for a night and a day, preparing to commence his negotiations with the hostile tribes. Among the females of the wigwam, was a white woman, whose complexion had attained a tawny hue, from long exposure to wind and sun; but who, nevertheless, retained the language and manners of her own nation.

She seemed particularly desirous to enter into conversation with her countrymen, and Col. Ormsby contrived to have a secret interview with her, in which she implored him to take her back to civilized life. 'I have no kindred living, that I know of,' said she, 'but still I ardently desire to return to a state of society congenial with my taste and early habits.'

For sixteen years after, Miss Lucy Ormsby, as the foundling was denominated, had become the belle of the village, and was the cause of many a severe heart ache, to the rustic beaux of the neighborhood. About this time the conflict of America with the mother country had reached its height. War, with all its horrors, aggravated by invasion, was sweeping its desolations over the fair and salubrious clime of the colonial territory. The Indians of the western country were becoming mutinous, and a detachment of troops, among whom was Mr. (now Colonel) Ormsby, was sent to intimidate those dangerous neighbors of the distressed colonists.

The Colonel arrived at a settlement of friendly Indians, where he was coarsely, but hospitably entertained for a night and a day, preparing to commence his negotiations with the hostile tribes. Among the females of the wigwam, was a white woman, whose complexion had attained a tawny hue, from long exposure to wind and sun; but who, nevertheless, retained the language and manners of her own nation.

She seemed particularly desirous to enter into conversation with her countrymen, and Col. Ormsby contrived to have a secret interview with her, in which she implored him to take her back to civilized life. 'I have no kindred living, that I know of,' said she, 'but still I ardently desire to return to a state of society congenial with my taste and early habits.'

For sixteen years after, Miss Lucy Or

QUINCY PATRIOT.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20. In the *Senate*, on motion of Mr. Walker, the bill prohibiting the sales of the public lands, except to actual settlers, and in limited quantities, was taken up. The question being on a motion of Mr. Clay to reconsider Mr. Morris's amendment, requiring that land which has been ten years in the market should be sold at 75 cents; less than ten, and more than five years, at \$1; and all other lands at \$1.25 per acre.

The motion to reconsider was carried in the affirmative—aye 19, nays 14.

Mr. Morris, on the suggestion of Mr. Benton, added to his amendment the proviso, that no person should enter more than a quarter section at a reduced price.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Morris, and decided in the negative.

In the *House*, Mr. Connor from the committee on the post office, made a report upon the causes of the recent conflagration of the post office. It presents no new facts of importance.

SATURDAY, Jan. 21. In the *Senate*, Mr. Clay presented the memorial of the citizens of Wirtzborough, N. Y., praying that Roman Catholics may not be admitted to naturalization unless they renounce their creed, and praying for a committee to examine the vaults of nunneries and Catholic churches, and report once in six months.

Mr. Clay stated that Congress had no power to act on parts of the petition, but as there was power to act on the naturalization laws, he moved the reference to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill to prohibit the sale of public lands except to actual settlers, &c. The question being on so amending the bill as to require a residence by the settler of but one year, to get a title to his land, it was negatived.

Mr. Grundy then proposed to substitute a residence of two years, and after some debate this amendment was carried—yeas 27, nays 11.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Land Bill. The question being on Mr. Tipton's amendment, which proposes to graduate the price of the public land in proportion to the time it has been offered for sale, viz. such as has been offered for ten years to sell at \$1, and such as has been offered for fifteen years at 75 cents. The yeas and nays were then taken on the amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. Sevier offered an amendment, which granted the actual settler a pre-emption right, on showing that he had occupied a quarter section six months immediately previous to a land sale. This was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25. The *House* resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate to provide for the admission of the state of Michigan into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original states. After some debate, the yeas and nays were ordered, and were as follows—yeas 132, nays 43.

SATURDAY, Jan. 28. Mr. Van Buren rose and took leave of the Senate in a short address. Mr. Grundy moved that the Senate proceed to the election of a president pro tempore, which was agreed to. The vote stood as follows:—W. R. King 26; S. L. Southard 7; H. Clay 1; T. Ewing 1; S. Prentiss 1. Mr. King, of Alabama, was declared duly elected, and on taking his seat addressed the Senate in a manner well suited to the occasion.

REMONSTRANCE.

The following is the remonstrance, referred to in the letter of Mr. Adams, of the Grand Jury of Washington County, in the District of Columbia, in respect to petitions to Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It is addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:—

The undersigned, Jurors of the United States for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, with feelings of deep mortification and unfeigned regret, are constrained to make the present remonstrance to Congress, on a subject not only affecting the pecuniary interests of a considerable number of the people of this District, but, what is of much greater importance, the peace and tranquillity of the whole federal community. They allude to the formation of certain 'self-created societies' in some of the states of the Union, and the consequent presentation to Congress of petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

The undersigned beg leave respectfully to call the particular attention of Congress to the injustice and other great and growing evils likely to be produced by these proceedings, and to ask such interposition on the part of your honorable body as may arrest, and finally put a stop to their further progress.

Coming, as the Jurors do, from different parts of the county, it may reasonably be supposed that they possess a correct knowledge of the views and sentiments of the people thereof in regard to this all-absorbing and momentous question; and, in what follows, they feel confident that they speak the opinion of every man of practical sense, who is the true and genuine friend of the peace of society, of the federal constitution, the union of the States, and of rational liberty.

It is not to be inferred, because the people of this District have hitherto abstained from the expression of their opinion publicly, in respect to the meddlesome conduct of these petitioners, that, therefore, their proceedings had, at any time, received countenance from, much less the support and approbation, of the people of this community. Their silence on the subject has been caused, principally, by the hope (though as it now appears a delusive hope) that time and due reflection on the part of those by whom they have been assailed so long and so unjust-

ly, would correct the evil and unneighborly spirit which has dictated their iniquitous proceedings—alike destructive, as they are, of private rights and the public tranquillity.

It is believed that a similar instance cannot be found in the annals of the civilized world, where individuals, belonging to a separate and distinct community, having no common tie of interest and feeling with another, and living under different laws, have vouchsafed thus to obtrude themselves in intermeddling with the domestic affairs of the latter in any shape or form whatsoever, much less to throw fire-brands among them, destroying their peace and harmony, and even in some cases endangering their lives; and all this, too, under the garb of that holy religion which teaches 'Peace on earth and good will to men!' Against the right thus claimed and exercised by certain individuals and 'self-created societies' of the non-slaveholding states, a solemn protest is hereby entered.

Congress, when legislating on the affairs of this District, is supposed to act, exclusively, as a local legislature. It thence results that these petitioners have just the same right (and could exercise it with equal, indeed more propriety) to petition that body to abolish or repeal our laws regulating descent, our inspection laws, or any others that might not happen to suit the particular tastes and fancies of these intermeddlers, as to petition for the passage of a law depriving any portion of the people here of their property. *'Whatever the law makes property is property.'*

It is scarce necessary to state to your honorable body that, when the present constitution was made and adopted by the states, slavery existed in each of them to a greater or less extent. Such of them as passed laws for its gradual abolition, did so, from time to time, without any officious interference whatever in the matter on the part of their sister states, or any of the inhabitants thereof. Such an interference would not, for one moment, have been tolerated or permitted. Have the people of this District become so abject and degraded, so sunk in the eyes of the whole civilized world, so completely

mentary education. The Rev. Richard S. Storrs, of Braintree, was appointed to preach the next Election Sermon.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26th. In the *Senate*, a motion was submitted to amend the seventh chapter of the revised statutes, so that rateable polls shall be reckoned only between the ages of twenty and seventy years, which was sent down for concurrence.

In the *House*, Mr. Brooks, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported that it is inexpedient for the Hall of this House to be used for public meetings by any persons, not members of the State Government, which was accepted.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27th. In the *Senate*, a bill was reported and read once, admitting the testimony, and establishing the competency of witnesses, in certain cases in civil actions. A motion was submitted that the committee on amending the constitution be instructed to consider the expediency of providing that no Judge shall

tom; then to sink that curb around the timbers that enclosed him, after the common fashion of digging wells; he said the caved sand and gravel could then be removed carefully, and that he might be liberated—but not until the noon of the next day. This was about ten o'clock at night. Those upon the ground did not shrink from the undertaking, impracticable as it appeared. Picks and shovels were collected in a short time, and by eleven o'clock the herculean task of breaking up a frozen surface of thirty feet in diameter, with the little exception of the space occupied in the centre by the curb, was commenced. The ground was frozen to the depth of two and a half feet. As many men were placed upon the ground as could work, and for the first hour nothing seemed to be done. It was like working in stone. A circle of little holes, not larger than a hat, was all that the most active picking had effected.

However, cheered on by those whose well known benevolence have been proved in many similar cases, the citizens persevered in spite of difficulties. About sixty remained throughout the night, and until late in the morning, toiling unceasingly, until their labor had effected all that was required. The frozen ground was worn away, particle by particle, until the soft earth was reached below the surface, and then with wedges the space within the circle was broken up. After this, the removal of the earth round the curb was rapid, and at day break they began to work inside of the curb, and sink it gradually. About ten o'clock, the poor man put his hand through an opening and shook hands with some present; he was too much overcome with gratitude to speak. At half past eleven he was drawn out. He was much exhausted, but still capable of walking; and was conducted up the platform amid the cheers of the excited multitude.

He wished to address the crowd and thank them for their exertions, and was lifted upon a wagon, when he addressed them in a simple but feeling manner, again and again, for their goodness—alluded to his feelings while buried alive—he prayed and felt the sin of never praying except when some great affliction had befallen him. A death-like silence pervaded the vast assembly while he was speaking—they looked upon him like one from another world—the dead brought to life.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1837.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. }
WASHINGTON, 23d Jan. 1837. }

To the editors of the Patriot:

GENTLEMEN—I enclose herewith a remonstrance of the Grand Jury of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, against the reception or entertaining by Congress of petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

It was presented simultaneously to both Houses of Congress—to the House of Representatives with great solemnity by the Speaker. But as the House were in the very act of passing the resolution* of which I likewise enclose a copy, they refused to print or refer the remonstrance, and of course interdicted all deliberation concerning it. In the Senate, however, it was ordered to be printed, and it is one of their printed copies that I now enclose. I request you to publish it for the information of the petitioners from the twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts, for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia.

The petitioners will of course not hold me responsible for the opinions or the feelings of the Grand Jury, but as all discussion of them was foreclosed by the House concerning it, I shall forbear all comment upon it out of the House.

I wish it to be published by you, because I deem it just that my constituents, who have petitioned Congress for laws affecting the interests of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, and have announced their intention to repeat these petitions, should know the objections which the inhabitants of the District urge against any portion of the people of the states medling with their concerns.

These objections appear to me to have weight; particularly as the remonstrance is strictly confined to the petitions for the abolition of slavery. But of this the petitioners will judge, and will take such course in relation to the remonstrance as they shall judge their own duties may require.

All the petitions for the abolition of slavery or the slave-trade in the District, this day presented, and of which I presented forty, were laid on the table, conformably to the within resolution. No further action of the House is to be had upon them. I shall send you a list of the petitions presented by me, and perhaps some remarks upon the proceedings of the House upon them.

I am, with respect, gentlemen, your fellow-citizen,

J. Q. ADAMS.

*The resolution alluded to is that of Mr. Hawes, published in our last paper.—That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action shall be had thereon.

INTELLECTUAL ADVANCEMENT.
To the editors of the Patriot:

The subject to which my thoughts will be directed in the present communication, is, the vast improvement that is now making in our common schools, and in the general state of society, by the interesting lectures from scientific gentlemen, on the most important topics that can be presented to the mind. How vastly superior are their advantages for improvement in this respect, who are coming forward into life, than fell to the lot of those who are already advanced in years! I can very well recollect when the only branches that were taught in our common schools were reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the only books used for reading were the spelling-book and the new testament. The most important sum that was then asked respecting the teacher, was, not in regard to his qualifications, but for how small a sum he would undertake the office. But now the teachers in our schools are obliged to be con-

versant with history, with natural and moral philosophy, with geography, with the grammar and parsing of the English language, and with some knowledge of almost every thing which improves and adorns the human character.

The *Lyceums*, which are established in almost every town, by the lectures that are given, and the various questions presented for discussion, have a most favorable influence in calling into exercise the intellectual faculties and improving the minds of all who are present, whether immediately engaged in the discussion or not.

The female portion of the community, whose presence on these occasions is always gratifying, serve to encourage and animate the speakers, and are at the same time delighted and improved themselves by the specimens they behold of intelligence and ability in those who are the actors in the scenes they are called to witness.

In this way the state of society among us is continually improving; and to what point it may attain in the course of one or two centuries more, it is not in our power to determine. Our sons, even now, are as plants grown up in their youth; and our daughters as corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace.

From the female pen are continually issuing forth some of the most interesting and valuable productions, and we may certainly infer that if the growing improvement of the mind, shall be accompanied with the growing improvement of the heart, with the temper and spirit which appeared with so much lustre in the character of the great Author and Finisher of our faith, scenes of peace and order, of virtue and happiness, will open upon the world, which have never yet been realized upon earth.

But it is not only in the several instances which have now been mentioned, that we trace the intellectual advancement of society. Every thing around us bears testimony to human improvement. We see it in the better style and greater conveniences of our dwellings; in the taste and beauty displayed in the productions of the various artists; in every thing in short that meets our eye. The world is going on in the march of improvement. Not on national and moral calculations can any circumstances or events materially check its progress, or ever introduce the recurrence of what is called the dark ages. Man is evidently designed by his Creator for high and durable attainments in intellectual and moral excellence, even in the present life. And to what measures of greatness these attainments may reach in distant ages we cannot even conjecture. Individual existence here is indeed short; but the race to which we belong has no limits pointed out for its duration upon earth. But whether the world we inhabit is to continue for a longer or shorter period, we are assured in that *holy book* which has brought life and immortality to light; that as we individually pass off the stage of time, other scenes of being will open upon us, in which, if we are now wise and faithful in the improvement of our advantages, we shall enter with capacities for intellectual and moral advancement surpassing all that we now experience; shall be forever rising to a nearer resemblance of the adorable Being who made us, the infinite and ever-living Source of all perfection and blessedness.

HIGH PRICES.

This subject, so interesting at present to every individual, is beginning to receive the serious attention of the people of this country. Meetings have been called in many places, and resolutions adopted condemnatory of the injurious extortions which are practiced upon the community. A meeting was held in New York last week to discuss this subject. In the notice calling the meeting, it was stated that bread is selling in Paris at two cents per pound, in London at 3, and in America, the greatest grain-growing country in the world, at six cents per pound. It was further stated that the quantity of native grain brought to New York the last year, exceeds that of the year previous by several hundred thousand bushels, besides the thousands of bushels that have been imported from foreign countries. It was said that the distilleries in that city alone consume annually *Twelve Hundred Thousand Bushels!* besides many thousands used in the breweries.

A public meeting was also held in Portland, on Friday evening last, to consider this subject. The Portland Courier says it was one of the largest and most spirited meetings ever witnessed in that city. Forty-seven citizens signed an obligation not to use any flour until it shall have fallen as low as ten dollars per barrel. The chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a set of resolutions which were adopted with applause. The resolutions speak in strong terms against speculating in the necessary articles of living for the purpose of extorting from the people extravagant prices, and recommend that the citizens should avoid the use of flour as far as possible until the price is reduced to a reasonable and just sum. A subsequent resolution was offered and adopted with great acclamation, that a committee be appointed to wait on the consignees of flour in this market, and request them to communicate forthwith with the owners of said flour, and request them to allow their flour to be sold at a fair price, or *pro rata* for its re-shipment. The Mayor of the city was appointed chairman of this committee. We extract three of the resolutions unanimously adopted by the meeting:—

Resolved, That we regard the conduct of those who speculate gain in the necessities of life, and endeavor to amass wealth by extorting money from the community by monopolizing and withholding from the market bread-stuffs and other articles of daily necessity as base, wicked and oppressive; and worthy only those who can witness unmixed the distress and suffering of poverty and hunger.

Resolved, That we will use, and that we regard it the sacred duty of the opulent and of those in easy circumstances to use, all lawful and honorable means to disown and discourage speculations in flour, which, though abundant in this city, and ample sufficient to supply the wants of the people, is held by its owners at a most exorbitant price; and that we will, as far as possible, abstain from its use, until its owners will sell it at its fair and just value.

Resolved, That during the time we shall abstain from the use of flour, and resort to the use of corn-meal as a substitute, any merchant now having the latter article on hand, who shall rise in price on it, shall be held in the opinion of this meeting as a second Shylock—and his name be held up to public scorn and detestation.

Such proceedings are worthy of universal imitation, and are a severe rebuke to the heartless individuals who are the cause of the evil complained of. If they were in Turkey, every mother's son of them would be bastinadoed, to say the least, for such extortion.

To CORRESPONDENTS. The poetical favor of J. R. B. shall appear in our next number. When may we expect to hear from Nehemiah, Viator, etc.

LECTURE ON BABYLON. A Lecture illustrated with thirty-six splendid engravings, or Paintings, each nearly nine inches square, will be given at the Town Hall on Monday evening by Mr. Sanborn. The history of this nation cannot fail to interest and delight all attentively the accounts which are of the Old Testament. Mr. Sanborn's been well spoken of.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. We learn M. Harris, of Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, has been Justice of the Peace, within and for Norfolk, and has accordingly been sworn in.

PROBATE COURT. This court will meet on Tuesday next—in this town, on the 25th inst.—in Roxbury, Wednesday, 15th inst., and Monday 29th inst.

ROXBURY PETITIONS. The petition for an alteration in the license laws, presented a few days since, from Roxbury, to a committee. Judge Leland appears those opposed to any alteration, and a majority by the town, on the part of those in favor, to support their respective causes. Hearing the committee reported against the alteration, the petitioners had leave to withdraw.

ECCLESIASTICAL. The Rev. M. A. of the Christian Witness, has accepted invitation from the proprietors of the *United States Bank*, to resume the rectorship of the church, and will retire from the editorial charge of the *Witness*.

UNITED STATES BANK. The House of Representatives, Missouri, has passed a bill, three members voting, providing that the agency of the *United States Bank* shall discontinue business.

SURPLUS REVENUE. The first payment being one-fourth of the portion of the fund which falls to Massachusetts—has been paid to the Treasurer and Receiver General of the *United States Bank*.

MICHIGAN. The bill for the admission of Michigan has passed the House of Representatives, one hundred and thirty-two to forty-three. The President having been informed that the Senate and the Representative State, appeared, were qualified, and that twenty-six States now compose the Union.

BOUNTIES. It appears by a statement of the Senate, by the Secretary of the Committee on Bounties, to a call for information, that been returned to his office, since the 1st of January, of the destruction of three thousand and seventy foxes, fourteen wild cats, within this state, for which a bounty of seventeen hundred and ten dollars is paid for each fox, and five dollars for each cat.

QUICK WORK. It is stated that Mr. Weston, of Hartford, Conn., made one hundred in the almost incredible short space of forty-seven minutes, including a stopping. It was all done at one fire and with one blow to the other to strike.

WITNESSES. A bill has been reported in the Senate, providing that no person appearing in courts of justice in this State, shall be compelled to give his religious belief; and that no one shall be received touching the same. The bill is to be voted upon by the Legislature.

THE WHITES. Harry White convicted in burning the Treasury building in 1834, has been sentenced by the Circuit Court of Appeals to imprisonment for life. Richard H. White, again, will be remembered that he was acquitted by the jury under the Statute which

QUINCY PATRIOT.

JOURNAL OF NEWS.

members
tion of
and gra-
d that
the noon
out at
rank
it ap-
in a
cien-
sent, whether immediately engaged in the discussion
of the. The female portion of the community, whose presence on these occasions is always gratifying, serve to encourage and animate the speakers, and are at the same time delighted and improved themselves by the specie-
mens they behold of intelligence and ability in those who are the actors in the scenes they are called to witness. In this way the state of society among us is continually improving; and to what point it may attain in the course of one or two centuries more it is not in our power to determine. "Our sons, even now, are as plants grown up in their youth; and our daughters as corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace." From the female pen are continually issuing forth some of the most interesting and valuable productions, and we may certainly infer that if the growing improvement of the mind, shall be accompanied with the growing improvement of the heart, with the temper and spirit which appeared with so much lustre in the character of the great Author and Finisher of our faith, scenes of peace and order, of virtue and happiness, will open upon the world, which have never yet been realized on earth.

But it is not only in the several instances which have now been mentioned, that we trace the intellectual ad-
vancement of society. Every thing around us bears testimony to human improvement. We see it in the better style and greater conveniences of our dwellings,
in the taste and beauty displayed in the productions of the various artists; in every thing in short that meets our eyes. The world is going on in the march of im-
provement. Nation national and moral calculations can any circumstances or events materially check its pro-
gress, or even introduce the recurrence of what is called the dark ages. Man is evidently designed by his Creator for high and durable attainments in intellectual and moral excellence, even in the present life. And to what measures of greatness these attainments may reach in distant ages we cannot even conjecture. Indi-
vidual existence here is indeed short; but the race to which we belong has no limit pointed out for its duration upon earth. But whether the world we inhabit is to continue for a longer or shorter period, we are assured in that *holy book* which has brought life and immorality to light, that as we individually pass off the stage of time, other scenes of being will open upon us, in which, if we are now wise and faithful in the improve-
ment of our advantages, we shall enter with capacities for intellectual and moral advancement surpassing all that we now experience; shall be forever rising to a nearer resemblance of the adorable Being who made us, the infinite and ever-living Source of all perfection and blessedness.

HIGH PRICES.

This subject, so interesting at present to every individual, is beginning to receive the serious attention of

the people of this country. Meetings have been called in many places, and resolutions adopted condemnatory of the iniquitous exertions which are practiced upon the community. A meeting was held in New York last week to discuss this subject. In the notice calling the meeting, it was stated that bread is selling in Paris at two cents per pound, in London at 3, and in America, the greatest grain-growing country in the world, at six cents per pound. It was further stated that the quantity of native grain brought to New York the last year, exceeds that of the year previous by several hundred thousand bushels, besides the thousands of bushels that have been imported from foreign countries. It was said that the distilleries in that city alone consume annually *Twelve Hundred Thousand Bushels*, besides many thousands used in the breweries.

A public meeting was also held in Portland, on Friday evening last, to consider this subject. The Portland Courier says it was one of the largest and most spirited meetings ever witnessed in that city. Forty-seven citizens signed an obligation not to use any flour until it shall have fallen as low as ten dollars per barrel. The chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a set of resolutions which were adopted with applause. The resolutions speak in strong terms against speculating in the necessary articles of living for the purpose of extorting from the people extravagant prices, and recommend that the citizens should avoid the use of flour as far as possible till the price is reduced to a reasonable and just sum.

A subsequent resolution was offered and adopted with great acclamation, that a committee be appointed to wait on the consignees of flour in this market, and request them to communicate forthwith with the owners of said flour, and request them to allow their flour to be sold at a fair price, or provide for its re-shipment. The Mayor of the city was appointed chairman of this committee. We extract three of the resolutions unanimously adopted by the meeting—

Resolved, That we regard the conduct of those who speculate for gain in the necessities of life, and endeavor to amass wealth by extorting money from the community by monopolizing and withholding from the market bread-stuffs and other articles of daily necessity as base, wicked and oppressive; and worthy only those who can witness unmixed the distress and suffering of the main pillars of our revolutionary contest.

Resolved, That we will use, and that we regard it the sacred duty of all, to use all lawful and honorable means to disintenance and discourage speculations in flour, which, though abundant in this city, and amply sufficient to supply the wants of the people, is held by its owners at a most exorbitant price; and that we will, as far as possible, abstain from its use, until its owners will sell it at a fair price.

Resolved, That during the time we shall abstain from the use of flour, and resort to the use of corn meal as a substitute, any merchant now having the latter article on hand, who shall rise in price on it, shall be held in the opinion of this meeting as a second Shylock—and his name be held up to public scorn and detestation.

IMPORTANCE OF INSURING LIVES. The Baltimore American, illustrates the importance of insuring life by what occurred in that city in relation to a clergyman recently deceased. To secure a debt he first had his life insured to a small amount. Afterwards his more prosperous circumstance enabled him to increase it to ten thousand dollars. The clergyman being called soon after to the country to attend some of his family, who were sick, caught the disease and died; and his children who had nothing, returned to Baltimore, finding themselves rich to the amount above stated.

Such proceedings are worthy of universal imitation, and are a severe rebuke on the heartless individuals who are the cause of the evil complained of. If they were in Turkey, every mother's son of them would be hinstinated, to say the least, for such extortions.

To CORRESPONDENTS. The poetical favor of J. R. B. shall appear in our next number. When may we ex-
pect to hear from Nehemiah Viator, etc.

LECTURE ON BABYLON. A Lecture on this subject, illustrated with thirty-six splendid Illuminated Diagrams, or Paintings, each nearly nine feet square, is to be given at the Town Hall on Monday evening next, by Mr. Sanborn. The history of this first of empires cannot fail to interest and delight all who have read attentively the accounts which are contained of it in the Old Testament. Mr. Sanborn's Lectures have been well spoken of.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. We learn that Dr. Luther M. Harris, of Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, has been appointed Justice of the Peace, within and for the County of Norfolk, and has accordingly been qualified.

PROBATE COURT. This court will meet in Dedham, on Tuesday next—in this town, on Tuesday, 14th inst.—in Roxbury, Wednesday, 15th inst.—and in Medway, Monday 20th inst.

ROXBURY PETITIONS. The petitions for and against an alteration in the license laws, presented to the legislature a few days since, from Roxbury, were committed to a committee. Judge Leland appeared in behalf of those opposed to any alteration, and a committee, chosen by the town, on the part of those who are favorable, to support their respective causes. After a patient hearing, the committee reported against further proceedings, and the petitioners had leave to withdraw.

ECCLESIASTICAL. The Rev. M. A. D'Wolf, editor of the Christian Witness, has accepted an unanimous invitation from the proprietors of St. James's Church, Roxbury, to resume the rectorship of that parish; and will retire from the editorial charge of that paper.

UNITED STATES BANK. The House of Delegates of Missouri, has passed a bill, three members only dissenting, providing that the agency of the Pennsylvania United States Bank shall discontinue business.

SURPLUS REVENUE. The first payment of \$446,000—being one-fourth of the portion of the surplus revenue which falls to Massachusetts—has been paid to the Treasurer and Receiver General of the Commonwealth, out of the Deposits Banks.

MICHIGAN. The bill for the admission of Michigan has passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of one hundred and thirty-two to forty-three. The signature of the President having been immediately fixed, the Senators and the Representative from the new State, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats. Twenty-six States now compose the Union.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON. The whole number of convicts received into the State Prison during the year ending the 30th of September, 1836, was 97. Discharged from Prison, during the same period, by expiration of sentence, 83; by remission of sentence, 6; by pardon, 1; died, 4; escaped and not retained, 6. Remaining in Prison, 278—Americans, 218; Foreigners, 60; Negroes, 15; Mulattoes, 10.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF SEVEN DEATHS. On the day of the last presidential election, says the Philadelphia Ledger, the wife of a respectable gentleman, residing in the district of Spring Garden, gave birth to twins. They were named Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, and are given in health and loveliness, the joy and pride of their parents. On the afternoon of the day preceding their birth, the mother was nursing her health, and between eight and nine o'clock, the mother was nursing the one named after the venerable chief magistrate, whom, without any apparent cause, his chief fell back, and without a struggle or a groan the little innocent expired. About three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the sorrow-stricken mother was nursing her remaining babe, when, like his brother, he too expired, while apparently drawing sustenance from the maternal bosom.

WITNESSES. It is stated that Mr. Rejoice Atherton, of Hartford, Conn., made one hundred horse shoes in the almost incredible short space of one hour and forty-seven minutes, including a stoppage of six minutes. It was all done at one fire and with only two helpers, one to blow and the other to strike.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

WALKING ON RAIL ROADS. An Irishman attempted to walk to New York on the Paterson Rail Road, in the midst of a violent snow storm, and was overtaken a few rods beyond the Passaic bridge, by the four o'clock cars from Newark, both going the same way.

The violence of the storm was such that the driver did not see him, until knocked down by the leading horse, and while in the act of removing the stove cover, his clothes took fire. The flames were speedily extinguished, but not until they had caused a wound near the pit of the stomach, which, owing to its location rather than its severity, proved distressingly fatal.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. An interesting daughter of the Rev. Christopher Marsh, of Roxbury, aged five years, was so badly burnt a few days since as to cause her death. While in a room alone, the child approached a cylinder stove, which had become red hot, and while in the act of removing the stove cover, its clothes took fire. The flames were speedily extinguished, but not until they had caused a wound near the pit of the stomach, which, owing to its location rather than its severity, proved distressingly fatal.

FAT CATTLE. A Rhode Island paper contains a statement in relation to the fall cattle reared in that vicinity. It says that among the fat oxen slaughtered in that vicinity within a month or two past, may be mentioned the following:—One, fattened and slaughtered at Somerset, weighed 1552 pounds—tallow 151 pounds.

Two, fattened on the Poor Farm, aggregate weight 2550 pounds. Two, fattened at Tiverton, one weighing 1270, and having 134 pounds of tallow—the other, weighing 1571, and having 200 pounds tallow. The last mentioned ox weighed on the hoof nearly twenty-two hundred pounds. Mr. Slade, of Somerset, now has an ox which weighs near three thousand pounds, which he intends to slaughter when on the notch. He is already the finest and heaviest ox but one that Massachusetts can boast of having raised.

UPHAM'S LECTURES. The Rev. Charles W. Upham, of Salem, is delivering a course of lectures before the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, in Boston. In closing his introductory lecture, he took occasion to invoke the Genius of History to call from the arena of political and legislative strife, an eminent and gifted individual, (John Q. Adams,) who has been distinguished by the highest honors of his country, to write a history of it, and the life of his illustrious father, one of the main pillars of our revolutionary contest.

Fire in DEDHAM. On Monday morning last, about two o'clock in the morning, as we learn from the Dedham Patriot, a fire broke out in the southwest corner of the Car House, at the Rail Road Depot, in that town, which was entirely destroyed, together with a large quantity of wood, one engine and tender, valued at seven or eight thousand dollars, two passengers and car-house. Loss estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars. The building and the engine, it is said, were insured for about half their value.

Resolved. That we regard the conduct of those who speculate for gain in the necessities of life, and endeavor to amass wealth by extorting money from the community by monopolizing and withholding from the market bread-stuffs and other articles of daily necessity as base, wicked and oppressive; and worthy only those who can witness unmixed the distress and suffering of the main pillars of our revolutionary contest.

Recovered. That we will use, and that we regard it the sacred duty of all, to use all lawful and honorable means to disintenance and discourage speculations in flour, which, though abundant in this city, and amply sufficient to supply the wants of the people, is held by its owners at a most exorbitant price; and that we will, as far as possible, abstain from its use, until its owners will sell it at a fair price.

Resolved. That during the time we shall abstain from the use of flour, and resort to the use of corn meal as a substitute, any merchant now having the latter article on hand, who shall rise in price on it, shall be held in the opinion of this meeting as a second Shylock—and his name be held up to public scorn and detestation.

IMPORTANCE OF INSURING LIVES. The Baltimore American, illustrates the importance of insuring life by what occurred in that city in relation to a clergyman recently deceased. To secure a debt he first had his life insured to a small amount. Afterwards his more prosperous circumstance enabled him to increase it to ten thousand dollars. The clergyman being called soon after to the country to attend some of his family, who were sick, caught the disease and died; and his children who had nothing, returned to Baltimore, finding themselves rich to the amount above stated.

Such proceedings are worthy of universal imitation, and are a severe rebuke on the heartless individuals who are the cause of the evil complained of. If they were in Turkey, every mother's son of them would be hinstinated, to say the least, for such extortions.

To CORRESPONDENTS. The poetical favor of J. R. B. shall appear in our next number. When may we ex-
pect to hear from Nehemiah Viator, etc.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

JOURNAL OF NEWS.

THE AMERICAN DOLLAR. The new dollar of this country represents on the face the figure of Liberty, seated upon a rock, supporting with the right hand, a shield, the base of which rests upon the ground, and on the top of which is a scroll, bearing the word *liberty*. In the left hand is the cap of liberty. Her temples are bound with a wreath, and her long hair flows upon her shoulders. The figure is beautifully true to nature, and the countenance is expressive of innocence and dignity. On the reverse is an eagle on the wing, in the midst of twenty-six stars; the inscription surrounding the whole is—*United States of America—One Dollar*. The eagle is drawn exactly from nature, and the only change on our coins that ever was drawn.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. We learn that Dr. Luther M. Harris, of Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, has been appointed Justice of the Peace, within and for the County of Norfolk, and has accordingly been qualified.

PROBATE COURT. This court will meet in Dedham, on Tuesday next—in this town, on Tuesday, 14th inst.—in Roxbury, Wednesday, 15th inst.—and in Medway, Monday 20th inst.

ROXBURY PETITIONS. The petitions for and against an alteration in the license laws, presented to the legislature a few days since, from Roxbury, were committed to a committee. Judge Leland appeared in behalf of those opposed to any alteration, and a committee, chosen by the town, on the part of those who are favorable, to support their respective causes. After a patient hearing, the committee reported against further proceedings, and the petitioners had leave to withdraw.

SHOCKING. We are informed (says the Providence Morning Courier) that a few days since, a black man, named Wickford, left this city, for his residence near Wickford. Upon arrival he exhibited symptoms of insanity so much as to alarm his wife, who, in consequence, sent a person to a neighboring black man, named Cato, to come to her assistance, who immediately fixed, to her house, a surgeon, who had fought, "Do you recollect, Marquis, (said Harvey) who bore you on his back, after being wounded at the battle of Brandý? to the surgeon's quarters?" He was called Tom Harvey," said the excellent Lafayette. What afterwards took place can be easily imagined.

ECCLESIASTICAL. The Rev. M. A. D'Wolf, editor of the Christian Witness, has accepted an unanimous invitation from the proprietors of St. James's Church, Roxbury, to resume the rectorship of that parish; and will retire from the editorial charge of that paper.

UNITED STATES BANK. The House of Delegates of Missouri, has passed a bill, three members only dissenting, providing that the agency of the Pennsylvania United States Bank shall discontinue business.

SURPLUS REVENUE. The first payment of \$446,000—being one-fourth of the portion of the surplus revenue which falls to Massachusetts—has been paid to the Treasurer and Receiver General of the Commonwealth, out of the Deposits Banks.

MICHIGAN. The bill for the admission of Michigan has passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of one hundred and thirty-two to forty-three. The signature of the President having been immediately fixed, the Senators and the Representative from the new State, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats. Twenty-six States now compose the Union.

SCENES OF DISTRESS. This subject, so interesting at present to every individual, is beginning to receive the serious attention of

the people of this country. Meetings have been called in many places, and resolutions adopted condemnatory of the iniquitous exertions which are practiced upon the community. A meeting was held in New York last week to discuss this subject. In the notice calling the meeting, it was stated that bread is selling in Paris at two cents per pound, in London at 3, and in America, the greatest grain-growing country in the world, at six cents per pound. It was further stated that the quantity of native grain brought to New York the last year, exceeds that of the year previous by several hundred thousand bushels, besides the thousands of bushels that have been imported from foreign countries. It was said that the distilleries in that city alone consume annually *Twelve Hundred Thousand Bushels*, besides many thousands used in the breweries.

HIGH PRICES. This subject, so interesting at present to every individual, is beginning to receive the serious attention of

the people of this country. Meetings have been called in many places, and resolutions adopted condemnatory of the iniquitous exertions which are practiced upon the community. A meeting was held in New York last week to discuss this subject. In the notice calling the meeting, it was stated that bread is selling in Paris at two cents per pound, in London at 3, and in America, the greatest grain-growing country in the world, at six cents per pound. It was further stated that the quantity of native grain brought to New York the last year, exceeds that of the year previous by several hundred thousand bushels, besides the thousands of bushels that have been imported from foreign countries. It was said that the distilleries in that city alone consume annually *Twelve Hundred Thousand Bushels*, besides many thousands used in the breweries.

SCENES OF DISTRESS. This subject, so interesting at present to every individual, is beginning to receive the serious attention of

the people of this country. Meetings have been called in many places, and resolutions adopted condemnatory of the iniquitous exertions which are practiced upon the community. A meeting was held in New York last week to discuss this subject. In the notice calling the meeting, it was stated that bread is selling in Paris at two cents per pound, in London at 3, and in America, the greatest grain-growing country in the world, at six cents per pound. It was further stated that the quantity of native grain brought to New York the last year, exceeds that of the year previous by several hundred thousand bushels, besides the thousands of bushels that have been imported from foreign countries. It was said that the distilleries in that city alone consume annually *Twelve Hundred Thousand Bushels*, besides many thousands used in the breweries.

SCENES OF DISTRESS. This subject, so interesting at present to every individual, is beginning to receive the serious attention of

the people of this country. Meetings have been called in many places, and resolutions adopted condemnatory of the iniquitous exertions which are practiced upon the community. A meeting was held in New York last week to discuss this subject. In the notice calling the meeting, it was stated that bread is selling in Paris at two cents per pound, in London at 3, and in America, the greatest grain-growing country in the world, at six cents per pound. It was further stated that the quantity of native grain brought to New York the last year, exceeds that of the year previous by several hundred thousand bushels, besides the thousands of bushels that have been imported from foreign countries. It was said that the distilleries in that city alone consume annually *Twelve Hundred Thousand Bushels*, besides many thousands used in the breweries.

SCENES OF DISTRESS. This subject, so interesting at present to every individual, is beginning to receive the serious attention of

the people of this country. Meetings have been called in many places, and resolutions adopted condemnatory of the iniquitous exertions which are practiced upon the community. A meeting was held in New York last week to discuss this subject. In the notice calling the meeting, it was stated that bread is selling in Paris at two cents per pound, in London at 3, and in America, the greatest grain-growing country in the world, at six cents per pound. It was further stated that the quantity of native grain brought to New York the last year, exceeds that of the year previous by several hundred thousand bushels, besides the thousands of bushels that have been imported from foreign countries. It was said that the distilleries in that city alone consume annually *Twelve Hundred Thousand Bushels*, besides many thousands used in the breweries.

SCENES OF DISTRESS. This subject, so interesting at present to every individual, is beginning to receive the serious attention of

the people of this country. Meetings have been called in many places, and resolutions adopted condemnatory of the iniquitous exertions which are practiced upon the community. A meeting was held in New York last week to discuss this subject. In the notice calling the meeting, it was stated that bread is selling in Paris at two cents per pound, in London at 3, and in America, the greatest grain-growing country in the world, at six cents per pound. It was further stated that the quantity of native grain brought to New York the last year, exceeds that of the year previous by several hundred thousand bushels, besides the thousands of bushels that have been imported from foreign countries.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Poetry.

To Elizabeth.

Think not, beloved! time can break
The spell around us cast:
Or absence from my bosom take
The memory of the past:
My love is not that silvery mist,
From summer blooms so sunbeams kissed,
Too fugitive to last—
A fadless flower, it still retains
The brightness of its early stains.

Nor burns it like the raging fire,
In tainted breast which glows;
All wild and thorny as the briar,
Without its opening rose;
A gentler, holier, love is mine,
Unchangeable and firm, while thine
Is pure as mountain snows;
Nor yet has passion dated to breathe
A spell o'er Love's immortal wreath.

And now, when grief has dimm'd thine eye,
And sickness made thee pale;
Thinkst thou could the mourner fly,
And leave thee to the gale?
Oh, no!—may all those dreams depart,
Hope sheds upon a youthful heart,
If now my bosom fail;
Or leave thee, when the storm comes on,
To bear its turbulence alone.

The ivy round some lofty pile
Its twining tendrils flings;
Though fled from thence be pleasure's smile
It yet the fonder clings;
As lonelier still becomes the place,
The warmer is its fond embrace,
More than its verdant rings;
As if it lov'd its shade to rear,
O'er one devoted to despair.

Thus shall my bosom cling to thine,
Unchanged by gliding years;
Through Fortune's rise or her decline,
In sunshine or in tears;
And though between us oceans roll,
And rocks divide us, still my soul
Can feel no jealous fears,
Confiding in a heart like thine
Love's uncontaminated shrine?

To me, though bathed in sorrow's dew,
The dearest far art thou:
I lov'd thee when thy woes were few,
And can I alter now!
That face, in joy's bright hour, was fair,
More beautiful since grief is there,
Though some late pale thy braw,
And be it mine to soothe the pain
Thus pressing on thy heart and brain.

Yes, love! my breast, at sorrow's call
Shall tremble like thine own:
If from those eyes the tear drops fall,
They shall not fall alone.
Our souls, like heaven's aerial baw,
Blend every light within their glow,
Of joy or sorrow known:
And grief, divided with thy heart,
Were sweeter far than joy apart.

Anecdotes.

FEAR. Charles Gustavus (the successor of Christina of Sweden) was besieging Prague, when a boor of most extraordinary visage desired admission to his tent, and, being allowed entrance, offered, by way of amusing the King to devour a whole hog, weighing two hundred pounds, in his presence. The old Gen. Konigsmark, who stood by the king's side, and who, soldier as he was, had not got rid of the prejudices of his childhood, hinted to his royal master that the peasant ought to be burnt as a sorcerer. "Sir," said the fellow, irritated at the remark, "if you will but make that old fellow take off his sword and his spurs, I will eat him before your face, before I begin the pig." Gen. Konigsmark (who at the head of a body of Swedes had performed wonders against the Austrians, and who was looked upon as one of the bravest men of the age) could not stand this proposal, especially as it was accompanied by a most hideous and preternatural expansion of the frightful peasant's jaws. Without uttering a word, the veteran suddenly ran out of the court, and thought not in himself safe until he arrived at his quarters.

TAKE A NEWSPAPER. A young planter, lately married to a beautiful and intellectual lady, was pained to see his young bride so serious at times! He invited a number of her young companions to make her a visit; their company amused her for a while, and then she sunk into a melancholy fit. He now bought her a piano forte worth five hundred dollars. She was charmed for a moment, but still she was not satisfied. At last to solve the riddle of her discontent, he asked her if she was not sorry for having got married? "Oh no," she replied, "never for a moment, but sometimes." "Well, dearest, sometimes what?" "If I must tell you then—sometimes I regret that you do not take the newspapers; Fa, takes half a dozen."

A SURE SIGN OF WAR. "We're sure to have war very soon now," said a decent looking woman to a neighbor the other day; "we're sure o' war, and that plenty o' it, for I never see so many births o' threes and fours as has been in the newspapers this long while, an' I aye noticed that births o' this kind aye come afore war."

ACCOMMODATING. A certain son of Crispin recently called on a neighboring blacksmith to get the steel coaks of his horse's shoes sharpened, and being in very great haste, says he, "Can't you do it without taking his shoes off?" "I don't know," says Vulcan, "but if you will hold his feet in my forge, I'll try."

CLEANING BRASSES. An Irish servant girl being told by her mistress to clean the brasses in the parlor, entered the room, armed with rag, rotten stone, vitriol, etc., and when the good lady of the house followed, she was lustily rubbing the elegant gilded frame of a large portrait of Sir Walter Scott. Ah, faith, ma'am," said the astonished girl to the rebuke of this lady, "an ye tould me to clean the brasses!"

A HINT. A lawyer said to a bore who had sat about two hours in his office, "I would you do would as my wife is doing." "How is that?" said the other. "Why sir—it is going out," replied the lawyer.

A SLEEPY QUESTION. "Are you asleep, John?" said a young student to his room mate; "Why?" says the other. "Because, if you are not, I should like to borrow a half crown." "O, if that is all," said John, "I am fast asleep!"

Variety.

Notice.

POLYPUS. The body of the Polypus consists of a single tube, with long tentacula or arms, and conveys them to its mouth. It has no proper head, heart, stomach, or intestines of any kind. This simplicity of structure gives rise to an equal simplicity in the economy and functions of the animal. The Polypus, though it has no distinct distinction of sex, is extremely prolific. When about to multiply, a small protuberance or bud, appears on the surface of its body. This bud gradually swells and extends. It includes not a young Polypus, but is the real animal in miniature united to its mother, as a sucker to the parent tree. The food taken by the mother passes into the young by means of a communication of aperture. When the shooting Polypus has acquired a certain growth, this aperture gradually closes, and the young drops off, to multiply its species in the same manner. As every part of the Polypus is capable of sending off shoots, it often happens, that the young, before it has quite left the mother, begin to shoot; and the parent animal carries several generations on her own body. There is another singularity in the history of the Polypus. When cut to pieces in every direction fancy can suggest, it not only continues to exist, but each section soon becomes an animal of the same kind. What is still more surprising, when inverted as a man inverts the finger of a glove, the Polypus seems to have suffered no material injury; for it soon begins to take food, and to perform every other natural function. Here we have a wonderful instance of animal elasticity. No division, however minute, can disintegrate these worms of life. Different sections of one Polypus can be intergrafted on another. Two transverse sections brought into contact quickly unite, and form one animal; though each section belongs to a different species.

HAVING purchased the Miscellaneous Stock owned and occupied by Russell, Shattock & Co., begs leave to submit his intention to establish a general Bookstore, under the title of Coleman's Literary Rooms, comprising as follows, viz:

1. Professional, Standard and Miscellaneous Books, American and foreign.

2. London and American Annuals, Illustrated Works, etc. etc.

3. English and Foreign Classics, for Colleges and High Schools. Books, etc. for common schools.

4. American and English Stationery, comprising every useful article; among which are—Ivory surface and Gilt Visiting Cards—Colored and White Letter and Cap Paper—Lead Pencils and ever-pointed Leads—Wafers—Sealing Wax—Superior Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, Port Folios, Wallets, Pocket Books, Indelible Ink, which needs no preparation, etc. etc.

5. A valuable and extensive Depository (from H. S. Tanner,) for the sale of Maps, Atlases, Guide Books for Travellers, etc. etc. at the lowest prices.

6. A Periodical Agency for American and English publications, comprising Subscription Books and Periodicals, of every description, owned and conducted by W. H. S. Jordan.

7. The Washington Circulating Library, containing about five thousand volumes, and constantly increasing by the addition of all new works. New Jerusalem Magazine; price \$2.50 a year. Agency for Swedenborg's Writings, and New Church Books. Conducted by Otis Clapp.

8. The Artists' Repository, for the sale of Oil Paintings, Fine Colored Engravings, etc. etc.

9. Engraving and Copperplate Printing of Address and Business Cards, in all their variety. This department, together with the Artists' Repository, is owned and will be under the special superintendence of D. Russell.

10. Strangers visiting the city of Boston, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to the above establishment by the proprietors.

SAMUEL COLMAN,
W. H. S. JORDAN,
OTIS CLAPP,
D. RUSSELL.

Boston, Jan. 14. tf

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Henry Bailey,

No. 15, Court Street, BOSTON,
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

HAS on hand a splendid assortment of the latest fashions of HATS, black and drab, of all qualities and prices; CAPS, of all patterns, constantly on hand, and any size made up in hand, at short notice. GLOVES, a splendid lot, just received, kid, linen, silk, and cotton; silk and cotton UMBRELLAS; Gold and Silver LACE, Cards and Tassels; Cap Ornaments of all patterns; Hatters' Trimmings constantly on hand; Palm Leaf Hats, stiffened and trimmed, in good style.

LEATHER IMPREVIOUS TO WATER. A pint of boiled linseed oil; a half pound of mutton suet; six ounces of clean bees-wax; four ounces of resin; melt and incorporate these together, and when milk warm, rub the liquid well upon the leather before the fire, first taking care that the leather be perfectly dry.

PUTTING UP PORK. It is well known that Irish provisions have been, and still are, generally used throughout Europe; the quality is a good recommendation, and the mode of preserving them contributes in no small degree, to their value; yet there is another point in which they differ from the salt provisions of almost every other country, simple in itself, yet extremely useful, as it saves labor in the distribution, and, in consequence, gives the preference to those who have the power of approving or disapproving it. They are cut in pieces of a proper size to suit a small mess, both of navy or of an army. If American Pots of the first quality was manufactured in the same manner, viz.: fifty pieces of four pounds each in a barrel, it would command, not only a ready sale at foreign markets, but it would also produce a better price; and as this mode of curing it can be attended with no possible injury at any market, it is earnestly recommended to all dealers in pork, that they will begin and promote a system which, if practised, must tend to their own emolument and the good of the country.

GENTLEMEN IN WANT OF A GOOD BEAVER HAT will please "drop in" at the old number, (15, Court Street, and see if they can't find one that will suit them.

Boston, Jan. 7. tf

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Accommodation Stable.

THE subscriber, at his stable adjoining French's Hotel, is ready to accommodate, at reasonable prices and on short notice, all such as choose to call upon him for HORSES and CARRIAGES.

Parties furnished with good conveyances, and on as fair terms as at any other establishment of the kind.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

THADDEUS W. CROSS.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Solomon's Temple.

MAPS of Solomon's Temple, colored and plain, may be had of JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLETT keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc. with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Carpeting & Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO. have for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Peruvian Pills.

FOR Universal Weakness and Impurity of the Blood, for Internal and External Humours. The above Pills will discharge the Bile from the Stomach, and cure all disorders arising from Biliary Complaints. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gordak. Price twenty-five cents. To save at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Shawls.

HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Pulmonary Jelly.

FOR the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness and Inflammation; also for the Throat Distemper. Prepared of vegetables growing in this country—very pleasant to take—mild and safe in all cases. Directions for using are wrapped round the bottle. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Mix'd Woollen Yarn.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO. have just received an assortment of Blue Mix'd Woollen Yarn, two and three-threaded, of superior quality, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Wrought Mustin Collars,

GOOD assortment, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SALE-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON CO-

VERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Notice.

E BENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER

HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MAR-

BLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a

share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Notice.

Wm. P. Blanchard

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quin-

cy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of

FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING,

near Neponset Bridge, in Dorchester.

Also—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable

terms.

Save the pieces, and get your Furniture mended.

Dorchester, Jan. 7. tf

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

The subscribers have commenced a magazine of the

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.'S STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 6.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. Great Literature and Education, also, will form the mentioned branches, will not be neglected; a comprehensive miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, historical, scientific, moral and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain-solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur; with the encircling mountains and mounds of an extensive nation of people—with battle grounds and the trophies of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the permission of our generous gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The *Biography* of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and exertion can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country?

The subject of *Botany* will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, and will the *culmination* of flowers be neglected.

The interesting topic of *Natural History* will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the *Preservation of Health* are prepared expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc., will be freely discussed.

The *Antislavery, Natural Curiosities, Secrecy, etc.* etc., will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *miscellanies* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of palladium for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is utility. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while the strict desire of all who are engaged in its publication, is that it may convey the observations of knowledge and the light of truth with the greatest possible clearness, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

A large in preparation a series of *Views of Cities and Villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense, and in the best manner.

Fifty Reasons for Subscribing to this Magazine.

- It is a work particularly adapted to the taste and interest of American readers.
- It is the best and cheapest periodical published.
- It receives the highest patronage.
- It has the most extensive circulation.
- It suits all classes.
- It excites a taste for reading.
- It creates a thirst for information.
- It is free from sectarianism.
- It is a slave to no party, but a friend to all.
- It disconcerns vice and immorality.
- It sanctions and encourages virtue.
- It diffuses useful knowledge at a small expense.
- It pleases the gay without offending the grave.
- It interests the rich and benefits the poor.
- Its numerous engravings gratify the eye.
- Its familiar illustrations communicate ideas to the mind.
- It teaches by example.
- It is calculated to make the simple wise.
- It seldom fails to make the wise wiser.
- It is a valuable birthday present.
- It affords the most rational amusement.
- It is a pleasing companion in solitude.
- It is peculiarly valuable to mechanics.
- It helps many thousands to the means of subsistence.
- It aids the inventive faculties.
- It prompts to diligence and frugality.
- It leads to habits of economy.
- It is an epicene.
- It improves on acquaintance.
- It is not known till examined.
- It is adapted to every meridian.
- It is a welcome guest in the parlor.
- It helps to husband precious time.
- It is an interesting class book for youth.
- It contains no airy fictions.
- It is full of interesting and solid truth.
- It describes the wonders of the world.
- It acquaints us with the illustrious dead.
- It gives the result of the most laborious investigation.
- It ranges the animal, vegetable, and mineral world.
- It contains the latest discoveries in art and science.
- It takes you the tour of Europe without toil, expense, or danger.
- It subdues national prejudices.
- It promotes affinity between the Old and New worlds.
- It calls the flowers of ancient and modern history.
- It is an inexhaustible fund of anecdote.
- It is a rich storehouse of useful and polite literature.
- Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADERS & CO., Publishers.
- J. H. Telleott, Travelling Agent.
- Boston, Jan. 7.

Liniment Opopedeloe.

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gordak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Salt Rheum Ointment.

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

J. A. GREEN & E. B. OSBORNE,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertiser's conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editors, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

DR. WM. B. DUGGAN, Quincy Railway.
JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR., Milton.
CHARLES BRECK, Weymouth.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, East Randolph.
HOWARD TURNER, South Scituate.
E. T. FOGG, Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.
FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.
J. P. CALLENDER, 141, Nassau.

MISCELLANY.

THE LAST BELL.

It was a beautiful morning in the month of May, 1825; I was sitting by the side of Helen Harris, the only girl I ever loved, and I believe the only girl that ever loved me; any how she was the only one that ever told me so. We were sitting in the piazza of her father's house, about a quarter of a mile from the landing place, waiting for the bell of the steamboat, which was to warn me of the moment that was to part 'my love and me.' It came to pass in the course of my history, that in order to accumulate a little of this world's 'gear,' that I might be the better prepared to encounter the demands of matrimony, I was destined to cross the blue Chesapeake, and seek in the metropolitan city, the *where-withal* so much desired. How many swains have been compelled like me, to leave the home, and the girl they loved, to wander in search of gold? And—good gracious! how many have been disappointed? Most of them perhaps—for though they may have obtained the gold—like me they did not get as much as they wanted. But to the piazza—

I once knew a young man of first rate business abilities, but he formed the disgusting habit of stopping at the tavern whenever he could make the opportunity! here he always waited for the last bell, to leave while he could spare a moment; he was now a habitual drunkard, and if he is not careful, the last bell of life will find him in a bad condition; it will be hard for him to bid a long farewell to his last glass. Life is short, hours fly with the winds rapidly, and he who habitually puts off till the last bell, the affairs which claim his immediate attention, will come out according to farmer Harris' prediction, at 'the little end of the horn.'

Shakespeare says 'there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at the flood leads to fortune.' My young friend—he who waits for the last bell, can never take this tide at its flood; the man only who is watching to embrace the opportunity can have the least hope of success.

Now I beseech you, my dear young friends, all of you who read this little sketch, put not off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. This is the true meaning of the injunction which has been of so much service to me; whenever you feel a disposition to postpone any thing, no matter how trifling, remember the words of farmer Harris—*never wait for the last bell.*

I once knew a young man of first rate business abilities, but he formed the disgusting habit of stopping at the tavern whenever he could make the opportunity! here he always waited for the last bell, to leave while he could spare a moment; he was now a habitual drunkard, and if he is not careful, the last bell of life will find him in a bad condition; it will be hard for him to bid a long farewell to his last glass. Life is short, hours fly with the winds rapidly, and he who habitually puts off till the last bell, the affairs which claim his immediate attention, will come out according to farmer Harris' prediction, at 'the little end of the horn.'

Shakespeare says 'there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at the flood leads to fortune.' My young friend—he who waits for the last bell, can never take this tide at its flood; the man only who is watching to embrace the opportunity can have the least hope of success.

Now I beseech you, my dear young friends, all of you who read this little sketch, put not off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. This is the true meaning of the injunction which has been of so much service to me; whenever you feel a disposition to postpone any thing, no matter how trifling, remember the words of farmer Harris—*never wait for the last bell.*

I once knew a young man of first rate business abilities, but he formed the disgusting habit of stopping at the tavern whenever he could make the opportunity! here he always waited for the last bell, to leave while he could spare a moment; he was now a habitual drunkard, and if he is not careful, the last bell of life will find him in a bad condition; it will be hard for him to bid a long farewell to his last glass. Life is short, hours fly with the winds rapidly, and he who habitually puts off till the last bell, the affairs which claim his immediate attention, will come out according to farmer Harris' prediction, at 'the little end of the horn.'

Shakespeare says 'there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at the flood leads to fortune.' My young friend—he who waits for the last bell, can never take this tide at its flood; the man only who is watching to embrace the opportunity can have the least hope of success.

Now I beseech you, my dear young friends, all of you who read this little sketch, put not off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. This is the true meaning of the injunction which has been of so much service to me; whenever you feel a disposition to postpone any thing, no matter how trifling, remember the words of farmer Harris—*never wait for the last bell.*

I once knew a young man of first rate business abilities, but he formed the disgusting habit of stopping at the tavern whenever he could make the opportunity! here he always waited for the last bell, to leave while he could spare a moment; he was now a habitual drunkard, and if he is not careful, the last bell of life will find him in a bad condition; it will be hard for him to bid a long farewell to his last glass. Life is short, hours fly with the winds rapidly, and he who habitually puts off till the last bell, the affairs which claim his immediate attention, will come out according to farmer Harris' prediction, at 'the little end of the horn.'

Shakespeare says 'there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at the flood leads to fortune.' My young friend—he who waits for the last bell, can never take this tide at its flood; the man only who is watching to embrace the opportunity can have the least hope of success.

Now I beseech you, my dear young friends, all of you who read this little sketch, put not off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. This is the true meaning of the injunction which has been of so much service to me; whenever you feel a disposition to postpone any thing, no matter how trifling, remember the words of farmer Harris—*never wait for the last bell.*

I once knew a young man of first rate business abilities, but he formed the disgusting habit of stopping at the tavern whenever he could make the opportunity! here he always waited for the last bell, to leave while he could spare a moment; he was now a habitual drunkard, and if he is not careful, the last bell of life will find him in a bad condition; it will be hard for him to bid a long farewell to his last glass. Life is short, hours fly with the winds rapidly, and he who habitually puts off till the last bell, the affairs which claim his immediate attention, will come out according to farmer Harris' prediction, at 'the little end of the horn.'

Shakespeare says 'there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at the flood leads to fortune.' My young friend—he who waits for the last bell, can never take this tide at its flood; the man only who is watching to embrace the opportunity can have the least hope of success.

Now I beseech you, my dear young friends, all of you who read this little sketch, put not off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. This is the true meaning of the injunction which has been of so much service to me; whenever you feel a disposition to postpone any thing, no matter how trifling, remember the words of farmer Harris—*never wait for the last bell.*

I once knew a young man of first rate business abilities, but he formed the disgusting habit of stopping at the tavern whenever he could make the opportunity! here he always waited for the last bell, to leave while he could spare a moment; he was now a habitual drunkard, and if he is not careful, the last bell of life will find him in a bad condition; it will be hard for him to bid a long farewell to his last glass. Life is short, hours fly with the winds rapidly, and he who habitually puts off till the last bell, the affairs which claim his immediate attention, will come out according to farmer Harris' prediction, at 'the little end of the horn.'

Shakespeare says 'there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at the flood leads to fortune.' My young friend—he who waits for the last bell, can never take this tide at its flood; the man only who is watching to embrace the opportunity can have the least hope of success.

Now I beseech you, my dear young friends, all of you who read this little sketch, put not off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. This is the true meaning of the injunction which has been of so much service to me; whenever you feel a disposition to postpone any thing, no matter how trifling, remember the words of farmer Harris—*never wait for the last bell.*

I once knew a young man of first rate business abilities, but he formed the disgusting habit of stopping at the tavern whenever he could make the opportunity! here he always waited for the last bell, to leave while he could spare a moment; he was now a habitual drunkard, and if he is not careful, the last bell of life will find him in a bad condition; it will be hard for him to bid a long farewell to his last glass. Life is short, hours fly with the winds rapidly, and he who habitually puts off till the last bell, the affairs which claim his immediate attention, will come out according to farmer Harris' prediction, at 'the little end of the horn.'

Shakespeare says 'there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at the flood leads to fortune.' My young friend—he who waits for the last bell, can never take this tide at its flood; the man only who is watching to embrace the opportunity can have the least hope of success.

Now I beseech you, my dear young friends, all of you who read this little sketch, put not off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. This is the true meaning of the injunction which has been of so much service to me; whenever you feel a disposition to postpone any thing, no matter how trifling, remember the words of farmer Harris—*never wait for the last bell.*

I once knew a young man of first rate business abilities, but he formed the disgusting habit of stopping at the tavern whenever he could make the opportunity! here he always waited for the last bell, to leave while he could spare a moment; he was now a habitual drunkard, and if he is not careful, the last bell of life will find him in a bad condition; it will be hard for him to bid a long farewell to his last glass. Life is short, hours fly with the winds rapidly, and he who habitually puts off till the last bell, the affairs which claim his immediate attention, will come out according to farmer Harris' prediction, at 'the little end of the horn.'

Shakespeare says 'there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at the flood leads to fortune.' My young friend—he who waits for the last bell, can never take this tide at its flood; the man only who is watching to embrace the opportunity can have the least hope of success.

Now I beseech you, my dear young friends, all of you who read this little sketch, put not off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. This is the true meaning of the injunction which has been of so much service to me; whenever you feel a disposition to postpone any thing, no matter how trifling, remember the words of farmer Harris—*never wait for the last bell.*

I once knew a young man of first rate business abilities, but he formed the disgusting habit of stopping at the tavern whenever he could make the opportunity! here he always waited for the last bell, to leave while he could spare a moment; he was now a habitual drunkard, and if he is not careful, the last bell of life will find him in a bad condition; it will be hard for him to bid a long farewell to his last glass. Life is short, hours fly with the winds rapidly, and he who habitually puts off till the last bell, the affairs which claim his immediate attention, will come out according to farmer Harris' prediction, at 'the little end of the horn.'

Shakespeare says 'there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at the flood leads to fortune.' My young friend—he who waits for the last bell, can never take this tide at its flood; the man only who is watching to embrace the opportunity can have the least hope of success.

Now I would just beg leave to say a few words to young men about this thing of waiting

BIOGRAPHY.

REV. JOHN ELLIOT.

John Elliot, commonly called the 'Apostle of the Indians,' was a remarkable instance of disinterested benevolence, founded upon a religious love of usefulness.

He was born in England, in 1604, and educated at the English University of Cambridge. He taught school for some time after leaving college. In 1631, he arrived in America; and a year after was settled as a clergyman in Roxbury.

He was not satisfied with doing his duty to his own people, so long as numerous tribes of Indians around him were ignorant of the consolations of the gospel. His first object was to learn the language of the Massachusetts tribes. For this purpose, he persuaded an old Indian to live in his family, and by conversing freely with him, he soon learned to speak it very well. He afterwards published an Indian grammar, which was affixed to some editions of the Bible, that he translated into the Massachusetts dialect. In October, 1646, he preached his first missionary sermon to an assembly of Indians, at Nonantum, now called Newton. He encouraged them to ask questions, and listened to them in the spirit of kindness and patience. The ignorant creatures of course made a variety of strange inquiries.

One wanted to know whether God could understand prayers offered up in the Indian tongue; and another asked how the English came to know so much more of God than they, since God was alike the father of all. Had the savages learned the spirit contained in the precepts of the blessed Jesus, they would have known that the heart, not the language, is regarded by the Almighty; and that humility and repentance need no interpretation, in whatever language they may be spoken.

'Then,' said the old man, with a faltering voice, 'then, you were my comfort—my own true hearted Jane. Then I had nothing but you to love; and now I have nothing—noting.'

And he threw himself upon a chair, and put his handkerchief to his eyes.

'My dear uncle, only hear me. I told the girl to say that I was not at home if *any body* called.'

'And yet you were at home!' said he, indignantly.

'But every body says so—it is not

QUINCY PATRIOT.

CONGRESS.

GENERAL COURT.

MONDAY, Jan. 30. In the *Senate*, Mr. Clay moved to take up the memorial of the Colonization Society, praying for a charter. Opposition being manifested, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the question being taken, was decided in the negative, by a vote of 20 to 16.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to prohibit the sales of public lands, except to actual settlers. The pre-emption principle, that is, a preference in the law, giving the 'squatter' on the public lands right of pre-emption, was the subject of debate.

The question being taken on Mr. Buchanan's amendment to the bill, allowing parents to enter small tracts for their children, to be patented when they should come of age, it was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the bill was then further amended, so as to allow no one to enter a tract in his own name until he was 21 years old.

In the *House*, Mr. Cushman presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the state of New Hampshire, requesting their representatives to endeavor to procure a reduction of the tariff and a graduation of the prices of the public lands.

Messrs. Reed and Hoar presented several petitions praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Adams presented the memorial of the Young Men's Abolition Society of the city and county of Philadelphia, against the recognition of the independence of Texas; and a number of abolition and anti-Texas petitions, &c., from Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other states.

Mr. Hale, of Connecticut, presented a remonstrance from 200 citizens of New London, against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia by Congress.

Mr. Granger presented the petition of more than 1200 merchants and citizens of the city of New York, praying the establishment of a National Bank.

Mr. Harlan presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Kentucky, praying the aid of Congress in behalf of the Colonization Society.

TUESDAY, Jan. 31st. In the *Senate*, an order of notice was reported on the petition of Edward Glover and others. The bill to increase the capital stock of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road Corporation was passed to be engrossed.

In the *House*, Mr. Goodrich, from the special committee, to whom was referred a petition of the town of Roxbury, on the subject of the license laws, made a report thereon, concluding that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition; and this report was read and ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1st. In the *Senate*, on motion of Mr. Turner, of Plymouth, the committee on altering the constitution, was directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending that instrument, that Sheriffs may be chosen by the people.

In the *House*, the petition of three hundred and twenty-one inhabitants of Lynn, on the subject of slavery, etc., in the District of Columbia, was presented and committed.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2d. In the *Senate*, but very little business was transacted.

Mr. Tallmadge offered an amendment, confining the operation of the bill to the year 1840—agreed to.

The question was then at length taken, as in Committee of the Whole, on agreeing to the bill in its amended form, and carried—yeas 26, nays 18.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. The *Senate* resumed the consideration of the Land Bill. Mr. Brown moved to amend the 4th section, by striking out so much as gives a right to prospective pre-emption rights, introducing words appropriate that the lands must have been occupied at the time of the passage of the act.

Mr. Ruggles moved to substitute '1st day of December, 1836,' which was accepted by Mr. Brown as a modification of his motion.

The question was then taken on the motion as modified, and decided in the affirmative by a vote of 19 to 17.

The section thus amended provides that any applicant for pre-emption rights must prove that he has before the 1st of December, 1836, actually occupied and cultivated any part of the public lands so proclaimed for sale at public auction, for the term of six months.

The section was further amended, after some discussion, by striking out 'six months,' and substituting therefor 'three,' and in this form passed by a considerable majority.

In the *House*, the appropriation for the Indian Department came up, and Mr. Cushing, of Mass., addressed the House at length on the subject of our Indian relations.

The joint resolution from the Senate, appointing a committee to make the arrangements for counting the votes for President and Vice President, and to consider the subject of the votes given by electors not constitutionally qualified, was concurred in, and the Committee on the part of the House was made to consist of five members.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2. The Hon. Mr. Mouton, Senator elect from the state of Louisiana, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Clay presented an address of certain authors in Great Britain, praying for the passage of a law securing to them copy-rights for their works.

In the *House*, the engrossed bill making appropriations for the naval service of the United States for the year 1837, was read a third time and passed.

The bill for the support of the army for the year 1837 was read a third time and passed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3. In the *Senate*, Mr. Davis, from the committee on commerce, reported the bill to suspend for one year the tax on seamen, under the name of hospital money.

In the *House*, Mr. Reed offered a resolution instructing the committee on naval affairs to inquire into the expediency of building six additional sloops of war, which was agreed to.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4. In the *Senate*, Mr. Grundy, from the select committee presented a report in which it was stated that persons in New Hampshire, North Carolina, &c., held offices when they were chosen electors; but the striking out of their votes would not change the result.

INDIAN WRONGS.

The following account of the barbarous treatment of the Indians by speculators, is extracted from a speech of Mr. Peyton, of Tennessee.

Why, sir, those speculators, or rather Indian robbers, would find an old chief upon his patriarchal estate, where the chiefs and kings of his race had lived for centuries before him, with his slaves and his farm around him, smoking his pipe amidst his own forest trees, spurning any offer to purchase his home; and they would bribe any vagabond Indian to personate him in a trade to sell his land, forging his name; and the first intimation that he would have of the transaction would be his expulsion by force from his house! This was common, and not only so, but under the pretext of reclaiming fugitive slaves, the wives and children (of mixed blood) of the Indians were seized and carried off in bondage. The famous Oseola himself had his wife taken from him, and that, too, it has been said, by a government officer, and was chained by this same officer to a log. Sir, what else could be expected, but that these scourged, plundered, starving savages would glut their vengeance by the indiscriminate slaughter of the innocent and helpless families of the frontier, whose blood has cried to us in vain? This has caused the Florida war, which has produced such a waste of treasure, the loss of so much national and individual honor, and of so many valuable lives! This has called the gallant volunteers from my own state, and from my own district, who have traversed a thousand miles to fight the battles of strangers—to contend with a savage foe, while drinking those stagnant waters whose malaria is death, many of whom are left in the wild woods of Florida, where 'the foe and the stranger will tread o'er their heads,' while their fellow-soldiers are far away, happy at home with friends and families. One—ah! sir, any one of those noble youths who now sleep under a foreign sod, was worth more than the whole army of plunderers who have caused the mischief.

TUESDAY, Jan. 31st. In the *Senate*, an order of notice was reported on the petition of Edward Glover and others. The bill to increase the capital stock of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road Corporation was passed to be engrossed.

In the *House*, Mr. Goodrich, from the special committee, to whom was referred a petition of the town of Roxbury, on the subject of the license laws, made a report thereon, concluding that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition; and this report was read and ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1st. In the *Senate*, on motion of Mr. Turner, of Plymouth, the committee on altering the constitution, was directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending that instrument, that Sheriffs may be chosen by the people.

In the *House*, the petition of three hundred and twenty-one inhabitants of Lynn, on the subject of slavery, etc., in the District of Columbia, was presented and committed.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2d. In the *Senate*, but very little business was transacted.

Mr. Harlan presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Kentucky, praying the aid of Congress in behalf of the Colonization Society.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. The *Senate* resumed the consideration of the Land Bill. Mr. Brown moved to amend the 4th section, by striking out so much as gives a right to prospective pre-emption rights, introducing words appropriate that the lands must have been occupied at the time of the passage of the act.

Mr. Ruggles moved to substitute '1st day of December, 1836,' which was accepted by Mr. Brown as a modification of his motion.

The question was then taken on the motion as modified, and decided in the affirmative by a vote of 19 to 17.

The section thus amended provides that any applicant for pre-emption rights must prove that he has before the 1st of December, 1836, actually occupied and cultivated any part of the public lands so proclaimed for sale at public auction, for the term of six months.

The section was further amended, after some discussion, by striking out 'six months,' and substituting therefor 'three,' and in this form passed by a considerable majority.

In the *House*, the appropriation for the Indian Department came up, and Mr. Cushing, of Mass., addressed the House at length on the subject of our Indian relations.

The joint resolution from the Senate, appointing a committee to make the arrangements for counting the votes for President and Vice President, and to consider the subject of the votes given by electors not constitutionally qualified, was concurred in, and the Committee on the part of the House was made to consist of five members.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2. The Hon. Mr. Mouton, Senator elect from the state of Louisiana, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Clay presented an address of certain authors in Great Britain, praying for the passage of a law securing to them copy-rights for their works.

In the *House*, the engrossed bill making appropriations for the naval service of the United States for the year 1837, was read a third time and passed.

The bill for the support of the army for the year 1837 was read a third time and passed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3. In the *Senate*, Mr. Davis, from the committee on commerce, reported the bill to suspend for one year the tax on seamen, under the name of hospital money.

In the *House*, Mr. Reed offered a resolution instructing the committee on naval affairs to inquire into the expediency of building six additional sloops of war, which was agreed to.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4. In the *Senate*, Mr. Grundy, from the select committee presented a report in which it was stated that persons in New Hampshire, North Carolina, &c., held offices when they were chosen electors; but the striking out of their votes would not change the result.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1837.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. }

WASHINGTON, 1st Feb. 1837. }

To the editors of the Patriot:

I enclose a letter to the petitioners for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, from the 12th Congressional District of Massachusetts, and to the other inhabitants of the District, which I request you to publish in your paper, and when published to send the paper containing them to the editors of the Old Colony Memorial, the Plymouth County Republican, and the Hingham Gazette.

The National Intelligencer of Wednesday, 25th Jan., contains a report of the proceedings of the House upon the abolition petitions presented on Monday, the 23d of that month, and in the same paper of the 30th, is a letter from me to the editors, pointing out to them some of the errors, and noticing some of the omissions of that report. In the paper of the 30th is also published the petitions from the ministers and members of the Lutheran Church in New York, praying Congress to secure to all the inhabitants of the District of Columbia the benefit of the laws and the rights of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—which the House, with so much naivete, and with only three dissenting votes, pronounced to be a petition to abolish slavery. One of these dissenting votes was my own; because I believed that if the House would entertain and consider the petition, Congress might at least secure to all the inhabitants of the District the benefit of the laws and their future enjoyments, even of the Rights of the Declaration of Independence, without the immediate abolition of slavery—which the petition did not ask.

I wish you also to publish the lists of all the abolition petitions presented by me on the 9th, 23d, and 30th of January, as well as the others which I may present hereafter, with the action of the House upon each of them as they have been and will be published in the National Intelligencer. I have deemed it my duty to present each petition separately, with the name of the first signer, and the numbers in each petition; except in cases where several petitions have been sent to me, attached together with a statement of their cumulative numbers.

In the National Inquirer, published at Philadelphia, and which I take it for granted you receive, you will find the Memorials from the Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society of the city and county of Philadelphia, against the recognition of Texas, which the Speaker at first refused to have read, because he considered it as within the order of the House against abolition petitions; but which he was forced to allow to be read, upon my appeal from his decision. And when it was found not to be within the order of the House, my appeal was laid upon the table, and the appeal was laid on the table. The decision was of course laid on the table with the appeal; and the memorial itself with both. All discussion was stilled; and the memorial, though received in point of form, was in substance rejected without a hearing. I presented yesterday twenty-one petitions, signed by nearly six thousand persons, not one of which would the Speaker suffer to be read. I moved for permission to address the House upon the right of the petitioners to have their petitions read, but was by a large majority refused. I demanded the reading of every petition that I presented; and I read from the parliamentary Manual the following authority, to which I request your particular attention: 'Where papers are laid before the House, or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the table, before he can be compelled to vote on them.' In the face of this rule the speaker refused to permit the reading, demanded by me, of twenty-one petitions, which I successively presented. I appealed in every instance from his decision, and in every instance the appeal was laid on the table. The House having already refused me permission to address them on the right of the petitioners to have their petitions read.

In the report of the National Intelligencer of this day, of the proceedings of yesterday, you will see it stated that the motions to lay my appeals from the Speaker's decisions on the table, were made by Mr. Cushing. This error, no doubt unintentional, will be corrected to-morrow. In the arduous and painful duty devolving upon me, of sustaining against an inflexible majority of the House, to the last hair's breadth of their toleration, the constitutional right of my own constituents, and of thousands and thousands of petitioners from the other free states of the Union, to have their petitions received, read, and kindly and respectfully considered, I have hitherto had the satisfaction of being supported by the votes of every one of my colleagues in the House.

I shall, if my time will permit, before the close of the present session of Congress, address another letter to the inhabitants of the 12th Congressional District of Massachusetts, and forward it to you for publication.

I am with much respect, gentlemen, your fellow-citizen and Representative,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. }

WASHINGTON, 31st Jan. 1837. }

To the Petitioners for the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave-trade in the District of Columbia, from the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts, and to the other inhabitants of the District:

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—As the system of actions of the House of Representatives, upon what are called abolition petitions, appears to be now settled for the remainder of the present session of Congress, and as many of you take a deep interest in the petitions which you have forwarded to me, to be presented to both Houses of the national legislature, I have thought it most convenient to give you proper information of the reception and treatment of your petitions, through the medium of the public press in your own District, than in any other form.

I have received and presented petitions from the towns of Dorchester, Braintree, Weymouth, Hanson, Scituate, Plymouth, Hingham, Kingston, and Duxbury, within my own Congressional District; from Ashburnham, Dover, Medfield, Westminster and Franklin and Needham within the Commonwealth, besides similar petitions submitted by many thousand names from the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan. Among them all there has been no petitions from my own town of Quincy, though nearly one thousand of the names are from Dorchester, Braintree, and Weymouth, residing within five miles of my own dwelling house. Almost all the petitions coming from my own District are signed by women, stated to me to be the wives and daughters of my constituents. I presume they all know, that with regard to one of the prayers of their petitions, the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the territories, my opinions do not concur with theirs. I do nevertheless believe, that the condition of the slaves and the internal slave-trade, and the prohibition of the exportation of slaves, is not only strictly within the powers, but among the most imperious duties of Congress.

It has been adjudged by the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and a more righteous judgment never issued from the lips of man, that any slaveholder of other states who voluntarily brings his slave within the bounds of the state, emancipates him de facto. And if the African slave-trade be piracy, it follows to my judgment as a necessary consequence, that the ocean, the common jurisdiction of all nations, possesses the same charm as the soil of Massachusetts, and emancipates every slave carried by his master upon its bosom. I trust this question may ere long be brought for solemn adjudication before the Supreme Court of the United States, and that they may settle it so that no appeal shall be taken from their judgment.

Although the male petitioners from my own District have been very few, and although I know that an immense majority of them are anti-abolitionists, so far as regards the immediate action of Congress upon this District, I have been very sure that they would expect me the same respect for the petitions of their wives and daughters, and if possible, a deeper respect for those of their mothers, than for their own. Most of the petitioners have declared their determination to renew

yearly their application to Congress; a declaration which it appeared the majority of the House were peculiarly unwilling to hear.

What the effect of future petitions may be upon succeeding Congresses, I cannot anticipate; but the rules of the House of Representatives, as now administered, have been so shaped, and are now so settled, that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action be had thereon.

And upon this order of the House the Speaker has undertaken upon his arbitrary authority to decide, first, that such petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, shall not be read—and, secondly, that he is the judge what petitions, resolutions, memorials, propositions or papers are, and what are not, embraced under this order of the House. You will perceive that by these two decisions, the Speaker has made himself the dictator for the admission or rejection, without reading, of any and every petition that can be presented to the House.

An exemplification of the extent to which he carries this exercise of authority occurred yesterday. I presented a memorial from the Young Men's Anti-slavery Society of the city and county of Philadelphia, against the recognition of the Texas insurgents as an independent government. There was not a word about slavery in the United States, or its abolition. The Speaker decided that it came within the order of the House, and that it should not be read. I appealed from that decision. The Speaker then, in defiance of his own decision, permitted the petition to be read, and a member even from the South instantly saw and insisted that the decision of the Speaker had been wrong—that the memorial palpably did not come within the order of the House. Another member instantly moved to lay my appeal on the table. This measure admits no debate, and the appeal was laid on the table. The decision was of course laid on the table with the appeal; and the memorial itself with both. All discussion was stilled; and the memorial, though received in point of form, was in substance rejected without a hearing. I presented yesterday twenty-one petitions, signed by nearly six thousand persons, not one of which would the Speaker suffer to be read. I moved for permission to address the House upon the right of the petitioners to have their petitions read, but was by a large majority refused. I demanded the reading of every petition that I presented; and I read from the parliamentary Manual the following authority, to which I request your particular attention: 'Where papers are laid before the House, or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the table, before he can be compelled to vote on them.'

In the following chapter, Christ says to him who was brought to him on a bed to be healed 'take up thy bed and walk.' The difficulty occurs to my mind of any one about the man to do this is removed when it is considered that the eastern countries the bed consisted of a mattress beneath and a light coverlet above the bed. In this chapter, our Saviour remarks, 'ne put new wine into old bottles, else the new wine runneth out,' etc. This is easily understood, when it is known, before the invention of glass, use their wine in skins or leather bags, which were very lasting, and when old were very impure in a state of fermentation.

When our Saviour moreover says to him 'think not that I am come to send peace, but a sword;' my mind will be disposed to interpret this an allusion to the declaration as expressing the effect and sign of his mission; as if he had said my purpose is to be perverted by the ignorance or the weakness of men as to become the occasion of discord of persecution and death. This prophecy of our Saviour has been fulfilled in almost of the church.

Again, our Saviour remarks in the twelfth chapter, 'all manner of sin and blasphemy will be forgiven unto men; but the blasphemy of the Holy Ghost shall not be forgiven unto them.' From this declaration of Christ, that the sin, which may not obtain forgiveness, and that is blasphemy against the Holy Ghost, was peculiar to the early period of the ministry, we learn that the works performed in the mission and doctrine of Christ. It consists in attributing those works to the devil, which there was the fullest evidence to be wrought only by the power of God. The nothing else was the sin against the Holy Ghost, evident from the connection in which it stands in Matthew, and especially from the passage in Mark's gospel. We therefore shall be forgiven unto the sons of men, and where whatsoever they shall blaspheme, blasphemy against the Holy Ghost, bat givenness, but is in danger of eternal damnation, cause they said he hath an unclean spirit.

early their application to Congress; a declaration which it appeared the majority of the House were peculiarly unwilling to hear.

What the effect of future petitions may be upon succeeding Congresses, I cannot anticipate; but the rules of the House of Representatives, as now administered, have been so shaped, and are now so settled, that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action be had thereon.

And upon this order of the House, the Speaker has undertaken upon his arbitrary authority to decide, first, that such petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, shall not be read—and, secondly, that he is the judge what petitions, resolutions, memorials, propositions or papers are, and what are not, embraced under this order of the House. You will perceive that by these two decisions, the Speaker has made himself the dictator for the admission or rejection, without reading, of any and every petition that can be presented to the House.

An exemplification of the extent to which he carries this exercise of authority occurred yesterday. I presented a memorial from the Young Men's Anti-slavery Society of the city and county of Philadelphia, against the recognition of the Texas insurgents as an independent government. There was not a word about slavery in the United States, or its abolition. The Speaker decided that it came within the order of the House; and that it should not be read. I appealed from that decision. The Speaker then, in defiance of his own decision, permitted the petition to be read, and a member even from the South instantly saw and insisted that the decision of the Speaker had been wrong—that the memorial palpably did not come within the order of the House. Another member instantly moved to lay my appeal on the table. This measure admits no debate, and the appeal was laid on the table. The decision was of course laid on the table with the appeal; and the memorial, though received in point of form, was in substance rejected without a hearing. I presented yesterday twenty-one petitions, signed by nearly six thousand persons, not one of which would the Speaker suffer to be read. I moved for permission to address the House upon the right of the petitioners to have their petitions read, but was by a large majority refused. I demanded the reading of every petition that I presented; and I read from the parliamentary Manual the following authority, to which I request your particular attention: "Where papers are laid before the House, or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the table, before he can be compelled to vote on them." In the face of this rule the speaker refused to permit the reading, demanded by me, of twenty-one petitions, which I successively presented. I appealed in every instance from his decision, and in every instance the appeal was laid on the table. The House having already refused me permission to address them on the right of the petitioners to have their petitions read.

In the report of the National Intelligencer of this day, of the proceedings of yesterday, you will see it stated that the motion to lay my appeals from the Speaker's decisions on the table, were made by Mr. Cushing. This error, no doubt unintentional, will be corrected to-morrow. In the arduous and painful duty devolving upon me, of sustaining against an inflexible majority of the House, to the last hair's breadth of their toleration, the constitutional right of my own constituents, and of thousands and thousands of petitioners from the other free states of the Union, to have their petitions received, read, and kindly and respectfully considered, I have hitherto had the satisfaction of being supported by the votes of every one of my colleagues in the House.

In the report of the National Intelligencer of this day, of the proceedings of yesterday, you will see it stated that the motion to lay my appeals from the Speaker's decisions on the table, were made by Mr. Cushing. This error, no doubt unintentional, will be corrected to-morrow. In the arduous and painful duty devolving upon me, of sustaining against an inflexible majority of the House, to the last hair's breadth of their toleration, the constitutional right of my own constituents, and of thousands and thousands of petitioners from the other free states of the Union, to have their petitions received, read, and kindly and respectfully considered, I have hitherto had the satisfaction of being supported by the votes of every one of my colleagues in the House.

I have already cautioned the petitioners against too much reliance on any report published in this city, of the proceedings of the House upon abolition petitions. I request the editors of the Quincy Patriot to republish from the National Intelligencer of Jan. 25th, the report of the proceedings of the House on Monday the 22d, and with them my letter to the editors of the Intelligencer, published in their paper of yesterday, correcting the errors and noticing the omissions of the report. In the debate of that day, I first tested the exercise of constructive and inferential power by the Speaker to exclude petitions from the House. The order of the House names only petitions, &c., relating to slavery or the abolition of slavery. The petition from the ministers and members of the Lutheran Church in New York, did not once use the term of slavery or the slave trade. They prayed Congress to enact laws to secure to all the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, the benefit of law, and the rights of the Declaration of Independence. That this was identical with the abolition of slavery, I was willing to consider as questionable, but an almost unanimous vote decided that it was identical to abolish slavery, and to secure to the people the rights of the Declaration of Independence. The reading of this petition was thus extorted from the Speaker, after his own decision that it should not be read. The same result has been obtained with regard to the memorial against the recognition of our Saviour has been fulfilled in almost every period of the church.

Again, our Saviour remarks in the twelfth chapter of Matthew, "all manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men; but the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost shall not be forgiven unto men. And whosoever speaketh a word against the son of man, it shall be forgiven him; but whosoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world nor in the world to come." It is evident from this declaration of Christ, that there is but one sin, which may not obtain forgiveness upon repentance, and that is blasphemy against the Holy Ghost. This sin is easily understood, when it is known that the ancients, before the invention of glass, used to preserve their wine in skins or leather bags, which were not very lasting, and when old were very improper to contain wine in a state of fermentation.

When our Saviour moreover says to his followers, "think not that I am come to send peace on earth. I came not to send peace but a sword;" every serious mind will be disposed to interpret this and other similar declarations as expressing the effect and not the design of his mission; as if he had said my religion will be perverted by the ignorance or the wickedness of men to become the occasion of discord and division, of persecution and death. This prophetic intimation of our Saviour has been fulfilled in almost every period of the church.

In the report of the National Intelligencer of this day, of the proceedings of yesterday, you will see it stated that the motion to lay my appeals from the Speaker's decisions on the table, were made by Mr. Cushing. This error, no doubt unintentional, will be corrected to-morrow. In the arduous and painful duty devolving upon me, of sustaining against an inflexible majority of the House, to the last hair's breadth of their toleration, the constitutional right of my own constituents, and of thousands and thousands of petitioners from the other free states of the Union, to have their petitions received, read, and kindly and respectfully considered, I have hitherto had the satisfaction of being supported by the votes of every one of my colleagues in the House.

I have already cautioned the petitioners against too much reliance on any report published in this city, of the proceedings of the House upon abolition petitions. I request the editors of the Quincy Patriot to republish from the National Intelligencer of Jan. 25th, the report of the proceedings of the House on Monday the 22d, and with them my letter to the editors of the Intelligencer, published in their paper of yesterday, correcting the errors and noticing the omissions of the report. In the debate of that day, I first tested the exercise of constructive and inferential power by the Speaker to exclude petitions from the House. The order of the House names only petitions, &c., relating to slavery or the abolition of slavery. The petition from the ministers and members of the Lutheran Church in New York, did not once use the term of slavery or the slave trade. They prayed Congress to enact laws to secure to all the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, the benefit of law, and the rights of the Declaration of Independence. That this was identical with the abolition of slavery, I was willing to consider as questionable, but an almost unanimous vote decided that it was identical to abolish slavery, and to secure to the people the rights of the Declaration of Independence. The reading of this petition was thus extorted from the Speaker, after his own decision that it should not be read. The same result has been obtained with regard to the memorial against the recognition of our Saviour has been fulfilled in almost every period of the church.

Again, our Saviour remarks in the twelfth chapter of Matthew, "all manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men; but the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost shall not be forgiven unto men. And whosoever speaketh a word against the son of man, it shall be forgiven him; but whosoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world nor in the world to come." It is evident from this declaration of Christ, that there is but one sin, which may not obtain forgiveness upon repentance, and that is blasphemy against the Holy Ghost. This sin is easily understood, when it is known that the ancients, before the invention of glass, used to preserve their wine in skins or leather bags, which were not very lasting, and when old were very improper to contain wine in a state of fermentation.

To CORRESPONDENTS. The poetical favor of Mrs. J. Q. A. was received too late for insertion in the present number: it shall be published in our next.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Mr. Daniel Mann, of Dover, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace within and for the County of Norfolk.

PROBATE COURT. On Tuesday next, the Probate Court, will meet in this town, at French's Hotel.

AWEFUL DEATH. We learn that Miss Olive Ellis, a maiden lady living in the family of her brother, Hon. William Ellis, of Dedham, while alone in her room in the evening, fell into the fire-place in an apoplectic fit, and her clothes took fire from a few embers upon the hearth. When found, life was entirely extinct; one of her arms was a mere crisp, and she was otherwise burnt in a fatal and distressing manner. It is supposed her death must have been instantaneous, as it was a very still night, and the family being near, the slightest noise would have been heard. She was seventy years of age the day of her death.—Dedham Patriot.

The great effort of the Speaker and of the majority of the House is to smother all discussion or deliberation upon the subject of slavery. Under this influence they go, both in theory and in practice, far beyond the doctrines of the Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798. The constitution of the U. S. expressly prohibits Congress from making any law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. The freedom of speech and the right of petition may be suppressed by legislative assemblies without making any law, by the administration of rules for conducting business in the House, a flexible Parliamentary Manual, and a well-drilled party majority.

The result is, that your petitions, with those of tens of thousands of your fellow-citizens, have been received by the House of Representatives, but have not been, and will not be, read. They have never even been presented to the Senate, the order of the House, among its other operations, depriving them of that right.

Of my conduct throughout these transactions you are the constitutional judges; and it is for you alone to determine in this world whether I have been

Your faithful Representative,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

degree of mortality observed in England occurs among persons insured at the various life offices. The annual mortality of those persons has been calculated at one in eighty-two and a half; and it has been accounted for, from the influence of easy circumstances, and freedom from anxiety in prolonging life.

The average mortality in the agricultural districts of this State is supposed to be about one in seventy-eight. The mortality of Boston the last year was one in forty-seven. The annual mortality of Quincy for the last three years about one in eighty-three. The number of deaths the last year was thirty; of these, five were over seventy, eighteen were under seven; leaving only seven deaths in this community between the ages of seven and seventy years. One man died at the age of eighty-seven. In the United States, at the last census, there were but two thousand seven hundred and forty-nine white persons of eighty-seven years of age; though there were some few thousand above that age. It is believed that the above calculations are as accurate as the data from which they are taken will permit. By inserting them in your paper you will oblige a subscriber.

DEATHS IN QUINCY, 1836.

January.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editors of the Patriot:

In the following communication I propose to offer some remarks in illustration of the meaning of certain passages contained in the New Testament, beginning with the gospel of St. Matthew. It is well known that there are many passages to be found in the writings of the Evangelists, which, to common readers, are attended with some difficulty from not being acquainted with the history of the period when they were written; with the manners and customs of so remote an age and country; or the natural objects to which allusions are made, and from which similitudes are formed; and from the highly figurative language which is sometimes employed by our Saviour and his Apostles agreeably to the manner of the eastern nations. Thus, in the sermon on the Mount, there is a passage which requires a little illustration. "I say unto you," says Christ to his hearers, "that whosoever is angry with his brother, without a cause, shall be in danger of the judgment;" that is, shall be amenable to the common court instituted by the Jews for the trial of malefactors; and whosoever shall say to his brother, "Raca, thou vain, light fellow, shall be in danger of the council;" that is, shall be accountable to the Sanhedrin, or the great council of the nation, consisting of seventy-two, by whom the highest crimes were tried and punished. "And whosoever shall say to his brother thou fool, or thou art a wicked man, or villain, shall be in danger of hell fire." This expression alludes to the valley of Hinnom, where the Israelites had formerly offered their children in sacrifice to Moloch; and where in our Saviour's time the bones of sacrifices and other filth of the city were thrown, and where fire was kept continually burning. It was probably intended by our Saviour to be an emblem of the future punishment to which they would be exposed, who should cherish in their hearts an unfriendly and unforgiving temper towards their fellow-men.

In the eighth chapter of Matthew, our Saviour replies to a certain man, who had expressed his desire of following him, or becoming his disciple, but who wished first to return and pay his father's debt. "Follow me, and let the dead bury their dead." The meaning of our Saviour in this phrase, though not immediately perceived, is undoubtedly this. Let those, who are spiritually dead, who are unimpressed by my doctrine, and who refuse to follow my instructions, "let those bury their dead." Thus we read in an epistle of some, who were dead in trespasses and sins."

In the following chapter, Christ says to the man, who was brought to him on a bed to be healed of the palsy, "take up thy bed and walk." The difficulty that may occur to the mind of any one about the ability of the man to do this is removed when it is considered that in the eastern countries the bed consisted only of a thin mattress beneath and a light coverlet above. In the same chapter, our Saviour remarks, "neither do men put new wine into old bottles, else the bottles break and the wine runneth out," etc. This remark of our Saviour is easily understood, when it is known that the ancients, before the invention of glass, used to preserve their wine in skins or leather bags, which were not very lasting, and when old were very improper to contain wine in a state of fermentation.

When our Saviour moreover says to his followers, "think not that I am come to send peace on earth. I came not to send peace but a sword;" every serious mind will be disposed to interpret this and other similar declarations as expressing the effect and not the design of his mission; as if he had said my religion will be perverted by the ignorance or the wickedness of men to become the occasion of discord and division, of persecution and death. This prophetic intimation of our Saviour has been fulfilled in almost every period of the church.

In the report of the National Intelligencer of this day, of the proceedings of yesterday, you will see it stated that the motion to lay my appeals from the Speaker's decisions on the table, were made by Mr. Cushing. This error, no doubt unintentional, will be corrected to-morrow. In the arduous and painful duty devolving upon me, of sustaining against an inflexible majority of the House, to the last hair's breadth of their toleration, the constitutional right of my own constituents, and of thousands and thousands of petitioners from the other free states of the Union, to have their petitions received, read, and kindly and respectfully considered, I have hitherto had the satisfaction of being supported by the votes of every one of my colleagues in the House.

I have already cautioned the petitioners against too much reliance on any report published in this city, of the proceedings of the House upon abolition petitions. I request the editors of the Quincy Patriot to republish from the National Intelligencer of Jan. 25th, the report of the proceedings of the House on Monday the 22d, and with them my letter to the editors of the Intelligencer, published in their paper of yesterday, correcting the errors and noticing the omissions of the report. In the debate of that day, I first tested the exercise of constructive and inferential power by the Speaker to exclude petitions from the House. The order of the House names only petitions, &c., relating to slavery or the abolition of slavery. The petition from the ministers and members of the Lutheran Church in New York, did not once use the term of slavery or the slave trade. They prayed Congress to enact laws to secure to all the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, the benefit of law, and the rights of the Declaration of Independence. That this was identical with the abolition of slavery, I was willing to consider as questionable, but an almost unanimous vote decided that it was identical to abolish slavery, and to secure to the people the rights of the Declaration of Independence. The reading of this petition was thus extorted from the Speaker, after his own decision that it should not be read. The same result has been obtained with regard to the memorial against the recognition of our Saviour has been fulfilled in almost every period of the church.

Again, our Saviour remarks in the twelfth chapter of Matthew, "all manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men; but the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost shall not be forgiven unto men. And whosoever speaketh a word against the son of man, it shall be forgiven him; but whosoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world nor in the world to come." It is evident from this declaration of Christ, that there is but one sin, which may not obtain forgiveness upon repentance, and that is blasphemy against the Holy Ghost. This sin is easily understood, when it is known that the ancients, before the invention of glass, used to preserve their wine in skins or leather bags, which were not very lasting, and when old were very improper to contain wine in a state of fermentation.

To CORRESPONDENTS. The poetical favor of Mrs. J. Q. A. was received too late for insertion in the present number: it shall be published in our next.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Mr. Daniel Mann, of Dover, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace within and for the County of Norfolk.

PROBATE COURT. On Tuesday next, the Probate Court, will meet in this town, at French's Hotel.

AWEFUL DEATH. We learn that Miss Olive Ellis, a maiden lady living in the family of her brother, Hon. William Ellis, of Dedham, while alone in her room in the evening, fell into the fire-place in an apoplectic fit, and her clothes took fire from a few embers upon the hearth. When found, life was entirely extinct; one of her arms was a mere crisp, and she was otherwise burnt in a fatal and distressing manner. It is supposed her death must have been instantaneous, as it was a very still night, and the family being near, the slightest noise would have been heard. She was seventy years of age the day of her death.—Dedham Patriot.

The great effort of the Speaker and of the majority of the House is to smother all discussion or deliberation upon the subject of slavery. Under this influence they go, both in theory and in practice, far beyond the doctrines of the Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798. The constitution of the U. S. expressly prohibits Congress from making any law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. The freedom of speech and the right of petition may be suppressed by legislative assemblies without making any law, by the administration of rules for conducting business in the House, a flexible Parliamentary Manual, and a well-drilled party majority.

The result is, that your petitions, with those of tens of thousands of your fellow-citizens, have been received by the House of Representatives, but have not been, and will not be, read. They have never even been presented to the Senate, the order of the House, among its other operations, depriving them of that right.

Of my conduct throughout these transactions you are the constitutional judges; and it is for you alone to determine in this world whether I have been

Your faithful Representative,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

W.

STATISTICS.

To the editors of the Patriot:

In the following communication I propose to offer some remarks in illustration of the meaning of certain passages contained in the New Testament, beginning with the gospel of St. Matthew. It is well known that there are many passages to be found in the writings of the Evangelists, which, to common readers, are attended with some difficulty from not being acquainted with the history of the period when they were written; with the manners and customs of so remote an age and country; or the natural objects to which allusions are made, and from which similitudes are formed; and from the highly figurative language which is sometimes employed by our Saviour and his Apostles agreeably to the manner of the eastern nations. Thus, in the sermon on the Mount, there is a passage which requires a little illustration. "I say unto you," says Christ to his hearers, "that whosoever is angry with his brother, without a cause, shall be in danger of the judgment;" that is, shall be amenable to the common court instituted by the Jews for the trial of malefactors; and whosoever shall say to his brother, "Raca, thou vain, light fellow, shall be in danger of the council;" that is, shall be accountable to the Sanhedrin, or the great council of the nation, consisting of seventy-two, by whom the highest crimes were tried and punished. "And whosoever shall say to his brother thou fool, or thou art a wicked man, or villain, shall be in danger of hell fire." This expression alludes to the valley of Hinnom, where the Israelites had formerly offered their children in sacrifice to Moloch; and where in our Saviour's time the bones of sacrifices and other filth of the city were thrown, and where fire was kept continually burning. It was probably intended by our Saviour to be an emblem of the future punishment to which they would be exposed, who should cherish in their hearts an unfriendly and unforgiving temper towards their fellow-men.

DEATHS IN QUINCY, 1836.

January.

degree of mortality observed in England occurs among persons insured at the various life offices. The annual mortality of those persons has been calculated at one in eighty-two and a half; and it has been accounted for, from the influence of easy circumstances, and freedom from anxiety in prolonging life.

The average mortality in the agricultural districts of this State is supposed to be about one in seventy-eight.

The mortality of Boston the last year was one in forty-seven.

The annual mortality of Quincy for the last three years about one in eighty-three. The number of deaths the last year was thirty; of these, five were over

DIED,

In Weymouth, Mr. Jeremiah White, aged 59.

In Dorchester, Mr. Isaac Boyden, aged 29.

In Roxbury, Mr. Marsh Baldwin, aged 63.

In Newton, Mr. Goddard. The bridge, aged 46.

In Canton, Mr. Zoda Hayden, aged 82.

In Dedham, Mr. William Chittie, aged 40; Mrs.

Elizabeth G. Loring, aged 25.

In Medfield, Mr. Otis W. Thayer, aged 33.

In Dover, Mr. Aaron Whiting, aged 31; a revolution-

ary officer, and the oldest man in the town.

In Marsh

QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

SLEEP.

'Of tired nature's sweet restorer,
For one am no adorer;
For when most tired it will fly,
Nor deign to visit aching eye—
The aching heart much less will ease,
Nor bid the murmuring spirit cease;
Nor give one moment of repose;
To bosom bursting of its woes;
Nor when in ecstasy of bliss,
Too much for such a world as this,
We strive to check the spirits swell,
Lest it should burst its feeble shell,
And to its native regions fly,
Where's happiness without alloy;
(For there's no way that I'd like less
To die, than that of happiness)
Nor when impatient for the morrow,
To bring its word of joy or sorrow,
Or, for whatever reason counted,
The courier's wish is always thwarted;
For ne'er was maiden half so coy,
Though guided by the blinding boy,
As thou, Sleep, when we seek relief
In thee from doubt, or joy, or grief.
And as like maidens you refuse,
Like them you're powerful when you choose;
Like them sometimes the tyrant play,
Like them sometimes the sceptre sway.
But I no longer will compare,
Nor flattering you afront the fair.
Sometimes you choose to show your power
Upon us in untimely hour;
Attack the soldier on his post;
Or midnight watch on ocean toss;
The post-boy, midway through his stage;
Or student o'er the unstudied page;
And oft in church, I've seen folks nod
To Sennus, as their chosen god;
But limited's your despotism,
Except in case of magnetism,
Which seems to be as queer a thing
As 'goblin power' or 'fairy ring.'

And yet, methinks, I like thee well,
If Morphous follows with his spell,
And o'er my willing senses cast
Bright visio, s—all too bright to last;
Such as my fancy's boldest flight
In waking dreams, ne'er brought to light.
But waking, I am sick to find
Twas all a frenzy of my mind;
While to one hour of such consistence,
There's ten or more mere non-existence.
So there is but one sleep I crave,
And that's the still one in the grave.

J. R. B.

THE BIBLE.

"Within that awful volume lies
The mystery of mysteries!
Happiest they of human race,
To whom God had granted grace
To read, to fear, to hope, to pray,
To lift the latch and force the way;
And better had they ne'er been born,
Who read to doubt, or read to scorn.

ANECDOTES.

MR. WOOD, THE ENGLISH BANKER. The following reminiscence, connected with this eccentric individual, has not appeared among the several anecdotes published since his death. It may be supposed, from his habits, that he was a man of great wealth; but he found it necessary to tolerate the rascality and provided a fowl for the banquet, the dressing of which he was rash enough to entrust to a rustic in his service. He also placed in readiness a bottle of wine, for the protection of which he deemed it prudent to attach to its neck a fable, with the awful word 'poison' imprinted thereon. He then went about his customary avocations. On his return to dinner, his attention was attracted by the wild and disorderly appearance of his fakir, whose eyes were in 'fine frenzy rolling,' and he asked what was the matter with him? 'O master,' answered the hunchback, 'you're right; it's all over with me.' 'What, do you mean, you rascal?' 'Why, sir, as I was busting the fowl, it did smell so nice, and I was so hungry, that I could not help sucking into it, and when I'd done as how you'd turn me away for it, and so—and see—I've poisoned myself!' (Hiccup.) The dissected fowl and the empty wine bottle corroborated his evidence.—*London paper.*

A MODEST THIEF. A Scotch thief having been pressed in the Glasgow police court, lately, to have stolen a herring barrel from a man in Stockwell-street, the principal accuser proceeded to address the magistrate thus: 'Deed, sir Baillie, the man at the bar is a great rogue. The stealing of the barrel is nothing to some of his tricks. He stole my sign-board last week, and what does your honor think he did wi' it?' Magistrate: 'Well, sir, I'll tell ye. He brought it into my ain shop, w' my ain name on it, and offered to sell me it, as he said he thought it would be o' mair use to me than ay body else.'

A BAD COLD. A late London paper gives an amusing and philosophical reply of a stage passenger who had a severe cold, and was continually coughing, to the annoyance of his fellow-travellers. 'Upon my soul, that's a very bad cold yours!' exclaimed one of the passengers. 'Very true, sir,' replied he of the cough, 'but it's the best I have.'

TOUGH HAM. A fellow in describing the estates at a tavern at which he put up, gives the following upon a plate of ham. 'Item; a plate of ham which I sincerely recommend to the next Texan volunteers for shoe-leads. Being very fond of ham, I went so far as to bend my fork and turn my knife in the handle, in endeavoring to cut it. It was no use, however, for it seemed as if the indwelling obstinacy of the animal had returned to protect its mortal remains.'

CHEATING UNCLE SAM. A gentleman sent a lad with a letter to the Baltimore Post Office, and money to pay the postage. When he returned, he said, 'I guess I did the thing slick; I see'd a good many folks putting letters into the office through a hole, so I watched my chance, and got mine in for nothin.'

AN APT QUOTATION. A gentleman observing his horse to show strong symptoms of biting a lady, as she was passing by him, observed to her, 'My horse, madam, considers all flesh as grass.—*New Haven Herald.*

VARIETY.

GREEN TEA. The London Quarterly Review, states that the very prevalent preference for green tea (so called) in the United States has given rise to extensive importations upon the community of this country by the Canton merchants, in the supply of our markets by the worst kinds of coarse *bohea* converted into 'green' by a composition of turmeric, indigo, and white lead. The writer says he saw fifty thousand chests of this spurious article ready for shipment, which he was told was for the American market; and that two-thirds of the tea annually used in America was of the same quality.

LATHROP CORN. Mr. Hiram Clarke, of Southampton, received two ears of Lathrop Corn last spring from a friend, which he planted on the first day of June. He harvested from them about five bushels, and found not a soft ear among the whole; whereas in two pieces of the immediate vicinity, and on equally early land of the common corn, he found but very little ripe. The common corn was planted about three weeks earlier, and he judged that it would have required four weeks more of ordinary fall weather to have brought it to the soundness of the Lathrop corn. Thus it appears that the latter will ripen from the corn to the ear, and the earliest. What he has seen has twelve or fourteen rows to the ear, and about the size of that commonly called 'Tucket.' Is it not worthy the attention of the farmers these cold and short summers?

CEARIOUS FACT. A woman, when a child about four years of age, had two small pebbles put into her ears by an elder sister in play, which being pressed too far, penetrated the cavity of the ear and could not be extracted. The circumstance was attended with slight pain and swelling of the glands, and one of the stones about seven years afterwards was voided through the same aperture. After an elapse of thirty odd years, the woman again experienced a slight pain in the ear, accompanied with slight swelling of the glands and difficulty in swallowing; whence to her astonishment, the other stone appeared within the cavity of the ear, and was with ease extracted, after having remained in the head upwards of forty-four years.

POTATOES. Every Englishman, who goes to the continent, eats potatoes at *la moite d'hôtel*. On his return, he is desirous of having them at his own table, a thing that can seldom be accomplished, though the process of preparing them is very simple. This is as follows: Put the potatoes, and let them become cold. Then cut them into a few pieces, and add a little onion, about a teaspoonful of butter, and a little salt. When the flour has boiled a little while in the butter, add by degrees a cupful of broth or water. When this has boiled up, put in the potatoes with chopped parsley, pepper, and salt. Let the potatoes stew a few minutes, then take them from the fire, and when quite off the boil, add the yolk of an egg, beat up with a little lemon juice and a table spoonful of cold water. As soon as the sauce has set, the potatoes may be dished up and sent to the table.

A NEW INVENTION. A machine for dressing barrel and hogheads hoops has been invented by a firm in Peterboro, N. H., and is a success. It is made of the Sash-factory of Mr. Clegg & Washington in Troy, New York. It is evidently, in the strict sense of the term, a labor-saving machine. The expense of putting it in operation is trifling—not exceeding twenty dollars—and it will do the work of four or five men in a manner at least equal, and we think better, than can be done by the hand.

STATE LAW.

An ACT concerning the Surplus Revenue of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: The Treasurer and Receiver General of this Commonwealth is hereby authorized to receive, on the terms prescribed in the thirteenth section of the Act of Congress, entitled 'An Act to regulate the Deposit of the Public Money,' approved the twenty-third day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, the proportion of the money thereto directed to be deposited with the Bank of Boston, which, according to the provision of that section, he deposited with this State, and to sign and to deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, such certificates of deposit therefor as may be required under the provisions of that section, and to pledge the faith of this State for the safe keeping and re-payment thereof in such manner as may be necessary to entitle the Treasurer and Receiver General to receive for and in behalf of this State said proportion of the money before mentioned.

Approved by the Governor, Jan. 19th, 1837.

Valuable Periodicals.

GREEN & OSBORNE having been appointed Agents for the following, among other valuable publications (published by W. H. Smith & Sons, London,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than *one-fourth* the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fancies, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of *seven* similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Prof. E. A. Andrews, &c., of the Muses' Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to instruct, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The *Reprints* of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Wrought Muslin Collars, GOOD assortment, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Eulogy on Madison. JUST received and for sale at this office, a few copies of the EULOGY on Ex-President Madison, pronounced before the City Authorities of Boston, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams. Quincy, Jan. 28.

Children's Books. PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.

Just received and for sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 28.

Mohair Coating, OF good quality, just received, and for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Mix'd Woollen Yarn. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an assortment of Blue Mix'd Woollen Yarn, two and three threaded, of superior quality, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectively solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 3mo

Samuel Colman

HAVING purchased the Miscellaneous Stock and stand, 121 Washington Street, recently owned and occupied by Russell, Shattuck & Co., begs leave to submit his intention to establish a general Bookstore, under the title of Coleman's Literary Rooms, comprising as follows:

1. Professional, Standard and Miscellaneous Books, American and foreign.

2. London and American Annuals, Illustrated Works, etc, etc.

3. English and Foreign Classics, for Colleges and High Schools. Books, etc, for common schools.

4. American and English Stationery, comprising every useful article, among which are—Ivory surfaces and Gilt Visiting Cards—Colored and White Letter and Cap Paper—Lead Pencils and ever-pointed Leads—Wafers—Sealing Wax—Superior Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, Port Folios, Wallets, Pocket Books, Indelible Ink, which needs no preparation, etc, etc.

5. A valuable and extensive Depository (from H. S. Tanner) for the sale of Maps, Atlases, Guide Books for Travellers, etc, etc, at the lowest prices.

6. A Periodical Agency for American and English publications, comprising Subscription Books and Periodicals, of every description, owned and conducted by W. H. S. Jordan.

7. The Washington Circulating Library, containing about five thousand volumes, and constantly growing, by the addition of all new works. New Jerusalem Magazine; price \$2.50 a year. Agency for Swedenborg's Writings, and New Church Books. Conducted by Olssen Clapp.

8. The Artists' Repository, for the sale of Oil Paintings, Fine Colored Engravings, etc, etc.

9. Engraving and Copperplate Printing of Address and Business Cards, in all their variety. This department, together with the Artists' Repository, is owned and will be under the special superintendence of D. Russell.

10. Strangers visiting the city of Boston, and the above establishment by the proprietors.

11. SAMUEL COLMAN, W. H. S. JORDAN, OTIS CLAP, D. RUSSELL.

Boston, Jan. 14. tf

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Henry Bailey,

No. 15, Court Street, Boston,

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

HAS on hand a splendid assortment of the latest fashions of HATS, black, and drab, of all qualities and prices; CAPS, of all patterns, constantly on hand, and any pattern made to order in his store at short notice; GLOVES, a splendid lot, just received, kid, linen, silk, and cotton; silk and cotton UMBRELLAS; Gold and Silver LACE; Cords and Tassels; Cap Ornaments of all patterns; Hatters' Trimmings constantly on hand; Palm Leaf Hats, studded and trimmed, in good style.

Gentlemen in want of a good BEAVER HAT will please 'drop in' at the old number, (15, Court Street, and see if they can't find one that will suit them.

Boston, Jan. 7. tf

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Accommodation Stable.

THE subscriber, at his stable adjoining French's Hotel, is ready to accommodate, at reasonable prices and on short notice, all such as choose to call upon him for HORSES and CARRIAGES.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short terms as at any other establishment of the kind. The patronage of the public is solicited.

THADDEUS W. CROSS.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Gro. De Nap Ginghams.

A BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Ginghams, just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLETTE keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining French's Hotel, the best horses, carriages, etc., to be had in Boston.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Carpeting & Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good

assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Peruvian Pills.

THESE Pills are justly

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'S STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 7.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

Wm. P. Blanchard

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of

FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING,

near Neponset Bridge, in Dorchester.

Also—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms.

Save the pieces, and get your Furniture mended,
Dorchester, Jan. 7.

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the forementioned branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtues shall furnish the resources, of which, by the prosecution of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to see before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country?

The subject of Botany will be presented to our readers giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the culture of flowers be neglected.

The interesting topic of Natural History will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive the attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the Preservation of Health are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc. will be freely discussed.

The Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc. of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of miscellanies will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to render it an extensive patronage.

As a sort of paludum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine is utility. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance and sympathy of the community will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of Views of Cities and Villages, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

Eighty Reasons for Subscribing to this Magazine.

1. It is a work particularly adapted to the taste and interest of American readers.
2. It is the best and cheapest periodical published.
3. It receives the highest patronage.
4. It has the most extensive circulation.
5. It suits all classes.
6. It excites a taste for reading.
7. It creates a thirst for information.
8. It is free from sectarianism.
9. It is a slave to no party, but a friend to all.
10. It discards all party nationality.
11. It secures and encourages virtue.
12. It diffuses useful knowledge at a small expense.
13. It pleases the gay without offending the grave.
14. It interests the rich and benefits the poor.
15. Its numerous engravings gratify the eye.
16. Its familiar illustrations communicate ideas to the mind.
17. It teaches by example.
18. It is calculated to make the simple wise.
19. It sold out to make the wise man wiser.
20. It is a valuable holiday present.
21. It affords the best amusement.
22. It is a pleasing companion in solitude.
23. It is peculiarly valuable to mechanics.
24. It helps many thousands to the means of subsistence.
25. It aids the inventive faculties.
26. It prompts to diligence and frugality.
27. It leads to habits of economy.
28. It is no epicene.
29. Its character is established.
30. It will improve on acquaintance.
31. It is never out of date.
32. It is adopted by every meridian.
33. It is a cheerful fire-side companion.
34. It is a welcome guest in the parlor.
35. It helps to lishand precious time.
36. It is an interesting class book for youth.
37. It contains no any fiction.
38. It is full of interesting and solid truth.
39. It describes the wonders of the world.
40. It acquaints us with the illustrious dead.
41. It gives the result of the most laborious investigation.
42. It ranges the animal, vegetable, and mineral world.
43. It contains the latest discoveries in art and science.
44. It takes you the tour of Europe without toil, expense, or danger.
45. It subdues national prejudices.
46. It promotes affinity between the Old and New worlds.
47. It calls the flowers of ancient and modern history.
48. It is an inexhaustible fund of anecdote.
49. It is a rich storehouse of useful and polite literature.
50. Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADERS & CO., Publishers.
51. J. H. Tibbets, Travelling Agent.
52. Boston, Jan. 7.

Liniment Operebloc.

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gordak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Linen and with com-

the finest to be ef-

& Co.

Salt Rheum Ointment.

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

ff

J. A. GREEN & E. B. OSBORNE,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editors, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

Dr. WM. B. DUGGAN.
JOSEPH BABCOCK, JR. } Quincy Railways.
CHARLES BRECK. Milton.
FISHER A. KINGSHURST, Weymouth.
GEORGE SOUTHER, East Randolph.
HOB. S. A. TURNER, } South Scituate.
E. T. FOGG. Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.
FREDERICK HUNT, New York City.
J. P. CALLENDER, 141, Nassau.

MISCELLANY.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE GHOST.

To a town near Llanfyllin, in Montgomeryshire, a supervisor of excise, named Thomas was ordered, to occupy the district of another supervisor, who had been shifted to another station, as is usual with the servants of the excise department; and having a wife and children, he proceeded first to select a suitable house for his family.

He had never been in Wales before, and, consequently, he met with many inconveniences. The only house vacant, was a large old mansion, which stood in decay at the foot of the mountain; and to this, the supervisor was directed as the only habitable place that was not occupied.

On the first view of so large a house, all notion of becoming a tenant was abandoned; but as the place had a mysterious curiosity about it, the mansion being large, the garden being choked with weeds, the steps leading to the doors moss-grown, several of the windows being broken, and the whole having an air of grandeur in neglect, he was prompted to make inquiries; and an old man, to whom he was referred as being the only owner as long as any neighbor could remember, instantly offered to let him the mansion at the small rent of five pounds a year. The supervisor did not want so large a house; but as he wished to send for his family, and being obliged to put up with lodgings in a trifling ale-house, he thought it was worth while to go over the whole, and ascertain whether a few rooms could be fitted up comfortably for his accommodation, while in the discharge of his duty there.

The lowness of the rent of course operated as an additional inducement; and having fixed upon four or five rooms up stairs, he struck the bargain, got in a few little things until his wife should arrive with all the domestic equipments of a family, and forthwith wrote off for her.

About the mystic hour of twelve, he again heard the devils jumping, or hopping, as it seemed, up the stairs, and while he cocked one of his pistols he heard one of his traps go off, then another, then another, succeeded by appalling shrieks, and the same clattering noise down stairs again.

He proceeded to the spot, and there to his infinite astonishment he found not a devil, not an imp, not any thing supernatural, but three fine rabbits, caught by their traps.

The simple fact was, that the robbers must be supernatural beings of some sort. The matter assumed rather a serious aspect, and he determined to write to his wife, forbidding her arrival until she heard further from him.

All the day long his brain was racked by conjectures as to the species of the creatures that could have disturbed his quiet. Fifty times did he conclude that it was perhaps a trick, and as often did he abandon that notion as improbable; but then he could not account for his not being able to see the authors of the tracks; and forthwith he resolved on another project.

He had given up every idea that rats could have made such a noise, or tracks so large; but he determined to try if a few rats could solve the mystery. Accordingly he procured six, which were all he could get; and on the fourth night carefully set them in a row, on one of the steps of the stair-case; so that if the devils ascended in a column he was sure of catching one of them as a curiosity.

Still he could not abandon his pistols or his lamp, but he determined to be on guard all night.

About the mystic hour of twelve, he again heard the devils jumping, or hopping, as it seemed, up the stairs, and while he cocked one of his pistols he heard one of his traps go off, then another, then another, succeeded by appalling shrieks, and the same clattering noise down stairs again.

He proceeded to the spot, and there to his infinite astonishment he found not a devil, not an imp, not any thing supernatural, but three fine rabbits, caught by their traps.

The simple fact was, that the robbers must be supernatural beings of some sort. The matter assumed rather a serious aspect, and he determined to write to his wife, forbidding her arrival until she heard further from him.

Elstane, though known at Rome as the Prince of Monte Leone, lived among the brigands with Antonia, the daughter of a robber chief, who was much attached to him, but jealous of his frequent absence, with which she reproached him.

Having one day, in the most solemn manner, protested his attachment, she thus addressed him:—With one fond word I would be content for months. Giulo, if I thought your mind was bent on enterprise. But it is not so. You are changed. The vigor of your fierce soul is gone, and that contempt of all for which I first loved you, and which then was an active, fierce, overboiling passion, is now worn away to mere passing fits of spleen, and intermitting hours of careless languor. You are weaned from this active life of daring, that you vowed to follow ever, and have become again the mean being of towns, and revelry, and gaiety, which you once despised, and which I do still. Giulo. Antonia, you were a robber's daughter. He was as noble as thyself. Giulo, and chose a free life. I upbraid not the choice, since it has been mine. Put cutting throats and purses think you, girl, it is a following large and noble enough to content a spirit such as you have known mine. I should more content such, I think, than chattering in saloons, and grinning, night after night, to pained faces. Yes; but if in these saloons, among those worthless crowds, ambition is best to be pursued, friends made, plant, nutured, and foundations laid for some noble enterprize, the life must be submitted to. But

again, making faint shrieking cries, which died away with the sounds of their footsteps, as they seemed to gain the vaults beneath the house. It was now manifest that there were other living tenants in his tenement beside himself; and the remainder of that sleepless night was spent in gloomy conjectures. With painful anxiety did he watch the grey morning breaking in the east; and when the day burst forth, he commenced a most scrutinizing search everywhere. Nothing, however, was to be discovered, not even a footprint on the staircase; and he could have sworn that he really did hear his disturbers ascend towards the room and then depart.

On his visit to town that morning, the previous day's inquiries were repeated; but he strenuously denied having been disturbed, for fear he should be thought a coward.

Towards the next evening he determined to ascertain whether any thing really did ascend the staircase, or whether it was mere fancy; and for this purpose, he spread a thick coat of sand on every step, imagining, shrewdly enough, that if his tormentors were really substantial, they must leave some tracks behind them.

The next night was accompanied by the same extraordinary noises; but the supervisor had provided himself with pistols, and being doubly armed with a lamp also, he proceeded down stairs as hard as he could.

The imps, however, were too nimble for him, and he could not even get a glimpse of them. Again did he search in every hole and corner, disturbing the poor spiders with the blaze of his lamp; and finding his scrutiny in vain, he was retracing his steps, when he recollects the sand, which, in his terrified descent, he had forgotten; when lo! and behold, he perceived a great number of tracks!

They were too small for old devils and much too large for rats, and therefore he concluded they must be supernatural beings of some sort. The matter assumed rather a serious aspect, and he determined to write to his wife, forbidding her arrival until she heard further from him.

All the day long his brain was racked by conjectures as to the species of the creatures that could have disturbed his quiet. Fifty times did he conclude that it was perhaps a trick, and as often did he abandon that notion as improbable; but then he could not account for his not being able to see the authors of the tracks;

and forthwith he resolved on another project.

He had given up every idea that rats could have made such a noise, or tracks so large; but he determined to try if a few rats could solve the mystery. Accordingly he procured six, which were all he could get;

and on the fourth night carefully set them in a row, on one of the steps of the stair-case; so that if the devils ascended in a column he was sure of catching one of them as a curiosity.

Still he could not abandon his pistols or his lamp, but he determined to be on guard all night.

About the mystic hour of twelve, he again heard the devils jumping, or hopping, as it seemed, up the stairs, and while he cocked one of his pistols he heard one of his traps go off, then another, then another, succeeded by appalling shrieks, and the same clattering noise down stairs again.

He proceeded to the spot, and there to his infinite astonishment he found not a devil, not an imp, not any thing supernatural, but three fine rabbits, caught by their traps.

The simple fact was, that the robbers must be supernatural beings of some sort. The matter assumed rather a serious aspect, and he determined to write to his wife, forbidding her arrival until she heard further from him.

Elstane, though known at Rome as the Prince of Monte Leone, lived among the brigands with Antonia, the daughter of a robber chief, who was much attached to him, but jealous of his frequent absence, with which she reproached him.

Having one day, in the most solemn manner, protested his attachment, she thus addressed him:—With one fond word I would be content for months. Giulo, if I thought your mind was bent on enterprise. But it is not so. You are changed. The vigor of your fierce soul is gone, and that contempt of all for which I first loved you, and which then was an active, fierce, overboiling passion, is now worn away to mere passing fits of spleen, and intermitting hours of careless languor. You are weaned from this active life of daring, that you vowed to follow ever, and have become again the mean being of towns, and revelry, and gaiety, which you once despised, and which I do still. Giulo. Antonia, you were a robber's daughter. He was as noble as thyself. Giulo, and chose a free life. I upbraid not the choice, since it has been mine. Put cutting

throats and purses think you, girl, it is a following large and noble enough to content a spirit such as you have known mine. I should more content such, I think, than chattering in saloons, and grinning, night after night, to pained faces. Yes; but if in these saloons, among those worthless crowds, ambition is best to be pursued, friends made, plant, nutured, and foundations laid for some noble enterprize, the life must be submitted to. But

what plan, Giulo, what enterprize? A worthy one, to free an enslaved people. And to live to rob them after. Oh, no! to live amongst them, then, were they not so despicable?

Antonia shook her head. What say you, then, to become a queen, Antonia? Am I not one on these hills?

'Yes, a rude one.'

'And a less rude one I would not be: to be in silks and gold, and to be mocked and worshipped, whispered, a hundred distracting things to, have no friend, not even thee, Giulo, and to be surrounded by cold, civil, smiling faces, like the strange clouds we see in dreams—no, Giulo, I am happier here.'

'Did you not swear to follow me through all fate, through all reverses?' 'I did and will.'

'Suppose a throne then a reverse, a terrible misfortune, and be contented to ascend it for my sake.'

In the course of his adventures, Sbarbuto seized Lady Adelaide Devenish, to whom he had formerly been much attached. Antonia, jealous, liberated her, and remained in the apartment.

Sbarbuto entered, and, thinking that Adelaide had been murdered by Antonia, convinced the latter that she did not possess his heart:—Thou hast not murdered her? asked Elstane.

'Have I not, Tradore?' exclaimed Antonia, seeming to allow the truth of the accusation, and pointing to her stiletto, 'a robber's mistress to fear, or know not how to take vengeance.'

'Then, by all thine accursed saints,' said he, 'every vein swelling with desperate anger, though shalt follow thy victim. What wert thou to me but the plaything of an hour, thou sanguinary —, thou with a heart to feel—compare thyself to her—he murderess of Adelaide de Renzi. I never loved, nor cared for thee an atom, and will now never see

QUINCY PATRIOT.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Feb. 6. In the *House*, Mr. Adams presented a great number of abolition petitions from various states, after an unsuccessful attempt had been made to restrict him to his own state.

Mr. Adams next stated he had in his possession a paper, upon which he wished to have a decision of the Speaker. The paper, he said, came from twenty persons declaring themselves to be slaves. He wished to know whether the Speaker would consider this paper as coming under the rules of the House.

This gave rise to a scene of great excitement, and after various expressions of indignation by Southern members, and resolutions offered, modified or withdrawn, the following were before the House, and offered by Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina:

Resolved, That the Hon. John Quincy Adams, by an effort to present a petition from slaves, has committed a gross contempt of this House.

Resolved, That the member from Massachusetts above named, by creating the impression, and leaving the House under such impression, that said petition was for the abolition of slavery, when he knew it was not, has trifled with the House.

Resolved, That the Hon. John Quincy Adams receive the censure of the House for his conduct referred to in the preceding resolutions.

Before coming to any decision the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7. In the *Senate*, the following message was received from the President of the United States:

To the Senate of the United States:

At the beginning of this session, Congress was informed that our claims upon Mexico had not been adjusted, but that, notwithstanding the irritating effect upon her councils of the movements in Texas, I hoped, by great forbearance, to avoid the necessity of again bringing the subject of them to your notice. This hope has been disappointed. Having in vain urged upon that government the justice of those claims, and my indispensable obligation to insist that there should be 'no further delay in the acknowledgement, if not in the redress of the injuries complained of,' my duty requires that the whole subject should be presented, as it now is, for the action of Congress, whose exclusive right it is to decide on the further measures of redress to be employed. The length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this government and people by the late Extraordinary Mexican Minister, would justify, in the eyes of all nations, immediate war. That remedy, however, should not be used by just and generous nations, confiding in their strength, for injuries committed, if it can be honorably avoided; and it has occurred to me that, considering the present embarrassed condition of that country, we should act with both wisdom and moderation, by giving to Mexico one more opportunity to atone for the past, before we take redress into our own hands. To avoid all misconception on the part of Mexico, as well as to protect our own national character from reproach, this opportunity should be given, with the avowed design and full preparation to take immediate satisfaction if it should not be obtained on a repetition of the demand for it. To this end, I recommend that an act be passed authorizing reprisals, and the use of the naval force of the United States by the Executive, against Mexico, to enforce them in the event of a refusal of the Mexican Government to come to an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy between us, upon another demand thereof made from on board one of our national vessels of war on the coast of Mexico.

The documents herewith transmitted, with those accompanying my message in answer to a call of the House of Representatives of the 17th ultimo, will enable Congress to judge of the propriety of the course heretofore pursued, and to decide upon the necessity of that now recommended.

If these views should fail to meet the concurrence of Congress, and that body be able to find in the condition of the affairs between the two countries, as disclosed by the accompanying documents, with those referred to, any well-grounded reason to hope that an adjustment of the controversy between them can be effected without resort to the measures I have felt it my duty to recommend, they may be assured of my co-operation in any other course that shall be deemed honorable and proper.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Feb. 6, 1837. Mr. Bayard presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Delaware, against the Expunging Resolution, instructing the Senators and Representatives from that state, to offer a resolution to restore the Journal to its former character; and to support such resolution until the Journal shall be re-instated.

In the *House*, the whole day was occupied in debating the pending resolution of censure upon Mr. Adams. The last proposition was made by Mr. Patton of Virginia, *not* to censure Mr. Adams, but to censure the presentation of petitions from colored persons, or from slaves, and as Mr. A. had denied any intention to violate the orders of the House, that the censure be applied to any who should present such petitions in future.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8. In the *Senate*, Mr. Webster presented a petition signed by fourteen or fifteen hundred mercantile houses in the city of New York, praying the establishment of a National Bank in that city.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, informing the Senate that the House were ready to proceed to count the votes

for President and Vice President of the United States.

The Senate accordingly adjourned to the Hall of the House.

The Senate having returned to their chamber, on motion of Mr. Grundy, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a joint committee to wait on Martin Van Buren and inform him of his election.

No election of Vice President having been made by the College of Electors, the Senate proceeded to elect one of the two highest on the list of the persons voted for. The result was as follows:

For RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky—Messrs.
Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Danna,
Ewing, of Ill., Fulton, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard,
King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Limn, Lyon, McLean,
Moore, Morris, Monon, Nicholas, Niles, Norwell, Page,
Parker, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Strange,
Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wright— 33.

For FRANCIS GRANGER, of New York—Messrs. Bayard, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Kent, Knight, Prentiss, Robbins, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster—**16.**

The President, after announcing the result, declared that Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, had been chosen by the Senate Vice President of the United States for four years, commencing with the fourth of March next.

In the *House*, a message was received from the President relative to the exploring expedition.

At the hour of twelve, messages to that effect having been interchanged between the two Houses, the Senate in a body entered the Hall. The return of electoral votes from each state was then opened, read and recorded, and the result was as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT.
Martin Van Buren, (without Michigan) 167
William Henry Harrison, 73
Hugh Lawson White, 26
Daniel Webster, 14
Willie P. Mangum, (S. C. vote) 11
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
Richard M. Johnson, (without Michigan) 144
Francis Granger, 77
John Tyler, 47
William Smith, (Va. vote) 23

Martin Van Buren, of New York, was therefore declared by the President of the Senate to be duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing the fourth day of March, 1837.

It was also declared that there had been no election of Vice President.

A motion was then made and adopted to appoint a joint committee of one from the Senate and two from the House, to notify Mr. Van Buren of his election; after which the Senate returned to its own chamber.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9. In the *Senate*, Mr. Calhoun introduced a bill to cede the public lands to the states in which they lie, under certain conditions.

The Senate then took up the land bill, limiting the sale of public lands. It was finally passed by—years 27, nays 23.

The *House* resumed the consideration of the resolutions censuring Mr. Adams. After a long discussion, in the course of which Mr. Adams addressed the House with much power and eloquence, the resolutions were rejected, one by a vote of 92 to 106, and the 2d by a vote of 22 to 137.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10. In the *House*, on motion of Mr. Lincoln, a resolution was passed by a vote of 108 to 55, that the Speaker issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant-at-arms, to take into custody the body of Reuben M. Whitney, that he may be brought to the bar of the House to answer for alleged contempt of the House, and that he be allowed counsel on that occasion should he desire it.

GENERAL COURT.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8th. In the *Senate*, not much business of importance was transacted.

In the *House*, the consideration of the resolve for the pay of the Council, Representatives, etc., two dollars and fifty cents per day, was decided in the negative. Mr. Park, of Boston, submitted an order, that the committee on the pay of members, be instructed to report a resolve providing the same compensation, as at last session, and also for a triple amount of mileage, and this order was adopted. Mr. Thayer, of Braintree, moved a re-consideration of the vote on the mileage of members, which was taken by yeas and nays and decided in the affirmative. So the committee on the pay of members were instructed to report the same pay and mileage as was allowed the last year.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9th. In the *Senate*, bills were reported to increase the capitals of the Hancock and Rail Road Banks, which were ordered to second readings.

In the *House*, Mr. Allen, of Fall River, submitted an order instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to consider the expediency of so amending the laws regulating licensed houses as to prevent the violation of the same with impunity.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10th. In the *Senate*, the petition of James White and others, for incorporation of a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, in Canton, was presented and committed. A remonstrance of the City of Boston against the petition of Nathaniel Clapp and others, of Dorchester, was received and referred. Mr. Cushing, of Norfolk, moved that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of securing in practice to the voters of this Commonwealth, in all public elections, the right of secret ballot.

In the *House*, a memorial of the City of Boston, against the petition of Nathaniel Clapp, and others, of Dorchester, was referred in committee to the Committee on Towns.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11th. In the *Senate*, Mr. Lawrence, of Hampshire, submitted an order to abolish the punishment of death, which was referred to a committee to consider the expediency of such a measure.

A detachment of military was called out, who acted as a guard to such stores as it was feared might be attacked.

The first duel in New England was fought on the 18th of June, 1621, on a challenge at single combat, with sword and dagger, between two servants, both of whom were wounded. For this outrage they were sentenced by the whole company to the ignominious punishment of having their head and feet tied together, and of lying thus twenty-four hours, without meat or drink. After suffering, however, in that painful pos-

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

In the *House*, a bill was reported to incorporate the Boston Granite Company, at Quincy. Several memorials on the slavery subject were received.

MONDAY, Feb. 13th. In the *Senate*, the chairman of the Committee on Banks, reported a bill to repeal 'an act to repeal the charter of the State Bank,' which was read and ordered to a second reading.

In the *House*, the petition of William Palmer and others, praying to be set off from Newton and annexed to Roxbury, was presented and committed. A remonstrance of Walter Baker and others, against a petition of Edward Glover and others, was received and referred.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14th. In the *Senate*, Mr. Dorr, of Suffolk, from the Committee on Banks, on the petition of the People's Bank, of Roxbury, reported a bill to repeal an act to repeal the charter of said bank, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Doubtless there were many scenes during the shipwreck of the Mexico, any one of which would be striking and solemn in the recital; but none, we apprehend, so peculiarly impressive as this. Who could depict the feelings of those young wanderers of the Atlantic, at an age while every sight is indelibly stamped upon the mind,—when they found that 'neither sun nor stars in many days appeared; that no small tempest lay on them, and that all hope that they should be saved was taken away?' None but Him who commands the blast from his cavern, and bids the thunder roll from its cloud.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

A CURE FOR HARD TIMES.

Make a full estimate of all you owe, and all that is owing to you. Reduce the same to note.

If you can't collect, renew your notes every

year, and get the best security you can. Go to

business diligently, and be industrious. Lose

no time; waste no idle moments; be very pru-

dent and economical in all things; discard all

pride, but the pride of acting justly and well;

be faithful in your duty to God, by regular and

hearty prayer, morning and night; attend

church or meeting regularly every Sunday, and

do unto all men as you would they should do

unto you. If you are really too needy in your

circumstances to give to the poor, do whatever

else you have in your power to do for them

cheerfully; but if you can, always help the

worthy poor and unfortunate. Pursue this

course of life diligently and sincerely for seven

years, and if you are not happy, comfortable,

and independent in your circumstances, come

to me, and I will pay all your debts.

FRANKLIN.

FIRE IN ROXBURY.

On Tuesday evening last, at a quarter past five o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive Bagging manufactory, in Northampton-street, on the verge of Roxbury. So rapid was the progress of the fire, that before any water could be procured the whole building was nearly consumed.

There were employed in the factory about 90 persons, many of whom experienced much difficulty in escaping. The only person that sustained any bodily injury was the Engineer, who had his face severely burnt.

It is believed that the building took fire from the friction of the machinery. The building was insured for \$32,000; loss estimated at \$35,000.

There were, besides the factory, five small wooden tenements destroyed. Loss about \$3000; insured \$1500.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1837.

TRAGEDIES.

We have been forcibly struck, on the reading of the many tragical events which have recently taken place in our land. Almost every paper we open, contains its dark catalogue of murders and suicides, some of them committed under circumstances so incredibly inhuman and revolting, that were it not that such diabolical deeds find too many precedents in the past history of depraved humanity, we should be inclined to believe that some caterers for the public press were practicing upon the credulity of their readers, and festing with bloody fictions the love of the horrible which so many seem to possess.

From one source we learn that a son deliberately takes the life of his aged mother, and then calmly smokes his pipe over her prostrate and lifeless body; and from another, that a mother brutally lacerates her little child, as to cause its death, and that the wretched parent is now arraigned by a judicial tribunal to answer for her inhumanity.

And what influence is proceeding from one of the high places of our nation. We are informed that, for an offensive expression, the pistol is drawn forth, and presented by man to the breast of his fellow-man, with threats of instant death on a repetition of the insult. We would fain believe, that this circumstance has been exaggerated by political chitlins, whose warm partisan feelings, or love of the exciting, are apt to induce them to deviate from the plain paths of truth as too tame and uninteresting; and we have been cautioned against placing too implicit reliance on all the accounts of exciting transactions which may emanate from our national metropolis. But however this may be, if our memory serves us right, such or similar proceedings are not without a parallel in our national legislature.

After the meeting broke up, a party consisting of about one hundred individuals proceeded to the store of Eli Hart & Co. No. 175 Washington-street, which they entered, and commenced throwing barrels of flour into the street. After having thrown out nearly a hundred barrels, some of the mob proceeded to the second floor and threw down a large quantity of the same article through the hatchway. They thence proceeded to the counting-room, broke the desk, chairs, etc. and destroyed most of the books.

By this time a large force arrived from the Police Office, headed by the Mayor, who succeeded in arresting a number of the ringleaders, who were sent to prison for further examination.

The remainder of the rioters then proceeded to the store of S. H. Herrick, No. 5, Coenties Slip, where they destroyed about forty barrels of flour. They were, however, hotly pursued by the civil authorities, and many public spirited citizens, and some further arrests were made. Between thirty and forty of those most active in the riot and robbery were taken into custody. Several of them were colored people, not a few of them noted thieves, and some of them foreigners of the lowest description. Amongst them was one female, an Irishwoman, who had helped herself to a bag of flour, and had carried it some distance before she was detected.

In the *House*, a memorial of the City of Boston, against the petition of Nathaniel Clapp and others, of Dorchester, was referred in committee to the Committee on Towns.

ture one hour, at their master's intercession, and their own humble request, with the promise of amendment, they were released by the Governor.'

As a general rule, we have refrained from noticing the accounts of self-destruction which are recorded in the public journals, deeming their publicity, if not objectionable, certainly as rendering no service to the cause of morality. There is a morbid curiosity existing in the minds of many in regard to this subject. Records of deeds which present human nature in its darkest possible coloring, are eagerly sought for, and devoured with avidity. The following scrap, headed 'An interesting Newspaper,' which we find in an old paper, will illustrate our meaning:—

'Well,' soliloquized Miss Angelina Evergreen, 'this is the most interesting newspaper I have received this many a day. I declare it is enough to do one's heart good only to look at it. Let me see—there almost half a column of "Deaths," one article headed, "Auctions," one "Murder," one "Truly Distressing," two "Robberies," three "Suicides," besides a whole column of "Accidents" and "Crimes"; and I declare if there is not on the outside a long and detailed "Execution." Such a paper ought to be patronized. It furnishes abundance of amusement, mingled with instruction.'

It is in the power of the public press to check this diseased state of feeling, and it is the duty of those who have the control of it to refrain from publishing long and detailed accounts of suicides, executions, etc. We have little faith in the plea that they operate

QUINCY PATRIOT.

INT.
touching
the
were
in each
had
ice
in the
who is
com-
silence,
illed by
son and
or there
re never
ring the
it which
is impes-
dungs of
at an
ed upon
her sun
to small
ope that
None
as cav-
lond—

YES.
and all
to note,
as every
Go to
Lose
very pru-
and all
as well
ular and
attend
day, and
ould do
in your
however
them
elp the
ne this
seven
come
portable,
you that
idle word
in the day
judgment.

IDLE.

er past
ensive
i-street,
was the
er could
ly con-
factory
cience
erson
Eng-
e from
ilding
ated at

small
about

ture one hour, at their master's intercession, and their own humble request, with the promise of amendment, they were released by the Governor."

As a general rule, we have refrained from noticing

the accounts of self-destruction which are recorded in

the public journals, deeming their publicity, if not objec-

tional, certainly as rendering no service to the cause

of morality. There is a morbid curiosity existing in

the minds of many in regard to this subject. Records

of deeds which present human nature in its darkest

possible coloring, are eagerly sought for, and devoured

with avidity. The following scrap, headed "An inter-

esting Newspaper," which we find in an old paper, will

illustrate our meaning.—

"Well," soliloquized Miss Angelina Evergreen, "this

is the most interesting topic I have deserved this

many a day. I declare it is enough to do one's heart

good only to look at it. Let me see—there is half a column

of 'Murder,' one article headed, 'Atro-

'cideous'; three 'Suicides,' besides a whole column

of 'Accidents and Crimes'; and I declare if there is

not on the outside a long and detailed 'Execution.'

Such a paper ought to be patronized. It furnishes

abundance of amusement, mingled with instruction."

It is in the power of the public press to check this

dissosed state of feeling, and it is the duty of those who

have the control of it to refrain from publishing 'long

and detailed' accounts of suicides, executions, etc. We

have little faith in the plea that they operate as a salu-

ary warning. There seems, at times, to be a mania for

suicide, and we believe that one act of self-murder has

not unfrequently had an agency in the commission of

another; and that as much caution should be exer-

cised to keep the familiar face of vice from the mind,

as from the sight.

—

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editors of the Patriot:

In the same chapter our Saviour remarks, "I say unto you that every idle word which men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment."

Idle words do not express the full force of the original.

It is not merely idle words, but wicked and injurious words which answer to the original Greek, and which seem to be required by the context. It is hardly to be supposed that every harmless or unprofitable word will be the subject of inquiry at the last day; but for false and injurious speeches we may expect to be called to a strict account.

In one of his parables Christ observes to his hearers, "the kingdom of heaven, or the gospel dispensation, is like a grain of mustard-seed, which a man took and sowed in his field, which is indeed the least of all seeds; but when it is grown it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof." Now it is not readily perceived by common readers, that the mustard seed should produce a plant of the size described by our Saviour in the parable. But we are informed that in Eastern countries this plant attains to a size fully answering to the description given of it by our Saviour in the passage before us.

In the answer of Christ to the woman of Canaan, who earnestly besought his intercession in restoring her daughter to health, there is a little obscurity, which renders its meaning, perhaps, not easily understood by every reader. "He answered and said to her it is not meet to take the children's bread and cast it to dogs."

In order to have the true import of Christ, it is to be considered that the glad tidings of salvation had not as yet been proclaimed to any but the Jews; that the woman was a Gentile lady; that the Jews were called the "children of the kingdom"; and that they included under the term dogs, all who were not of their own nation. In his reply to this Gentile woman, our Lord conforms to the language in common use among the Jews. His answer, when strict of its local references, is to this effect. "It is not proper to extend to the Gentiles those privileges and blessings which are designed for the Jews, the peculiar people of God."

In the 16th chapter of Matthew we have the following declaration of Christ, on which the Roman Church has founded the supremacy and infallibility of the Pope. "I say unto thee that thou art Peter, and on this rock, which the name of Peter implies in Greek, I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." The true meaning of this passage, without giving any countenance to the doctrine of the supremacy and infallibility of the Roman pontiff, may, when divested of its figurative dress, be thus clearly expressed. This great truth—referring to the confession which Peter had just made, that he was the "Christ, the Son of the living God"—this great truth is the rock on which I mean to establish my church in the world. And to you, my disciples, I give the power of unlocking, as it were, and opening the mysteries or truths of the gospel; and inspired, as you shall be, by the Spirit of God, whatsoever you shall declare to be his will on earth shall be confirmed in heaven.

In the same chapter also we have an account of the discourse of our Saviour to his disciples, relating to the sufferings that awaited him from the chief priests and elders of the Jewish nation, and likewise of his death and resurrection. Peter, with the zeal that always characterized him, immediately began, as the history informs us, "to rebuke his master, saying unto him, he it is from thee Lord, this shall not be unto thee." In the reply of Christ to his apostle, there is a harshness which does not seem to accord with the meekness and gentleness of his character; "But he turned and said unto him, get thee behind me Satan for thou art an offence unto me, for thou savourest not the things that be of God, but those that be of men." A milder translation, and which fully expresses the import of the original, is this: Depart from me thou adversary, for thou art a stumbling-block in my way to impede me in the accomplishment of the great design of my com-

ing into the world.

JUPITER AND MARS.

To the editors of the Patriot:

The planets, Mars and Jupiter, now so conspicuous in the easterly part of the heavens, will come in conjunction, on Saturday, Feb. 18th; and Mars (if not Jupiter) will be obscured by the Moon. This occultation will take place in the sign Leo and constellation Cancer: Mars bearing about three degrees north of Jupiter. The declination of Jupiter at the time eighteen degrees and twenty-four minutes north. Mars twenty-one degrees and twenty-four minutes north. The latter making an obtuse angle with *Prescepe* and *Gramma*, a star of the fourth magnitude. The moon rises at thirty-seven minutes past three in the afternoon, and the obscuration will take place a short time before sunset.

VIAATOR.

Weymouth, Feb. 14th.

To SUBSCRIBERS. In consequence of the neglect of our carrier many of our subscribers have not received their paper till a late hour. We are in hopes, however, that this complaint will be remedied soon. Those who do not receive the *Patriot* regularly will confer a favor by giving us the information.

To CORRESPONDENTS. The article on "Common Schools" is necessarily deferred till our next.

We extend the right hand of fellowship to our East Bridgewater friend. We are pleased with his introduction—it has all the self-complacency of genius. He shall have space to indulge his "eacotheres scribendi" to his heart's content.

CURTIS, WHITE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.

Mr. Bent's Wharf, Quincy Canal,

FEELING grateful for past favors would render

the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and proposing to restock their wharf in the spring, would solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage

JOSIAH MARSTON, Clerk.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants

of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is

carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep

a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.

He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calen-

ters to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work

executed with despatch.

THOMAS DRAKE.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

LECTURE IN WEYMOUTH.

John H. Foster, Esq., by

request, will repeat his Lecture on the Atmosphere,

Aurora Borealis, etc., with experiments of the Air Pump, at A. B. Wales' Hall, on Tuesday evening next, at half past six of the clock.

JOHN H. FOSTER.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

INTERVIEW WITH THE AUTHOR OF THE YOUNG MAN'S GUIDE.

It is one of the best things in the English language.

This unqualified praise is not given without a full and careful examination of its contents, and of their social and moral tendency.

For the above work is for sale AT THIS OFFICE,

and the store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

BOSTON, FEB. 11.

TO ROAD MAKERS.

THE new road lately located in Weymouth, extend-

ing from Fore River to Back River, will be con-

tracted to be built in three sections, and offered at Auction to the lowest bidder, by the rod, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of February instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hotel of Asa B. WALES, in Weymouth.

FIRST SECTION—being two hundred and forty-three rods in length, and beginning upon the Weymouth and Braintree Turnpike, nearly opposite to the Bake-house, and running to the centre of Barbary Lane (so called).

SECOND SECTION—being one hundred and ninety-three rods, and beginning at the centre of Middle Street and running to the point of termination, near the store of Canterbury & French, at Back River.

THIRD SECTION—being one hundred and sixty-seven rods, and beginning at the centre of Middle Street and running to the point of termination, near the store of Canterbury & French, at Back River.

The said road will be required to be completed to the acceptance of the County Commissioners, on or before the first day of November next, and payment made following one-quarter part thereof to be paid when the contractors shall be so far completed; one quarter part thereof when the said contracts shall be two-thirds completed; and the remainder when the rods shall be completed to the satisfaction of the County Commissioners.

ALL INFORMATION in relation to the building of the road will be given, and the route shewn to every applicant, by either of the subscribers.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, *LEMUEL HUMPHREY,* *CHARLES BATES,* *URBAN RICE.*

Weymouth, Feb. 18.

MARRIED,

In Roxbury, Mr. Ammi C. Lombard to Miss Harriet H. Jones.

In Canton, Mr. A. M. King, of Bloomfield, N. J., to Miss Emily Gardner.

In Scituate, Mr. Chandler Clapp to Miss Hannah C. Foster.

In Salem, Mr. Daniel Barr to Miss Lucy L. Andrews, both of Hingham.

In Boston, Mr. Wm. Sutton to Miss Hulda Newell.

DIED,

In Braintree, Mr. Ebenezer Wood, a soldier of the revolution, aged 91.

In Dedham, Calvin, son of Mr. Joshua Fairbanks, aged 12.

In Sharon, Mr. Andrew Smith, aged 74.

In Randolph, Mrs. Harriet T., wife of the Rev. Compt. Thayer, aged 30.

In Roxbury, Miss Mary Hammatt, aged 58.

In Brighton, Sarah W., daughter of Mr. Samuel Dudley, aged 11.

In Plymouth, Capt. Elkanah Finney, aged 60.

In Boston, Mr. James Elwood, aged 55; Mr. William Ous Smith, aged 33; Mr. John G. Brigham, aged 20; Mr. Samuel Joy, aged 45.

NOTES.

HOME SKETCHES.

To the editors of the Patriot:

The Representatives' Chamber of the Massachusetts Legislature, is situated in the centre of the second story of the State House, is very spacious, lofty and plain in appearance. It has galleries on two sides of its walls, in which a few of the members may be found seated. The lower seats are arranged in amphitheatre form, on an inclined plane, with some considerable space in the middle, filled with settees. The seats of every member of the house are numbered; and an obvious convenience to the Speaker, who can recognize the name of each member at sight by a reference to the list before him. These seats must be any thing but comfortable and convenient to the members, who are obliged to sit pent up and contracted for hours like school boys in the long forms and benches of our old fashioned schoolhouses. There is even no conveniences for writing or taking notes, except by converting the lap into a temporary desk. Every representative is justly entitled to a distinct desk, with a suitable supply of stationary, at all times. The spectators are necessitated to stand in triangular spaces of about six feet, in two corners of the room, often wedged together without the least waste of spare room; and those who are foremost or on whom nature has bestowed the greatest dimensions of height, monopolize all that is worth seeing; except that striking and imposing emblem of a cod fish, which hangs suspended (at a height of some fifteen feet) over the Speaker's chair. An insignia, probably, of the important part Massachusetts takes in one of the great enterprises of the nation—the fisheries. The number of the present house is about six hundred and fifty, of whom four hundred and twenty-five may be said to be whigs and two hundred and twenty-five democrats. Their compensation, like the Senators, is two per diem—the Speaker receives four dollars, and the Clerk of the House ten dollars, per day. The practice of the members sitting covered while in session, is, I think, a bad one, and should be done away with. Surely, every respect should be manifested to the proceedings of that court which is the supreme tribunal of the land. The desk of the Speaker is a little elevated, and fronts the assembly. The present Speaker is a very young man, a lawyer by profession, and I believe he is from Pittsfield, Berkshire county. His talents are respectable, but he does not fill the place of his predecessor, Hon. William B. Calhoun. The present house has many able and fluent debaters of both parties; it is only distinguished from all others, it is Mr. Rantoul, of Gloucester.

TOWN MEETING.

A TOWN MEETING will be held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 20th inst., at three o'clock, in the afternoon, to take into consideration an order of notice served on the town, relative to the petition of Edward Glover and others, for a Bridge over Neponset River, and a Road connecting with the same, as more particularly described in said petition.

LAWRENCE B. LEWIS BASS, Constable of Quincy.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.
THE SOLDIER'S ORPHAN GIRL.
BALLAD—OLD STYLE.
By Mrs. J. Q. Adams.

O see the little orphan crave
The crumbs that from your table fall;
My father was a soldier brave
The scion of a noble hall!
He served his country at her need,
In battle's proud but dread array;
And oft to victory would lead
The troops that rushed to the melee.

O see the little orphan weep!
No mother's care shall wipe her eye;
On the cold mat, O, see her sleep,
Alas! no mother's hand is nigh—
'Twas on the battle plain he fell,
Infuriate war with terror raged:
That field of carnage worse than hell,
Where potentes their quarrel waged.

And oft 'twas said, he glorious died!
Can glory die the orphan's tear?
My mother e'er that fact denied,
When death had laid him on the bier.
When fearful tyrants struck the blow,
He was her only hope, her shield;
Her fond protector here below,
She shrieked! expiring on the field.

No happy home receives us now,
No kiss awakes us with delight;
To the Almighty's throne we bow,
He saves his blossoms from the blight—
Then turn not, nor refuse thy aid,
The little shivering orphan see;
Heaven supplies your every need,
Then let your charity be free.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE CRUSADER'S FAREWELL.
The freshest breeze of a glorious spring,
And its brightest vernal flowers—
The purpled clouds, which lightly wreathed,
Hung round my native towers—
The chapel shrine, and greensward plot,
The ancient oaks, and clear lake's swell:
In dear and dreamy solitude,
Breath'd back a deep farewell.

My mother's gentlest whispering
Stole through those castled halls,
As soft and sooth'ning, as the light
Which round night's curtain falls—
And gentler still, her lady hand
Shrugged upon my brow,
That smile is beaming on me yet—
Her influence guides me now.

* A voice of stern and mighty power,
Hath come o'er land and sea;
And speaks of dark oppression's chain,
The thraldom of the free;
Its clouds are thickly gathering round
Thy kingdom—Palestine!
To thee his princely father's hope—
My noblest—I resign.

And when around the household hearth,
In solitude we pray—
Or, by the morning's earliest dawn,
And in the evening's ray;
Thine ever-present image blest,
With each unutter'd thought,
 Shall light the sweetest, purest hope,
Unchanging love hath wrought.'

Mount Hope. L. D. C.

ANECDOTES.

TOLERABLE GOOD. A lawyer once wrote "rascal" in the hat of a brother lawyer, who, on discovering it, entered a complaint in open court against the trespasser, who, he said, had not only taken his hat, but had written his own name in it.

A NEW BELIEF. An Irishman, nearly three sheets in the wind, was asked of what belief he was. He replied, "Go to the widow Milliken. I owe her twelve shillings. It is her belief that I will never pay her, and that's that's my belief too."

ECONOMY. Messrs Bowden and Masters, two English riders, meeting one night in their travels, the conversion over the bottle turned on the extensive business carried on by their respective houses. Bowden, zealous to prove the superiority of his own, enumerated many extraordinary instances, and finally wound up his climax with saying, "that the business of his house was so extensive, that in their correspondence only, it cost them one hundred and fifty pounds yearly for the article of ink." Masters replied, "Why Bowden, do you advance that as a proof of our superiority to your house?" "I do," said Bowden. "Poo, man!" says Masters, "why we save that sum yearly in our house, by omitting dots to the T's and strokes to the T's."

SOFT HEADS. A Quaker travelling with a flippant young infidel, the latter took an opportunity of turning into ridicule certain portions of scripture. "Do you think," said he, "that the stone from David's sling could have entered the forehead of Goliah?" The Quaker tired with his impertinent levity, coolly replied, "Why truly, I think it could; if his pate was as soft as thine."

A GOOD ONE. A gentleman in his eagerness at table to answer call for an apple pie, owing to the knife sliding on the bottom of the dish, found his knuckles buried in the crust, when a wag who was seated just opposite to him, very gravely observed, while he held his plate, "sir, may I trouble you for a bit, whilst your hand's in."

AN UNPLEASANT BED-FELLOW. A boy once complained to his brother for taking half of the bed. "And why not?" said the mother; "he's entitled to half, isn't he?" "yes, ma'am," said the boy; "but how should you like to have him take out all the soft for his half? He will have his half out of the middle! and I have to sleep both sides of him!"

IRISH MOTTO. A gentleman was once passing through a crowd of Irishmen assembled on the sidewalk, when he discovered near him, on a kind of sign-board, in elegant gold letters, the words—*Semper Paratus.* He turned to an Irish gentleman, and inquired the meaning. "Plaze your honor," says Pat, "this is an Irish motto, sure it is; and it means *always Paratus*, or as your honor would say—*Potatoes forever.*"

TOPOGRAFICAL ERROR. In a fashionable novel, the author says, "Lady Emma trembled, grew pale, and immediately fainted." The printer putting *p* instead of *f*, rendered, "the lady grew pale, and immediately painted."

VARIETY.

INDIAN SKELETON. In New Brunswick, N. J., between Somers Amboy and Chesepeake, immediately along the shore of the Raritan bay, are several beds of pure white clay, which are chiefly used for making the kind of pottery called stone-ware, although some of the finest of it is used in the manufacture of porcelain and deli ware; from its being so beautifully variegated with red, green, and other colors, it is called peach-blossom clay. Immediately upon the upper surface of the clay there is a layer of sand, ranging from five inches to twenty feet in thickness. In removing this sand, there have been found at different times vegetable reliques, such as wood completely carbonized, and in a state of lignite, and some nearly pure charcoal. Amber is found here, which the workmen call *jasmine*. It is also found washed up on the beach after an easterly storm.

A few years since, while the workmen were engaged in removing a portion of this sand, they discovered a small fossil below the surface, the bones of the foot of a man, and upon examination they found a whole skeleton of an Indian chief. He had been buried in a sitting posture, with his face toward the east, and by his side were found, in a perfect state of preservation, a war-club, three pipes, several heads of arrows made of hornstone, some stone hatchets, and other articles—plainly showing that at one time he was a powerful chief of the Delawares, a tribe of Indians that once owned New Jersey. The articles found with him have carefully been preserved. The war-club is about one inch in thickness, three inches wide at the top, two inches at the handle, and cut out in the middle to the thickness of one inch, and is about two feet long. On both sides from the top, until about one third the way down, is regularly carved; no doubt the record of his chieftain authority. The pipes found with him, are cut out of solid stone (soapstone) and have also a rude engraving on its surface. The skeleton itself was again decently interred in a wild and secluded spot, by Col. Morgan, there to remain until the last trump shall awake it with its warning."

But a handful (less than forty) of that once powerful tribe now remain. Like the leaves of autumn they have fallen and been scattered. A few short years, and the name of *Leni Lelappe* will be forgotten forever.

Four years since, a chief whose head had numbered seventy winters, was sent by his tribe, from the shores of Lake Michigan, to claim from the state of New Jersey an extinguishment of their last reservation, the fisheries on the Delaware river. His demand was heard, the claim of his tribe admitted, and paid from the state treasury. "The last link was broken," which bound him to his native soil, and he left us forever—*Juvenile Lycum.*

WINTERING DAHLIAS. The following method to preserve Dahlia through the winter is sometimes adopted in Denmark. When the foliage and flowers of the plant have been destroyed, in October, the stalks are cut down about a foot from the ground, and the earth drawn up around them with a hoe. They stand thus until the beginning of November, (unless the cold should be so severe as to endanger the roots) that the tubers may become as ripe as possible; they are then dug up and placed in a cold in the garden, with earth between them and a layer of earth over them. A covering of sea-weed, horse-mannure or leaves is thrown over, sufficient to exclude the frost. Here they remain until the time of planting in the spring. Dahlias thus wintered grow much stronger than those kept in the common manner. It is necessary that a dry spot be selected for their winter habitation.

TAIL OF A GIGANTIC LIZARD. The tail of a gigantic lizard, or crocodile, completely converted into stone of the hardest texture, has been found about 20 yards below the surface of the earth, in the shaft of a coulport which has been recently opened near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire. In about three years time, when other shafts shall have been formed, it is probable there will be discovered the cast of some extraordinary animal of large dimensions, in solid stone, equal to the present fragment, which is so singularly perfect that it shows every wrinkle and indent of the external muscles and texture of the skin. The head of an immense animal was found, a few days since, in a bed of chalk, at the back of Kempston. It measures three feet one and a half inches in length, and one foot nine inches thick.

OPULENCE. It has been beautifully and truly said that among us, opulence is a gilded pyramid, that stands upon a pedestal of ice, and its foundations are perpetually melting in the sun. The stream that flows from them may fertilize the land, and may spread bloom and beauty over barren places; but the pyramid itself falls in its appointed time, to be built again by other hands, and to adorn other sites.

Valuable Periodicals.

GREEN & OSBORNE. having been appointed Agents for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading in a style of superior execution, and at less than *one-fourth* the usual cost of the same books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of *several* similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Prof. E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The REPS OF the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, an immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Wrought Muslin Collars, A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Eulogy on Madison.

JUST received and for sale at this office, a few copies of the EULOGY on Ex-President Madison, pronounced before the City Authorities of Boston, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Children's Books.

ERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A. of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.

Just received and for sale at this office.

Mohair Coating,

OF good quality, just received, and for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Mixed Woolen Yarn.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an assortment of *Mix'd* Woolen Yarn, two and three-threaded, of superior quality, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS,

made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

3mo

3t

QUINCY PATRIOT.

CONGRESS.

In compliance with the request of Mr. Adams we now publish from the National Intelligencer an account of a part of the proceedings in the House, on Monday, Jan. 23. In our next we shall give the remainder, and in connexion, the letter addressed by Mr. Adams to the editors of the Intelligencer, pointing out to them some of the errors, and noticing some of the omissions of the report.

The Speaker announced that the unfinished business was the petition presented on Monday last, by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Cushing) from the merchants of Boston praying the interference of the Government of the United States, in relation to unnecessary quarantine imposed on American vessels by the Danish Government at Elsinore.

Mr. Adams rose to a point of order. A question was undecided on a petition presented by him this day fortnight, from certain inhabitants of Dover, in the county of Norfolk, state of Massachusetts, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. The subject came up last Monday, (a gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Bynum) being entitled to the floor) but was postponed unto this day. At the time of its postponement the question on the reception of the petition was undecided, and the gentleman from North Carolina was in the midst of an argument in opposition to the reception. Mr. A. inquired whether this subject was not entitled to precedence.

The Speaker said that, strictly speaking, probably it was; but that, by a subsequent order of the House, that petition had been disposed of. It had been laid on the table by a resolution adopted since the petition was presented.

Mr. Adams inquired whether the Speaker considered that the question pending on the petition had been decided.

The Speaker said he felt himself constrained by the terms of the resolution so to decide.

Mr. Adams asked that the resolution might be read.

The resolution, which is in the following terms, was accordingly read :

Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid on the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon.

The Speaker said it was his opinion that this resolution embraced every possible case that could arise.

Mr. Adams said he wished the decision of the Chair to be entered on the journal. The question he made was, whether that resolution did in fact cut off, root and branch, debate on another subject which was under consideration at the time the resolution was adopted?

The Speaker said that, at the last session of Congress, a resolution of this character was adopted, anticipating the action of the House on this class of petitions. The Chair had given to that resolution the most liberal construction, and had been disposed to entertain the question of reception. An appeal was taken, and the House had given a different construction from that of the Speaker. In pursuance of this decision of the House, the Speaker felt himself compelled to make the decision he had now made. The decision now given, however, could be entered on the journal.

Mr. Davis said that this decision changed the order of the business of the House; it suspended and altered the rules of the House. The resolution was not introduced in the form required for all resolutions changing or suspending the rules of the House. Every such resolution required one day's notice; but this resolution had been offered without notice. The rule also required the vote of a majority of two-thirds to change the order of business. This resolution had not been carried by a vote of two-thirds.

The Speaker said that, in both respects, the very same thing had occurred at the last session of Congress, and the Chair was of opinion that was not a change in the order of business. Petitions were presented in the same way, and at the same time, as though the resolution had not passed. But the House, in adopting that resolution, had determined what disposition should be made of a particular class of business. The order of the reception, or the time of the presentation of these petitions, had not been changed.

Mr. Adams said that the question on the reception of the petition was, on his coming to the House this morning, a part of the unfinished business of a former day. The rule of the House, as he understood it was, that from Monday to Monday, the unfinished business should be first taken up. It was a part of a general rule of the House to the same effect. The Speaker now, as it appeared to him (Mr. A.) changed that rule by deciding that this suspended business should not be taken up, because it had, in the interval, been decided that the petition was thrown out of the House by a resolution adopted since that petition was offered—a resolution adopted without a day's notice, and without the votes of a majority of two-thirds of the members. If this did not change the order of business, he, (Mr. A.) did not know what did.

So completely was this petition a part of the unfinished business when the house adjourned on the previous Monday, that the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Bynum) was cut off in the very midst of his argument against the reception of the petition; and now he (Mr. A.) was told that the unfinished business had been, in the interval, decided; not by itself, not by any debate on its own merits, but by another resolution of a different character, introduced without notice, and carried without a majority of two-thirds. He wished that the decision of the Speaker might be made on this statement of facts, and on those objections made by him (Mr. A.) to it. He intended to appeal from the decision of the Speaker, and to ask

for the judgment of the House on that decision.

The Speaker again stated the question, and the grounds of his decision. He decided, without any difficulty, that the resolution adopted by the House disposed of all propositions whatsoever, having any reference to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, and that there was nothing in the terms of that resolution, taken in connexion with the construction given to a similar order at the last session of Congress, that would authorize him to pronounce the present case to be an exception to the general rule.

Mr. Adams said he wished the House to mark one strong difference which existed between this and other cases. The resolution which had been read related to the petitions and memorials to be presented, which, on the journal, terms of that resolution, were to be laid on the table, without being printed or referred? The present was a petition which had been presented prior to the adoption of that resolution; the question was raised on its reception, and on that question of reception there was a debate pending. This was neither a paper nor a memorial, nor a resolution, to be presented; it was a debate pending in the House. The decision of the House at the last session of Congress had no application whatsoever to this principle. It was the crushing of debate pending in the House, by a resolution referring to petitions to be presented in future in relation to slavery and the slave trade. So far as the principle was concerned, it was perfectly immaterial whether this petition related to slavery or anything else. The debate was pending, and the question was an undecided question. This principle went to the suppression of all debate, after debate had once been commenced. He hoped the House would consider this distinction as existing. There could be no inconvenience in taking the question on reception at this time. The question was on reception. The petition was under the control of the House on the question whether it should be received or not, and that question could not be decided by this resolution, which had been subsequently passed. He wished, therefore, to have the judgment of the House, and if the House thought that debate should be suppressed, so be it.

There was another observation Mr. A. would submit. The injustice of this decision was made apparent by a vote on another petition of a similar character, which he had presented on the same day as the present. The question of reception was then entertained, and the House, by a vote of a majority of nearly (if not quite) two-thirds, taken by yeas and nays, determined that the petition should be received. Immediately afterwards, on the same day, he had presented another petition (alluding to the petition before the House;) the question on reception was raised, and, upon that question, three gentlemen were heard so long as they thought proper to speak; and another gentleman, (Mr. Bynum) in the midst of his speech against the reception, was cut off, without either having given him a chance to close his remarks, or giving any other member a chance to reply to him. So that, on one side, that was to say, the slave side of the question, debate was absolutely smothered. The Speaker had heard, with perfect complacency and satisfaction, every gentleman who had any thing to say against the reception of the petition, but would hear nothing in favor of it. He (Mr. A.) claimed the freedom of speech in this House, and would claim it as long as he could speak. He claimed the privilege of answering here, the gentlemen who asserted, and maintained by argument, that these petitions should not be received. He did not doubt that this question would come again, and in the forward progress of the genius of slavery, he had no doubt that the next step would be to refuse to receive all such petitions as these. All the arguments which had been urged against the suppression of this debate, and the resuming of the unfinished business, would be brought to bear with equal force against the reception of these petitions at all; and, for ought he knew, ere long, any member who should dare to raise his voice on the subject of the abolition of slavery would be expelled from this house. Sir, said Mr. A. I am ready to be that member, whenever the House shall come to that decision.

Mr. Pinckney said that the noise in the Hall had been so great that he had not been able distinctly to hear the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts. Mr. P. inquired of the Chair whether the member had taken an appeal from the decision.

The Speaker said the gentleman from Massachusetts had appealed.

Mr. Pinckney said that this question had been fully discussed and finally determined at the last session of Congress. He moved, therefore, the previous question on the appeal.

And the House seconded the call; ayes 99, nays not counted.

Mr. Lawrence called for the yeas and nays on the question of ordering the main question, which were ordered, and were, yeas 129, nays 48.

So the House determined that the main question should now be taken.

And the main question, 'Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?' was then taken and carried, yeas 145, nays 32.

So the House determined that the decision of the Chair should stand as the judgment of the House.

The House then resumed the consideration of the petition presented by Mr. Cushing, in relation to the quarantine on American vessels at Elsinore; and, after the same had been disposed of, as stated in the report of the day,

Mr. Adams asked the House at this time to take up and decide on the objection raised to the reception of the petition, presented by him self, from Lydia Lewis and others, [and subse-

quently returned to him] praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. [This is the petition referred to in the preceding debate.]

The Speaker said the resolution which had been adopted covered all these cases. The gentleman from Massachusetts might send his petition to the chair, and it would be laid on the table.

Mr. Adams said he did not doubt his right to send the petition to the Chair. The Speaker had decided heretofore that the petition was not in the possession of the House. Mr. A. now wished for a decision on the question of receiving the petition, which, on the journal, appeared to have been presented by him.

The Speaker said the gentleman might present his petition, and send it to the Chair to be disposed of under the resolution.

Mr. Adams said it was not his intention to send it again to the Chair.

The Speaker said then there was nothing before the House, and the gentleman was out of order.

Mr. Adams said he took it that the Clerk was responsible for the records of the House.

The Speaker said the entry on the journal was, that the gentleman from Massachusetts offered to present a petition; it did not appear that he did present it.

Mr. Adams said that by a subsequent decision of the House, notwithstanding the petition had not been received, it was ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker called the gentleman to order, there being no question before the House.

Mr. Adams. Then I understand from the Speaker that the petition is laid on the table.

The Speaker said it would be if the gentleman sent it to the Chair.

Mr. Adams. I do not propose to send it to the Chair.

[Mr. A. then presented a great number of similar petitions; all of which were laid on the table.]

GENERAL COURT.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15th. In the Senate, the subject of memorializing Congress, upon the expediency of recommending to other nations the establishment of a Congress of Nations, for considering, devising and introducing some other system more congenial with the moral and religious as well as physical advancement of the age, than a repeat of arms for a redress of national grievances, was sent down for concurrence.

In the House, a number of petitions, some on the subject of slavery, and remonstrances were received and referred.

Thursdays, Feb. 16th. In the Senate, a remonstrance of Wm. Oliver and others against the petition of Nathaniel Clapp and others, of Dorchester, was presented and referred. A remonstrance from the House, in behalf of the people of this commonwealth against the passage of a bill for the reduction of the tariff, now pending in Congress, was read and ordered to the second reading.

In the House, the petition of John V. Arnold and others, of Braintree, in aid of a petition of Edward Glover and others, for a bridge across Neponset River, was presented and committed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17th. In the Senate, Mr. Turner, of Plymouth, moved that the Committee on Education inquire into the expediency of empowering towns to unite two or more School Districts for the purpose of keeping a High School, without impairing their powers and privileges as separate School Districts.

In the House, the petition of the inhabitants of Dedham, on the subject of the license laws, was received and referred.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18th. In the Senate, numerous petitions and remonstrances were presented and committed, which was the principal business transacted.

In the House, the Committee on the Militia was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending or repealing the 46th, 47th, 105th and 106th sections of the twelfth chapter of the Revised Statutes, which was sent up for concurrence.

MONDAY, Feb. 20th. In the Senate, not any business of much importance was transacted.

In the House, a petition was presented of Allen Merritt and twenty-seven others, of Randolph, on the subject of slavery. A report granting leave to withdraw on the petition of the town of Roxbury was read and accepted. The bill passed to be engrossed to incorporate the Boston Granite Company, at Quincy.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21st. In the Senate, Mr. Lawrence, of Hampshire, was chosen President pro tempore. The bill concerning the surplus revenue was read again, when Mr. French, of Norfolk, moved that twenty-five thousand dollars of it be appropriated to the Massachusetts School Fund, which was determined in the negative. A vote was then taken on its passage to be engrossed, which was decided in the affirmative.

In the House, the bill passed to be enacted to incorporate the Dedham Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Petitions on the subject of slavery were presented and committed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22d. In the Senate, the petition of Joseph C. Pray and others, in aid of a petition of Edward Glover and others, was presented and referred. A bill was reported to incorporate the Quincy Granite Company.

In the House, the petitions of John Spear and others, Ephraim Randall and others, and a resolution of the town of Quincy, severally, in aid of a petition of Edward Glover and others, was received and committed. A bill concerning the deposite of the surplus revenue was received from the Senate, which passed to be engrossed in concurrence. A number of petitions on slavery were received and referred.

In the following chapter we find a remark of our Saviour to his disciples which is highly figurative and at-

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1837.

CALUMNY.

'When cruel slander takes her impious flight,
What man's secure against her baneful sway?
Victim herself must sit in silent flight,
With spiteful incense and fall a prey;
With guile edified, and malicious leet,
Her neighbor's fame she wantonly destroys,
No cruel treatment seems to her severe,
Vile defamation all her time employs.'

The effects of calumny is a subject which we are prone to treat rather in a trivial than a serious manner; and of consequence requires to be pressed more closely upon our attention. But few persons consider, that a great part of our life is spent in order to gain a reputation that will ensue in the respect and esteem of our fellow-men. Were it not for this ambitious desire of forming for ourselves a reputable character, the greater part of the good, and perhaps some of the evil, which has been done in the world, would never have taken place. That individual, let what will be his condition, who by virtue and rectitude of conduct has gained the approbation of himself and others, will never find occasion to look back with repentance on the course he has taken.

Character, however, is of little value to those who have no merit of their own, and whose aim is to level that of others to their own standard. How shall we otherwise account for that censorious disposition—such mark of a grovelling mind—which is so prevalent in society. Although it proceeds from the worst of passions, there are many who indulge in it, not from any evil propensity, but merely to enjoy a little idle prattle. We can attack no other epithet to this kind of slander but that of *inconsiderate*; and although the person's intention who deals in it, may be to evil, it has the same effects, and is equally injurious to him whose character is assailed. It of course admits of no palliation. It is to be lamented that this growing evil, let it proceed from what motive it may, should have so extensive a spread among those whose education and rank would lead us to hope for better things. The fact, however, is, that these pitiful beings swarm in our villages, and are even on the wing to attack the character of their more peaceful neighbors. None are too good or too great to escape their malignant shafts. The sober and industrious are peculiarly exposed to their censures, while the wicked and abandoned are considered unworthy their notice.

BRIG ELLSWORTH.

We have been furnished with the following particulars relative to the melancholy fate of Capt. Adams, and the disaster of the brig Ellsworth, (which went ashore, Feb. 18, about two miles south of the light house, on Hull beach) by Mr. John Merry, a brother-in-law of the deceased, who passed through this town on Tuesday last, on his way to Boston, with the remains of the deceased.

The Ellsworth first made land on the north shore of the Bay; she then stood off and made land on the opposite side, supposed to be Scituate; then steered for Boston light, but on this took her sails gave way, and in this condition she could not weather Point Alderton. She was now drifting fast upon the breakers, when the captain gave orders to let go the anchor; unfortunately, upon being brought up, this, her last hope, parted, and she was now at the mercy of the furious element—her steam-anchor occasionally bringing her up, but being insufficient to hold her. The rigging of the foremast was next ordered to be cut away, but no mortal skill could now avert her fate. She soon after struck very hard upon the beach, the sea breaking over and partly filling her, and sweeping away all her boats. In this desolate and almost frozen condition, the captain endeavored to go ashore to obtain relief for his suffering crew, but in attempting to land on the rocky-hatch it immediately tipped overboard with him; a rope was quickly thrown to him, but his benumbed limbs were unable to support his weight, and the unfortunate sufferer sank to his cold and watery grave. The steward also met the same fate. In about three hours afterwards the tide subsided, and the remainder of the crew, four in number, walked ashore. They all speak during the whole of the trials which it was his lot to share with them. His body was found on Monday morning, about a mile south of the wreck. He was from Ellsworth, Me., and has left a wife and one child, who are now in Boston.

The Ellsworth was from Rio Janeiro, with a cargo of coffee, which was insured in Boston. The insurance on the vessel had expired three days previous to the disaster.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editors of the Patriot:

In the eighteenth chapter of Matthew there is a passage which seems to require some illustration. 'At the same time came the disciples to Jesus, saying, who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven.' And Jesus called a little child unto him and set him in the midst of them, and said, 'verily I say unto you, except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven. And whosoever shall receive one such little child receiveth me.' It appears that the disciples of Jesus had no other conception at this time of the kingdom which he came to establish than an earthly kingdom; and were looking with earnest expectation for places of high distinction under his government. To repress their ambitious views and to lead them to more just conceptions of the nature of his kingdom and the demands of his religion upon all, who would become his followers, our Lord calls a young child unto him, in whom there were as yet no works of ambition, and reminds them that unless they should be converted from those high views they entertained of earthly grandeur, and were like the child before them, meek and unassuming, they were not qualified for the kingdom of heaven, or the reception of his religion, which required in all its subjects a meek and humble spirit. And he further assures them that 'whoever should offend one of these little ones which believed in him,' whoever should cause one of the least of his disciples, one of his humble followers, which is the meaning of the phrase 'little ones,' to renounce his faith, or give up his Christian profession, should suffer the most exemplary punishment.

This appears to me to be the most rational explanation of this dark and figurative passage. And I will now state in plain language what I conceive to be the purport of our Saviour in the three verses under consideration.

Immediately after this period of fearful expectation the civil and religious polity of the Jews shall cease, their glory shall depart, and they shall be known no more as a nation. This destruction of their city Jerusalem shall be such a clear manifestation of the divine power, that many will be led to acknowledge Christ and his religion. And then shall all the tribes of Israel be filled with fear and mourning. And he shall send his apostles and ministers after them with the

tended with considerable obscurity. 'Then Peter answered and said, behold we have forsaken all and followed thee, what shall we have therefore. And Jesus said unto them, verily I say unto you, that ye which have followed me in the regeneration, when the Son of Man shall sit on the throne of his glory, ye also shall set upon twelve thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel.' The most rational explanation of this passage, which I have met with, is by Cappe. The regeneration, that is, the new state of the moral world, which would take place on the preaching of the gospel after the resurrection of Christ, is represented as a new birth of the world, when the Son of Man shall sit on the throne of his glory, ye also shall sit on twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel.

In the twenty-sixth chapter of Matthew the account of the institution of the Supper with the manner and design of partaking and wine. After which our Saviour re-

scended, 'I say unto you I will not drink of this fruit of the vine until that day it new with you in my Father's kingdom may be reasonably inquired what our Saviour in the passage just quoted. Bishop Newell's meaning of this figurative declaration of Christ, says Cappe, is probably this, that he is the primary instrument in the hands of God, the appointed teacher, lawgiver, and judge of mankind; and his apostles are those who were employed under him in bringing mankind to virtue and a blessed immortality.'

In the twenty-first chapter of Matthew we are told of the astonishment expressed by the disciples of Jesus at the sudden withering of the fig-tree at his command. And when the disciples saw it they marvelled, saying, how soon is the fig-tree withered away! The reply of Jesus to his disciples is attended with some difficulty in its meaning. 'Jesus answered and said unto them, verily I say unto you

QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE INEBRIATE'S HOME.

In a lone dwelling, open to the storm,
Which howls around, reclines a female form,
By feverish watching, and the weight of grief,
Sunk to that state, when death gives sweet relief;
Her folded hands are shadowing her brow,
And down her cheeks the tears of anguish flow;
Her care-worn aspect, and her deep distress,
Denote the loss of health and happiness.

The breathing murmur of her child is heard,
As in its sleep its little form is stirred,
Alike unconscious of the wintry howl,
As of the grief which wrings its mother's soul,
And oft as on it rests her tearful eye,
Bursts wildly forth the agonizing sigh;
But list! she seeketh in the balm of prayer,
A transient respite from her heart's despair:

'The light of morning dawns, and he not come!
He was not wont thus to remain from home;
O thou who giv'st the heavy-laden rest,
Dispel the doubts which haunt my troubled breast;
Be with our earthly guardian, and remove
The cause which alienates us from his love,
Protect him from unfeeling men, who prey
Upon his purse, and reason stay,
And let thy Spirit keep, in danger's hour,
Hiss from th' horizon of our future life,
Those threatening clouds with desolation rife,
And once again unto our home restore.
The fire-side blessings it hath known before.'

Ye whose young heart with hope is beating fast,
Mark well thy steps! a shadow hath been cast
By this deep curse o'er many a prospect bright,
Making existence one long dismal light;
Lend thy strong aid to check its farther sway,
For on thy sex it falls most heavily.

E. B. O.

For the Quincy Patriot.

A SISTER'S GIFT.

Written in the leaf of a Leaf presented to a brother going to sea.

When o'er the boundless deep you glide,
With courage high, from clime to clime,
Let this *blest volume* be your guide,
Your anchor and your hope sublime.

Your pathway is the ocean's foam,
The starry heaven your canopy,
Yet there is One, where'er you roam,
Will guard you with a Parent's eye.

Go! my loved sailor boy, with hope;
The world now greets your opening view;
Go forth! and on its mighty scope,
Seek glory, honor, virtue true.

THE AGED CHRISTIAN.

O what concerns it him whose way
Lies upward to the immortal dead,
That a few hairs are turning grey,
Or one year more of life is fled.

Swift years! but teach me how to bear,
To feel and act with strength and skill—
To reason wisely, nobly dare,—
And speed your courses as you will.

When life's meridian toils are done,
How calm, how rich the twilight's glow!
The morning twilight of a sun,
That shines not here on things below.

But sorrow, sickness, death, the pain
To leave or lose wife, children, friends;
What then? Shall we not meet again
Where parting comes not, sorrow ends?

The fondness of a parent's care,
The changeless trust that woman gives,
The smile of childhood—it is there
That all we love in them still lives.

Press onward through each varying hour,
Let no weak spirit thy course delay,
Immortal being! feel thy power,
Pursue thy bright and endless way.

Painting, Glazing, &c.

THE subscriber thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business, and in a superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to receive and faithfully execute, at his shop, a few rods south of the Stone Meeting-house, all orders for

HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING, &c.

Imitation of WOOD and STONE, of all kinds, done in a workmanlike manner.

PAINTS, OIL, WINDOW GLASS, and other Sticks in his line of business, constantly on hand, and sold to accommodate customers, at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

JOHN HAYWARD.

Quincy, Jan. 21.

Eulogy on Madison.

JUST received and for sale at this office, a few copies of the EULOGY on Ex-President Madison, pronounced before the City Authorities of Boston, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

ff

Mohair Coating,

Of good quality, just received, and for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

ff

For Sale.

PEW, No. 97, in the Stone Meeting-house, left side (body) aisle. Apply to JOHN L. SOUTHER.

Quincy, Jan. 21.

ff

Ibrahim Bartlett,

OF QUINCY,
HAS been appointed, by the Governor and Council, Notary Public for the County of Norfolk.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

ff

Valuable Periodicals.

GREEN & OSBORNE having been appointed Agents for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing interesting and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than *one-fourth* the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*,—the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac-similes, portraits, etc, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best new and interesting books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that *seven* similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The *Reprints* of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

If The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

ff

Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

ff

Three Experiments of Living.

LIVING WITHIN THE MEANS,

LIVING UP TO THE MEANS,

LIVING BEYOND THE MEANS.

JUST published by SAMUEL COLMAN, No. 121 Washington Street, Boston. Third Edition. Pages 142. Price 25 cents, in paper—37 1/2 cents, neatly bound in cloth.

The Authors' Repository, for the sale of Oil Paintings, Fine Colored Engravings, etc, etc.

Engraving and Copperplate Printing of Address and Business Cards, in all their variety. This department, together with the Authors' Repository, is owned and will be under the special superintendence of D. Russell.

The Washington Circulating Library, containing about five thousand volumes, and constantly increasing, by the addition of all new works. New Jerusalem Magazine; price \$2.50 a year. Agency for Swedenborg's Writings, and New Church Books. Conducted by Otis Clapp.

The Artists' Repository, for the sale of Oil Paintings, Fine Colored Engravings, etc, etc.

Engraving and Copperplate Printing of Address and Business Cards, in all their variety. This department, together with the Authors' Repository, is owned and will be under the special superintendence of D. Russell.

Strangers visiting the city of Boston, and the above establishment by the proprietors.

SAMUEL COLMAN,
W. H. S. JORDAN,
OTIS CLAPP,
D. RUSSELL.

Boston, Jan. 14.

ff

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

ff

Henry Bailey,

No. 15, Court Street, Boston,

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAS on hand a splendid assortment of the latest fashions of HATS, black and drab, of all qualities and prices; CAPS, of all patterns, constantly on hand, and any pattern made to order in his store at short notice; GLOVES, a splendid lot, just received, kid, linen, silk, and cotton; silk and cotton UMBRELLAS; GOLD and SILVER LACE; Cords and Tassels; Cap Ornaments of all patterns; Hatters' Trimmings constantly on hand; Palm Leaf Hats, stiffened and trimmed, in good style.

Gentlemen in want of a good BEAVER HAT will please drop in at the old number, (15, Court Street, and see if they can't find one that will suit them.

Brides and fathers cannot bestow a greater favor on their families than by presenting them with the Three Experiments.

If this book should fall into the hands of *novel readers*, they will enjoy the pleasure of a story well told. The whole is designed to teach lessons of moderation and benevolence.

A great curiosity is evinced to know who is the author. It is said to be written by a lady; but her name, and whether married or single, no one knows. If she is not married, she ought to be.

Husbands and fathers cannot bestow a greater favor on their families than by presenting them with the Three Experiments.

It describes real life in a manner that cannot fail to interest while it teaches most impressively that real independence consists in *living within the means*.

From the author of the *Young Man's Guide*.

It is one of the best things in the English language. This unequalled praise is not given without a full and careful examination of its contents, and of their social and moral tendency.

The above work is for sale AT THIS OFFICE, and the store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

ff

Accommodation Stable.

THE subscriber, at his stable adjoining French's Hotel, is ready to accommodate, at reasonable prices and on short notice, all such as choose to call upon him for HORSES and CARRIAGES.

Parties furnished with good conveyances, and on fair terms as at any other establishment of the kind.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

THADDEUS W. CROSS.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

ff

Gro. De Nap Ginghams.

A BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Ginghams, just received and for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

ff

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLETT keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carruages, etc, with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

ff

Carpeting & Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good

assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the

lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

ff

Peruvian Pills.

FOR Universal Weakness and Impurity of the Blood,

for Internal and External Humours. The above

Pills will discharge the Bile from the Stomach, and

all disorders arising from Bilious Complaints. In-

vented and prepared only by Dr. Gordak. Price twen-

ty-five cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

ff

Shawls.

HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and

the best quality—for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

ff

Pulmonary Jelly.

FOR the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Pain

in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness and Influenza; also, for the Throat Distemper. Prepared of

vegetables growing in this country—very pleasant to take—mild and safe in all cases. Directions for using are wrapped round the bottle. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

ff

Mix'd Woollen Yarn.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an

assortment of Blue Mix'd Woollen Yarn, two and

Wm. P. Blanchard

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING, near Neponset Bridge, in Dorchester. Also—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms.

[Save the pieces, and get your Furniture mended. Dorchester, Jan. 7.]

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the forementioned branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added.

Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American Landscape-scenery.

The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The *Biography* of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. When stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of *Botany* will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the *cultivation of flowers* be neglected.

The interesting topics of *Natural History* will occupy its due share of attention.

Natural Philosophy and *Geography* will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the *Preservation of Health* are preparing expressly for this magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc., will be freely discussed.

The *Antiquities*, *Natural Curiosities*, *Scenery*, etc., of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *miscellanies* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a son of *Journalism* the leading feature of the Family Magazine is *utility*. It is intended that its merits shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its area of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Views of Cities and Villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forthcoming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

—

Fifty Reasons for Subscribing to this Magazine.

1. It is a work particularly adapted to the taste and pleasure of American readers.

2. It is the most elegant and cheapest periodical published.

3. It receives the highest patronage.

4. It has the most extensive circulation.

5. It suits all classes.

6. It excites a taste for reading.

7. It creates a thirst for information.

8. It is free from sectarianism.

9. It is a slave to no party, but a friend to all.

10. It discourages vice and immorality.

11. It sanctions and encourages virtue.

12. It diffuses useful knowledge at a small expense.

13. It pleases the gay without offending the grave.

14. It interests the rich and benefits the poor.

15. Its numerous engravings gratify the eye.

16. Its familiar illustrations communicate ideas to the mind.

17. It teaches by example.

18. It is calculated to make the simple wise.

19. It seldom fails to make the wise men wiser.

20. It is a valuable birth-day present.

21. It affords the most rational amusement.

22. It is a pleasing companion in solitude.

23. It is peculiarly valuable to mechanics.

24. It helps many thousands to the means of subsistence.

25. It adds the inventive facilities.

26. It prompts to diligence and frugality.

27. It leads to habits of economy.

28. It is no epicene.

29. Its character is established.

30. It will improve on acquaintance.

31. Its worth is not known till examined.

32. It is never out of date.

33. It is adapted to every meridian.

34. It is a cheerful fire-side companion.

35. It is a welcome guest in the parlor.

36. It helps to husband precious time.

37. It is an interesting class book for youth.

38. It contains no airy fictions.

39. It is full of interesting and solid truth.

40. It describes the wonders of the world.

41. It acquaints us with the illustrious dead.

42. It gives the result of the most laborious investigation.

43. It ranges the animal, vegetable, and mineral world.

44. It contains the latest discoveries in art and science.

45. It takes you the tour of Europe without toil, expense, or danger.

46. It subdues national prejudices.

47. It promotes affinity between the Old and New worlds.

48. It calls the flowers of ancient and modern history.

49. It is an inexhaustible fund of anecdote.

50. It is a rich storehouse of useful and polite literature.

51. Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADERS & CO., Publishers.

J. H. Telbets, Travelling Agent. Boston, Jan. 7.

—

Liniment Opodeldoc,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gordak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

—

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimplles and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gordak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.'S STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 9.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

J. A. GREEN & E. B. OSBORNE,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editors, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

Dr. W. B. DUGGAN, } Quincy Railway.
JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR., } Milton.
CHARLES BRECK, } Weymouth.
FISHER A. KINGSTON, } East Randolph.
GEORGE SOUTHER, } South Scituate.
Hon. S. A. TURNER, } Lynn.
E. T. FOGG, } New York City.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, } 141, Nassau

LICENSE LAW.

[Concluded from our last.]

Your Committee cannot close this report, without offering a few remarks in relation to the present license law, and they are induced to this from the fact, that several petitions are before them, which evince some uneasiness in different parts of the state upon this matter. Several modes of legislation on the difficult and delicate subject of intoxicating liquors, have been suggested. The first is, to interdict the retailing of spirituous liquors altogether; the second to permit their sale without restrictions, making drunkenness penal; and the last to regulate the sale of spirits. The two first are generally condemned, as either incompatible with public good, or public opinion; the last is the only one which seems to be expedient.

Now, the regulating of the sale of ardent spirits cannot be done without a due regard to the varying conditions, the different habits and fluctuating opinions of society, but by the use of a discretionary power. But in whose hands shall this be lodged? In those of state commissioners? This scheme would be attended with great expense and inconvenience, and the commissioners must be destitute of that minute knowledge of local circumstances and individual character, which would be indispensable to a salutary use of their authority. Shall the discretionary power be placed in the hands of the selectmen of the several towns, according to the wishes of your petitioners? The question has been already answered.

Of all the modes proposed, none has occurred to your committee so likely to promote the public good, as that adopted in the statute, which places the discretionary or regulating power in the hands of county commissioners. It appears to be admitted on all hands, that, even taken moderately, the drinking of ardent spirit is injurious, and that in point of fact, it is the source of more mischief to the community than any other single cause. It is, therefore, a pernicious custom, and demands the vigilant attention of the legislature.

By order of the Committee,
S. G. GOODWIN, Chairman.

friends and sure supporters of a reformation which at first they resisted.

If we needed illustrations of this, we could easily find them in the south-western section of this commonwealth. Here are five contiguous counties, formerly as much addicted to the use of ardent spirits as any others, which have, one after another, submitted to an entire exclusion of licenses for the retail of ardent spirits.

At first, the restrictions of the county commissioners were loudly complained of, and the law openly violated.

But this opposition gradually subsided, and we believe three-fourths of the people in this section of the state would esteem the restoration of the licensed tavern and grogshop as one of the greatest calamities that could befall them. If any man or combination of men can be found, whose desire is to turn back a revolution so salutary, and destroy a law, whose effects have been at once so great and so good, we trust they will at least find no favor in this legislative hall.

To apply these views to the direct question before the House, your committee need not say, that so far as the town of Roxbury is concerned, several individuals are suffering from the restrictive operation of the law, as administered by the county commissioners. The same may be said of the inhabitants of two or three other towns in the county of Norfolk. That these individuals, among whom are many of great respectability, should feel aggrieved, and that they should seek relief at the hands of the General Court, is natural. Yet your committee believe that, should the law be sustained, these individuals will submit to sacrifices which the public good demands, and that, when their interest no longer induces them to condemn and oppose the law, they will become its steadfast supporters.

As to the course pursued by the commissioners in the county of Norfolk, your committee need offer no opinion; it is proper to add, however, that it appears to be approved by a majority of the county.

Believing, then, that the present license law is a salutary one, and that the change proposed by the petitioners would not promote either public good or public peace, we recommend that their prayer be not granted, and that they have leave to withdraw their petitions.

By order of the Committee,
S. G. GOODWIN, Chairman.

A SINGULAR CASE.

A reference to the proceedings of Congress, of which we have given a very brief sketch, presents most singular anomaly. Wednesday, Feb. 8, was set apart to count the votes for, and declare the election of, President and Vice President.

There is every reason to suppose that the Senate of the United States, on that day, elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President. The House of Representatives, except in counting the votes, was committed to discussing and deciding on the propriety of censuring a member (that member an Ex-President of the United States) for offering to present a petition to Congress.

Believing, then, that the present license law is a singular anomaly, and one upon which our public men should reflect with great seriousness?—*Cincinnati Daily Gazette.*

—

OF CONGRESS.

Conclusion of the debate in the House of Representatives, Jan. 23d.

Mr. Adams presented a petition,* which he thought could not be included in the resolution adopted by the House. It was a petition from fifty-four ministers and members of the Loyalist Church, in the State of New York, dated Feb. 28, to the House, asking that the petition might be read.

Mr. Adams desired that, before the question was taken, the verbal statement he had made of the contents of the petition might be reduced to writing. The petition itself, he said, was not a word about slavery.

If the House should determine that a petition simply praying that all the inhabitants of the District of Columbia should be entitled to the benefit of the law and the rights of the Declaration of Independence, he wished the decision of the petition might be taken down, and that the records of the House might show what sort of petitions were rejected, even without a reading.

What the petition contained, he said, he did not know until the petition was read; and, although the Speaker had read it, and was therefore able to decide whether his (Mr. A.) statement was true or false, yet, in the petition itself, there was not a word about slavery.

And if the House should determine that a petition simply praying that all the inhabitants of the District of Columbia should be entitled to the benefit of the law and the rights of the Declaration of Independence, he wished the decision of the petition might be taken down, and that the records of the House might show what sort of petitions were rejected, even without a reading.

Mr. Adams said he had performed his duty.

slavery or the abolition of slavery in it.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

LIST OF PETITIONS,

Presented by Mr. Adams, in House of Representatives, Jan. 23d.

Petition of Nathaniel Bird, of the state of New York, a soldier of the revolution, praying for arrears of pension.

Petition of Anson Robbins, and 49 other inhabitants of Scituate, Mass.

Petition of James Curtis, and 68 other inhabitants of Scituate, Mass.

Petition of John Bartlett, and 131 other citizens of Plymouth, Mass.

Petition of Artemas Woodward, and 28 other citizens of Medfield, Mass.

Petition of George Goodyear, and 214 other inhabitants of Ashburnham, Mass.

Petition of the monthly meeting of Friends, held at Weare, New Hampshire, signed for and in behalf of the same by Joseph Hoag, clerk.

Petition of Z. Waldo, and 14 other males and females of the town of Windham, Conn.

Petition of Maria L. Basto, and 25 other males and females, of Killingly, Conn.

Petition of Alfred Wood, second, and 68 other inhabitants of Woodstock, Conn.

Petition of Eben Shepard, and 115 other males and females of Canterbury, Conn.

Petition of John R. Williams, and 93 other males of Brooklyn, Conn.

Petition of Cornell Munro, and 207 other males and females of Plainfield, Conn.

Petition of Sallie Clarke, and 161 male citizens of the county of Oswego, New York.

Petition of Sophia Clark, and 266 other females of the county of Oswego, New York.

Petition of Thomas Harlan, and 35 other inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

Petition of Benoni Allen, and 515 other males, and a petition of Elizabeth W. Lewis, and 375 females, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

Four petitions of Warren Swift, and 271 male inhabitants of the county of Geauga, Ohio.

Six petitions of D. E. Parker, and 313 other females, of the county of Geauga, Ohio.

Petition of Samuel T. Lee and 26 other citizens of Susquehanna county, Penn.; which said petitions severally pray for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and were laid upon the table, under the order of the House of the 18th inst.

Petition of S. W. Stewart, and 26 other male citizens, of Kirkland, in the county of Oneida, New York; also, a petition of Esther Chace, and 55 other female citizens of the same place, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States; which petitions were laid upon the table, under the order of the House of the 18th inst.

Petition of Rachel Newcomb, and 130 other females of Braintree, Mass.

Petition of Hannah Cranch Fifield, and 207 other females, of Weymouth, Mass.

Petition of Mary Perry, and 82 other females of Hanson, Mass.

Petition of Abigail M. Emmons and 215 other females, of Franklin, Mass.

Petition of Phoebe Watson, and 160 other females of Westminster, Mass.

Petition of Ann E. Hildreth, and 95 other females of Berry, New Hampshire.

Petition of Elvira Tower, and 16 other females of Waterville, New York.

Petition of Wm. K. Harris, and 35 other inhabitants of Lorraine county, Ohio.

Petition of Nathan Power, and 225 other inhabitants of Oakland, Territory of Michigan.

Petition of Ephraim Francis, and 297 other inhabitants of Warren county, Territory of Michigan; which said memorials severally pray for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and were laid on the table, under the order of the House of the 18th inst.

SELECTIONS.

A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

In June, 1833, there arrived at Stevensburgh, Indiana, a laboring man, about 35 years of age, who soon after engaged himself to take charge of the farm of Samuel James, Esq., of this village. He represented himself to be from Orange county, N. Y. by the name of Alexander Jackson. After living with Mr. James until January, 1834, he purchased a farm about 9 miles distant from this place, and shortly afterwards offered his hand in marriage to a young woman, who resided in Mr. James family, an adopted daughter of Mr. J. In fact, she went by the name of Sarah James, and no person in this vicinity knew, until recently, but she was a natural daughter of that gentleman. Mr. James objected to the match, but Jackson represented himself as a relation of the President of the United States; and being a good-looking, and with an intelligent person, Miss J. was pleased with him, and urged her father to consent to their marriage. In the May following, they were married, and Mr. James gave Jackson a handsome farm, adjoining his own, as Sarah's portion, on which Jackson built himself a house, and they lived very happily together. Since their marriage, Mrs. J. has borne her husband two fine boys, the youngest being at present but two months old.

But let us give the history of Jackson, as now discovered by his own confession, and by the appearance of a person in this community who has turned all his domestic joys into a cup of bitterness, and rendered his poor wife heart-broken! In the first place, then, his name is not Alexander Jackson (and for the present we shall suppress his real name.) During his boyhood he became the father of a female child—the mother being of respectable parentage, and, as it now appears, a relative of Mr. James. He soon left the scene of his disgrace, which is in Orange county, N. Y. and afterwards, for many years lived in the vicinity of Albany, where the individual who now exposed him knew him by his real name. His name was also well known to Mr. James as the father of

his adopted daughter. Judge then of the agony of all parties when it became known that the beautiful Sarah James was not a natural daughter of Mr. J. and that she had discovered in her husband her own father! Truth is indeed stranger than fiction, for this is but a simple narrative of facts. So attached was the daughter to her own father, that it was with much difficulty she was persuaded to return to the house of Mr. James. Jackson has sold his farm, and does not show himself in the village, though it is believed that he still visits Mr. James' family. It is said that all the parties will soon leave this part of the country, so deep is their grief and disgrace.—*Stevensburgh (Ind.) Gazette.*

A DOUBLE SHAVE.

On Friday evening, a stranger named Ezra Mallory, from Danbury, Conn. applied at the police office for the arrest of Edward Peach, a barber who does business in Peck slip, whom he alleged had robbed him of ten five dollar bills. It appeared from his statement that on Friday afternoon he stopped at Peach's shop to get shaved. He had in an inside coat his pocket book, in which were sixty \$5 bills. The bills were of greater length than the book, and the pocket was so shallow that the ends of the bills appeared above the aperture. When he took his seat to be shaved, he did not take off his coat; but Peach, finding the collar of it in his way, asked him to take it off. For some time he objected, but finally did take it off and hang it up, and the shaving proceeded. After it was accomplished, Peach took the coat in his hand, gave it a few whisks with his broom, and the shaved gentleman took it, put it on, and went his way. Some time after leaving the shop, he discovered that ten of his bills had been absconded from his pocket book; and attributing the act to the barber, he repaired to the police office for redress. A warrant was accordingly issued against Peach, but the officers, on proceeding to his shop, did not find him in. On Saturday morning, however, having in the meantime learned that an officer had been after him, Peach came up to the Police Office, accompanied by his counsel, George Wilson, Esq., protested that he knew nothing of the complainant's money, gave in his bail for his appearance to answer the charge, and was discharged.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A WATER-SPOUT.

The St. Vincent Chronicle gives the following account of a disastrous occurrence which took place at Martinique, on the 15th Feb.:—About one o'clock yesterday, a most melancholy circumstance happened, by which many lives were lost, some of them respectable characters. A warm spring having lately been discovered running between two high rocks in the heights near Preecheur, at the north end of the bay, whose medicinal property was found to be a specific cleanser of cutaneous disorders, has of late been much resorted to by all classes as a bathing place, who daily experienced its salutary effects. From some cause not yet ascertained, but during a heavy roll of thunder in the mountains, with rain, the bed of the rocks burst forth, bringing down sand, stones, and rocks of all sizes and descriptions, overwhelming every one within its influence. Several bodies, cut and mangled in a horrid manner, have been got out, but many more are still covered up. Madame Larosiere, wife of the Collector, was one; her two children, nearer to the edge of the stream, escaped. An interesting young lady was so disfigured that she could only be recognized by the ring on her finger. An examination had taken place, by which it appears that a water-spout had burst in the mountains. Several of the sufferers being relatives of principal families, has caused a deep and mournful sensation; one poor girl was found covered up to the chin, and discovered by a person passing some time after by her groans; she was dug out, but it is doubtful whether she survives.'

A HEROINE.

An instance of female patriotism is related as having taken place during the late campaign against the Seminoles of Florida, well worthy of being handed down to posterity. A Mr. Sikes, together with his wife, their only daughter, her husband Lieut. Smiley, and infant child, and three old negro women, occupied a house which was attacked by a large body of Indians. The first alarm was given by the discharge of three muskets fired at Lieut. Smiley, who was chopping wood in the yard, the balls from which caused his immediate death. His father-in-law, who was near him, fled instantly to the house, which he entered without injury. Fortunately there were seven muskets in the dwelling, which were loaded in succession, and he would neither drink nor sell any more spirituous liquors, for it was against his conscience. He earnestly begged that it might be taken back, adding that if it was not he would pour it into the Ohio. The trader, as well as the white people were amazed, and assured him that it was the first barrel of rum they had ever seen returned by an Indian. It was taken back, and probably sold to some white man whose conscience was less tender than that of the poor Indian. Would that every dealer in ardent spirit throughout the Union would give conscience a candid hearing on this subject; and if its admonition should be listened to and respected, a few months would see the United States free from all the hundreds of thousands of drunkards that are now kept so by the rummer.

The signs of the times indicate a termination to the trade of ardent spirits as a drink, at no distant day. Public opinion is omnipotent in this land of liberty—and when that opinion becomes concentrated, and bent on destroying an evil, no man can long stand out against it. Many of the present race of spirit-dealers will hold out to the last gasp, but one would think no young man, or any one having the present aspect of things in view, and any regard for reputation or the commendation of the virtuous, would now commence this traffic—a traffic which is looked upon with disgust, and will soon be branded with infamy.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AN INCIDENT.

Whilst the courts were in session in the City Hall, in New York, judges, counsel, parties, witnesses, and spectators, were startled as with an electric shock, by a tremendous report, which was immediately followed by a shaking and trembling of the Hall, as though the huge columns were tumbling from their bases, and the whole structure, from dome to foundation, was about tumbling into chaos. The rumbling thunder and the succeeding trembling of the hall soon passed away, and the nerves of the terror-stricken inmates regained a partial composure. The commotion was occasioned by the fall of the great bell of the hall, some ten or twelve feet, upon the roof. A derrick had been erected for the purpose of removing it from its hangings, and it had hardly been swung clear, when some part of the tackling gave way, and the huge instrument came thundering down upon the roof. No damage was

done; and it is to be hoped it will be followed by beneficial results of some duration to the affrighted lawyers, who appeared at the time to be most forcibly reminded by it of the judgment to come.—*New York Sun.*

EXTRAVAGANCE.

At one of the entertainments given by Sir John Irwin to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1781, at Dublin, he displayed on the table as the principal piece in the dessert, a representation of the fortress of Gibraltar, invested by the Spanish forces, executed in confectionery. It exhibited a faithful view of that celebrated rock, together with the works, batteries, and artillery of the besiegers, which threw sugar plums against the walls. The expense of this ostentatious piece of magnificence was about \$7000!

GENERAL COURT.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23d. In the Senate, bills were reported to establish the Manufacturers Bank at Grafton, and to increase the capital of the Merchants Bank, in Boston.

In the House, a petition of David Blanchard and eighty-five others, in favor of a petition of Edward Glover and others, was presented and referred. A remonstrance of Samuel K. Glover and eighty-three others, of Milton, against the petition of Edward Glover and others, was received and committed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24th. In the Senate, it was moved by Mr. French, of Norfolk, and concurred in by the House, that the Committee on Railways and Canals, inquire into the expediency of so amending the Revised Statutes, that no locomotive engine for the transportation of passengers shall be used on any Rail Road hereafter incorporated, until a double track of rails be laid over the same.

In the House, a petition was presented and referred, of James C. White and one hundred and fifty-two others, for exemption from military duty for conscience sake. Petitions on the license were received and committed.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25th. In the Senate, bills were reported to incorporate and to increase the capital of several banks. The bill to aid the construction of the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road passed to be engrossed.

In the House, the petition of James Tirrell and sixty others, in aid of a petition of Edward Glover and others, was presented and referred.

MONDAY, Feb. 27th. In the Senate, the bill passed to be engrossed to incorporate the Quincy Granite Company.

In the House, a remonstrance was presented of the Quincy Granite Railway Company, against the petition of Edward Glover and others.

TUESDAY, Feb. 28th. In the Senate, not much business was transacted. The order from the House relative to pauper accounts was read and rejected.

In the House, it was ordered on motion of Mr. Field, of Quincy, that the Committee on Accounts be directed to receive and act upon all pauper accounts against the Commonwealth, which may be presented previous to the first day of March next.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1837.

SLAVERY OF THE PRESS.

John Quincy Adams' Congressional District ought to be informed, and denied a representation on the floor of the House, until its inhabitants come to their senses, sufficient to send a man there who will not disgrace himself, them, and the whole country.—*Eastern Argus.*

We are not favored with an exchange by the paper from which the above precious morsel is taken, and are indebted to another source for this complimentary notice of the inhabitants of this District. The spirit it breathes is so utterly destitute of all honor and magnificence, that, for itself, it is unworthy of regard. Even though the inhabitants of this District, or their Representatives, were deserving of censure for the course they have pursued during the last session of Congress, such language is too coarse, and undignified, and malignant, to excite ought but pity for the feelings which could prompt it. We notice it rather as a fair specimen of that servile submission to party dictation, which characterizes so large a portion of the American press.

However just and patriotic the cause, even though it be, as in the present case, the holy one of freedom itself, there are multitudes who, like the editor of the Eastern Argus, are ready to buckle on their armor, and obey, even to the sacrifice of truth and justice, the mandates of this despot. It excites no surprise that such individuals manifest so little aversion to the institution of slavery, for they are themselves the most willing and devoted of slaves. They wear a yoke made galling, if anything, than any ever put on an African neck; and their very condition precludes the idea of their properly appreciating the value of the liberty for which our fathers fought and bled.

The inhabitants of this District have been visited with no little obloquy for the exertions they have made in the cause of suffering humanity. The consciousness of rectitude will, however, prove their sure and unfailing support. Within their borders the cause of freedom has ever found some of its ablest and most self-devoted supporters; and they will never be intimidated from the performance of what they conceive to be their duty, by the idle blustering of reckless political demagogues, whether found at the North or at the South. Mr. Adams needs no eulogist. He has boldly stood forth as an advocate of doctrines, the correctness of which, in this age, and especially in this land, should unquestioned. If the present does not award him justice, the future must assuredly will. His fearless and uncompromising opposition to encroachments on constitutional rights, will be remembered and admired long after his petty traducers shall have gone, unheeded, to their final account. If the principles which he has advocated, almost at the risk of martyrdom, a disgrace to his constituents, we think we express their almost unanimous opinion, when we say, the deeper they sink in such ignominy, the better.

LETTER FROM MR. ADAMS.

We have received from Mr. Adams the following Letter addressed to the inhabitants of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, February 24th, 1837.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

On the thirty-first of last month, I addressed to you, and particularly to those of you, who had entrusted to me petitions, for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, a letter, the principal object of which was to inform them what had been, and what probably would be, the fate of their petitions.

I then considered the system of action of the House, with regard to those petitions, as settled for the remainder of the session and of the term of the present Congress, by the resolution of the eighteenth of January, which resolution was a copy of one which had been adopted at the preceding session of this Congress, on the report of committee of which Mr. Henry Laurens Pinckney, of Charleston, South Carolina, was chairman.

It was one of three resolutions reported by that committee and forced through the House by the previous question, strangling all discussions on the part of the friends of freedom in the House.

A previous question sprung upon the House, precisely at the moment, when I rose and addressed the Speaker to shew the absurdity and unconstitutionality of them all. I was not allowed to speak.

The question upon each of the three resolutions was taken by yeas and nays. When my name was called upon this third resolution, that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon, I rose in my place and answered:

I hold the resolution to be in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, of the rules of this House, and of the rights of my constituents; and I sent this answer in writing to the Speaker. That officer, under whose direction the journal of the House is made up, did not permit this, my answer, to be entered upon it. I made no other answer. I was not excused, nor asked to be excused from voting. My name does not appear upon the journal of that day, as having been called to vote upon that resolution at all. It was only by moving the next day an amendment to the journal made up under the direction of the Speaker, an amendment reciting the answer which I had given at the call of my name for the yeas and nays on this resolution, that I was enabled to place upon that record of the proceedings of the House, the fact that I had been present at the vote, and the answer that I had given. This amendment itself was refused, by the usual process of a Speaker's decision and a previous question, but as the ingenious device of expunging has not yet been applied to the journals of the House, my answer, as recited in my proposed amendment, stands upon the record in despite of all decisions, previous questions, and rejections.

At an early day of the present session of Congress, and before any abolition petitions had been presented, Mr. John W. Davis, a member from the free state of Indiana, moved a suspension of the rules of the House, to enable him to offer this same resolution, which the Speaker considered as having expired with the preceding session of the Congress. As two-thirds of the votes of members present are required for the suspension of the Rules, Mr. Davis did not then succeed in his motion.

On the twenty-sixth of December, I presented the petition of Joseph Page and twenty-six citizens of Silver Lake, County of Susquehanna, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and I moved its reference to the Committee on the District of Columbia. It was however by a vote of the House laid aside.

On the ninth of January, I presented three petitions, from Dorchester, Weymouth, and Dover; of the proceedings of the House upon which I notified the petitioners, by a letter of the fourteenth of the same month, to the editors of the *Quincy Patriot*, published in their paper of the twenty-eighth.

LETTER FROM MR. ADAMS.
We have received from Mr. Adams the following Letter addressed to the inhabitants of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts.'

WASHINGTON, February 24th, 1837.

FELLOW CITIZENS :
On the thirty-first of last month, I addressed to you, and particularly to those of you, who had entrusted to me petitions, for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, a letter, the principal object of which was to inform them what had been, and what probably would be, the fate of their petitions.

I then considered the system of action of the House, with regard to those petitions, as settled for the remainder of the session and of the term of the present Congress, by the resolution of the eighteenth of January, which resolution was a copy of one which had been adopted at the preceding session of this Congress, on the report of committee of which Mr. Henry Laurens Pinckney, of Charleston, South Carolina, was chairman. It was one of three resolutions reported by that committee and forced through the House by the previous question, strangling all discussions on the part of the friends of freedom in the House. A previous question sprung upon the House, precisely at the moment, when I rose and addressed the Speaker to shew the absurdity and unconstitutionality of them all. I was not allowed to speak. The question upon each of the three resolutions was taken by yeas and nays. When my name was called upon this third resolution, 'that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon,' I rose in my place and answered: 'I hold the resolution to be in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, of the rules of this House, and of the rights of my constituents;' and I sent this answer in writing to the Speaker. That officer, under whose direction the journal of the House is made up, did not permit this, my answer, to be entered upon it. I made no other answer. I was not excused, nor asked to be excused from voting. My name does not appear upon the journal of that day, as having been called to vote upon that resolution at all. It was only by moving the next day an amendment to the journal made up under the direction of the Speaker, an amendment reciting the answer which I had given at the call of my name for the yeas and nays on this resolution, that I was enabled to place upon that record of the proceedings of the House, the fact that I had been present at the vote, and the answer that I had given. This amendment itself was refused, by the usual process of a Speaker's decision and a previous question, but as the ingenious device of expunging has not yet been applied to the journals of the House, my answer, as recited in my proposed amendment, stands upon the record in despite of all decisions, previous questions, and rejections.

At an early day of the present session of Congress, and before any abolition petitions had been presented, Mr. John W. Davis, a member from the free state of Indiana, moved a suspension of the rules of the House, to enable him to offer this same resolution, which the Speaker considered as having expired with the preceding session of the Congress. As two-thirds of the votes of members present are required for the suspension of the Rules, Mr. Davis did not then succeed in his motion.

On the twenty-sixth of December, I presented the petition of Joseph Page and twenty-six citizens of Silver Lake, County of Susquehanna, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and I moved its reference to the Committee on the District of Columbia. It was however by a vote of the House laid on the table.

On the ninth of January, I presented three petitions, from Dorchester, Weymouth, and Dover; of the proceedings of the House upon which I notified the petitioners, by a letter of the fourteenth of the same month, to the editors of the Quincy Patriot, published in their paper of the twenty-eighth.

On the 18th of January, Mr. Hawes, of Kentucky, moved the resolution copied from that of the former session, and moved also the previous question upon its adoption. The previous question was carried, and the resolution was adopted by yeas and nays, 129 to 69. So that this resolution has been adopted at two successive sessions of Congress, without allowing one moment of discussion upon it. The freedom of debate and the right of petition have been suppressed by one and the same operation of the previous question.

When I presented the three petitions on the 9th of January, the slave-holders of the highest tone, twice in succession, made the experiment of forcing a formal refusal of the House to receive any abolition petition. To this extremity they had been approaching since the year 1834, but have not yet been able to bring their northern confederates to that extent of concession. Even some of their own associates, from a remnant of regard for the right of petition, scribbled to vote against the reception. A debate had thus arisen on the 9th which had consumed the day; and the House had adjourned, leaving a speech of Mr. Bynum, of North Carolina, on that question, broken off in the middle. By the rules of the House, after the first thirty days of a session, petitions are received only on the first sitting day of every week. The usual practice of the Speaker is, every Monday, to declare petitions in order from members of the state of Maine, proceeding with the call from North to South, and finishing with the Territories. But on the 9th of January the call had been arrested at the state of Massachusetts by the debate. On the 11th, by a special vote of the House, the order of the call had been inverted; had begun with the Territories, and continued through the states from South to North, till they came to Massachusetts, when the House adjourned. Two days after, Mr. Hawes's resolution was proposed and adopted; and on Monday, the 23d of January, Mr. Bynum declined finishing his speech against the reception of the petitions; considering it superseded by the intervening resolution of the House of the 18th.

On that day, the 23d of January, I presented forty petitions, all of which were laid on the table. Among them was one from the ministers and members of the Lutheran Church in the state of New York, which gave rise to the first question of the Speaker's constructive power in deciding what papers did, and what did not come within the order of the 18th of January. You will observe that the order does not in terms for-

bid the reading of the petitions, but the Speaker decided that they should not be read; whence it necessarily resulted, that when a member doubted whether a petition which he was requested to present did or did not come within the order, he was obliged to resort to the Speaker, who resorted to himself the right of reading, while he denied to the members the right of hearing read the papers presented; and then he decided at his discretion whether the paper did or did not come within the order. Upon the memorial from the Lutheran ministers I took an appeal from his decision, and even then denied the reading of the paper at the demand of Mr. Hoar, though he yielded it to the demand of Mr. Parker, a member of his own political party.

He presented at this time a remonstrance from the Grand Jury of the county of Washington, of this District, its Circuit Court being then in session, against the entertaining by Congress of abolition petitions, especially from self-created societies. This remonstrance is placed at an immense distance behind him; and he seems indeed to be the inhabitant of some other world. Let us read the history of his life and attend to the instructions he imparted, till we partake in some good measure of his temper and spirit, and are prepared for that world of purity and happiness above, which he came to reveal, and for which his religion is designed to fit us. Let us make his gospel the guide of our life and the foundation of our hopes, and we cannot fail of having a part in the 'resurrection of the just,' of being united hereafter to the great assembly of saints and angels in their increasing approaches towards the infinite source of all light, and truth, and love; and where nothing will limit our progress but the throne of God himself.—To be continued.

I sent a copy of this remonstrance to the editors of the Quincy Patriot, with the request that they would publish it— which they did; not that I concurred in the opinions of the Grand Jury, but because, knowing personally some of them as among the most respectable and intelligent inhabitants of the District, I was willing to consider them as representing the opinions and feelings of the inhabitants of the District generally, and while petitions were pouring in from other quarters of the Union for legislation by Congress, which most deeply affected their interests, I thought every respectful remonstrance or representation from them, against such legislation, ought to be received and thoroughly considered. I did not indeed think that a grand jury was the most appropriate assemblage of the People, to interfere in any manner with the legislation of Congress; but neither did I think the inhabitants of the States of this Union the most appropriate petitioners for legislation bearing chiefly, if not exclusively, upon the people of the District of Columbia. All these irregularities I have overlooked in consideration of the right of petition, freedom of speech and of debate in the House, and freedom of the press and of thought throughout the free portion of the Union; all of which are at stake upon the issue of this controversy, now but just begun, and of which I shall not live to see the close. But while I do live, and represent you, my first and last earthly wish will be to represent your interests, your feelings, and as far as possible your opinions, on this and every other subject occurring in the deliberations of the national councils. And as my conduct has been, and will be, peculiarly liable to foul misrepresentations upon this subject, and as a fuller development of my principles in relation to it, than I may be permitted to give in the House, will be necessary, I shall address you concerning it again and perhaps again.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS. To the editors of the Patriot.

The several passages in St. Matthew's gospel, which seemed to require some illustration in order to render them intelligible to every reader, have now passed in review before us. And we find the greatest difficulty attending them arises from the figurative language employed by Christ in his discourses and by the Evangelists in relating them. No book, that has come down to us, partakes so much of figurative language as the Bible, and none that requires more exercise of reason and judgment in the interpretation of it than the New Testament. This kind of language was familiar to the Jews; and our Saviour and the Evangelists adopt the figurative manner of speaking and writing which was common with their countrymen at that period. But notwithstanding any obscurity that may attend the writings of the New Testament on account of their figurative and metaphorical dress, all the great principles of Christian morality and all the important truths, which Jesus was authorized to reveal, are as plain and intelligible as could reasonably be desired. I know of nothing relating to the regulation of our hearts, or the government of our lives, or to our destiny beyond the grave, which is not stated in language that the simplest understanding may comprehend. If then there be some things involved in obscurity, we may rest assured that they are not essential to our virtuous improvement or final salvation. He, who is sincerely desirous of doing the will of God, has the right frame and temper of mind for understanding the revelation of his purposes: and by seeking divine assistance in his pursuit after truth, will be led into the knowledge of every thing which is important for him to know, and become wise and happy forever.

On the 18th of January, Mr. Hawes, of Kentucky, moved the resolution copied from that of the former session, and moved also the previous question upon its adoption. The previous question was carried, and the resolution was adopted by yeas and nays, 129 to 69. So that this resolution has been adopted at two successive sessions of Congress, without allowing one moment of discussion upon it. The freedom of debate and the right of petition have been suppressed by one and the same operation of the previous question.

When I presented the three petitions on the 9th of January, the slave-holders of the highest tone, twice in succession, made the experiment of forcing a formal refusal of the House to receive any abolition petition. To this extremity they had been approaching since the year 1834, but have not yet been able to bring their northern confederates to that extent of concession. Even some of their own associates, from a remnant of regard for the right of petition, scribbled to vote against the reception. A debate had thus arisen on the 9th which had consumed the day; and the House had adjourned, leaving a speech of Mr. Bynum, of North Carolina, on that question, broken off in the middle. By the rules of the House, after the first thirty days of a session, petitions are received only on the first sitting day of every week. The usual practice of the Speaker is, every Monday, to declare petitions in order from members of the state of Maine, proceeding with the call from North to South, and finishing with the Territories. But on the 9th of January the call had been arrested at the state of Massachusetts by the debate. On the 11th, by a special vote of the House, the order of the call had been inverted; had begun with the Territories, and continued through the states from South to North, till they came to Massachusetts, when the House adjourned. Two days after, Mr. Hawes's resolution was proposed and adopted; and on Monday, the 23d of January, Mr. Bynum declined finishing his speech against the reception of the petitions; considering it superseded by the intervening resolution of the House of the 18th.

This we find to be the case with the Evangelists. There is some difference of circumstances in the relation, which while it does not impair in the smallest degree the credit of their respective writings, shews that they did not write in concert. The differences to be found in the gospels do not in the least affect the great truth of revelation, the character and teachings of Christ, his sufferings, and death, and resurrection. These are established in each separate gospel; so that if we had only one of the four gospels we should have

the truth of the matter, though we might not have the whole of the truth.

W. HOBART, Secretary.

MARRIED,

In Newton, Mr. Claudius R. Hayward to Miss Caroline Hagar.

In Hingham, Mr. Edwin Wilder to Miss Eliza B. Osgood.

In Dorchester, Mr. Frederic O. Hanson of Dudley, to Miss Mary E. Cooper.

In Boston, Mr. Emery Goss to Miss Mary T. Woods.

DIED,

In Cohasset, Mrs. Sarah Hall, aged 77.

In Hingham, Miss Alethea Gardner, aged 44.

In Roxbury, Mrs. Martha H. Stratton, aged 33.

In Walpole, Mrs. Olive L. Gray, aged 20.

In Medfield, Mr. Oliver Dyer, aged 65.

Mr. William Walker, aged 31.

The deceased while fell a tree, had his skull severely fractured by a blow from a large limb, which was suddenly broken off from a tree standing near the one on which he was at work.

In Boston, Mrs. Mary A. Heath, aged 22; Miss Elmira Fairwell, of Windsor, Vt., aged 19.

In Frankfort, Me., Feb. 16th, Mr. Nathaniel White, formerly of Weymouth, aged 64.

JOHN BASS, Constable.

Quincy, Feb. 25, 1837.

LEWIS BASS, *Notice*.

ON THURSDAY, the 16th of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at French's Hotel, in Quincy, four first rate HORSES, for carriage or teams; one carriage Horse, warranted to trot one mile in less than three minutes, and can travel fourteen miles in an hour, is kind in any harness, and stands perfectly safe without being tied.

One CHAISE—one new covered, one open, and one new buggy, WAGONS—two Ox WAGONS, suitable for carrying stone or for farming; one new SLED; one PUNG; one first rate Saddle, Bridle and Martingale; nine HARNESSES, suitable for chaises, wagons and teams.

A large assortment of CHAINS, made for teaming and the stone business; one good double JACK;

HAND HAMMERS; IRON BARS; and other tools used at the stone quarries, etc. etc.

Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

THOMAS DRAKE.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

For Sale.

THE building occupied by George W. Kennison, on

Washington Street, near the Stone Meeting house.

For further information, apply to the subscriber, at his house on Quincy Point.

E. SMITH.

Quincy, Jan. 21.

Notice.

THE Selectmen of Quincy give notice that they

shall meet at French's Tavern, on FRIDAY,

the third day of March ensuing, from two to five o'clock,

in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling all accounts which remain unsettled with said Town.

All persons having such accounts are requested to present them at said time and place.

LEWIS BASS, *Administrator*.

Quincy, Feb. 25.

Notice.

QUESTION for discussion before the Lyceum, next

WEDNESDAY EVENING—in what manner will it be best for towns to dispose of their share of the surplus revenue when received?

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

UNION LYCEUM.

A Lecture will be delivered before the Milton and

Quincy Union Lyceum, on TUESDAY EVENING

next, (March 7th,) by J. C. Abbott, Esq., of Lowell.

Question for discussion—Ought capital punishment to be abolished?

W. HOBART, *Secretary*.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editors of the Patriot.

The several passages in St. Matthew's gospel, which seemed to require some illustration in order to render them intelligible to every reader, have now passed in review before us.

And we find the greatest difficulty attending them arises from the figurative language employed by Christ in his discourses and by the Evangelists in relating them.

No book, that has come down to us, partakes so much of figurative language as the Bible, and none that requires more exercise of reason and judgment in the interpretation of it than the New Testament.

This kind of language was familiar to the Jews; and our Saviour and the Evangelists adopt the figurative manner of speaking and writing which was common with their countrymen at that period.

But notwithstanding any obscurity that may attend the writings of the New Testament on account of their figurative and metaphorical dress, all the great principles of Christian morality and all the important truths, which Jesus was authorized to reveal, are as plain and intelligible as could reasonably be desired.

I know of nothing relating to the regulation of our hearts, or to our destiny beyond the grave, which is not stated in language that the simplest understanding may comprehend.

If then there be some things involved in obscurity, we may rest assured that they are not essential to our virtuous improvement or final salvation.

He, who is sincerely desirous of doing the will of God, has the right frame and temper of mind for understanding the revelation of his purposes:

and by seeking divine assistance in his pursuit after truth, will be led into the knowledge of every thing which is important for him to know, and become wise and happy forever.

W. HOBART, *Administrator*.

Notice.

THE citizens of Quincy, without distinction of party,

are respectfully invited to meet at the Town Hall,

on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a suitable list of Town Officers to be supported at the annual meeting to be held on Monday next, March 6th.

For order of the Town Committee.

Quincy, March 4.

Notice.

THE antislavery and democratic citizens, of Quincy,

are respectfully invited to meet at the Town Hall,

on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a suitable list of Town Officers to be supported at the annual meeting to be held on Monday next, March 6th.

For order of the Town Committee.

Quincy, March 4.

Notice.

THE subscribers continues to manufacture, (on his

wharf, Weymouth Landing.)

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES,

and all other kinds of Panel Work, upon reasonable

terms. He flatters himself that his success may be a

sufficient recommendation for the continuance of public favor.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

CHRIST ON THE WATERS.
Gloom gather'd round the mountain's breast,
And hollow night-winds blew,
Swiftly, to find her rock-girt nest,
The mountain eagle flew.

Sullen each sound, and sad each scene;
Day's latest gleam was thrown
Across the mountain's shadowy green;
And 'He was there alone.'

Why midst the mountain winds that breast?
Why midst its shades that form?
When beasts their dens, and birds their nests,
Seek from the coming storm.

Not there in misanthropic mood—
The haunts of man to leave—
Not there in gloomy solitude,
On coming woes to grieve;

But there with holy thought and high,
As evening closed the day,
Shunning the vain world's idle eye,
'He went apart to pray.'

The hollow wind loud howling by,
The mournful echoings there,
Called not His spirit from the sky
Nor broke his fervent prayer.

The first—the second watches passed—
And passed the midnight hour;
Time flew unheeded as the blast,
Or eve in summer bower.

But winds, that stirred with rising breath
The rock-bound mountain tree,
Swept the dark sea that rolled beneath—
The Sea of Galilee.

A little bark in peril there,
Midst floods and shades of night,
And many a supplianting prayer,
Rose to His spirit's sight.

Not beatific visions, poised
In glory on his soul—
The scenes to which His spirit soared,
When tides of transport roll—

Not heaven itself that heart could stay;
Not earth nor sea that heart
Where love sublime held sovereign sway,
Could from his loved ones part.

Down the dark mountain's craggy side
His pathless way he made;
He pressed the foaming ocean-tide—
'Tis I—he not afraid!

Dark storms our fragile bark may drench,
But we are not alone;
His 'love the waters cannot quench,
And floods can never drown.'

THE PORTRAIT.

Ah! let me look upon thy face,
Fling back thy clustering hair,
It is a happiness to gaze
On anything so fair.

'Tis such spring-morning loveliness—
The blushing and the bright—
Beneath whose sway, unconsciously,
The heaviest heart grows light.

The crimson, flushing up the rose,
When some fresh wind has past,
Parting the boughs—just such a hue
Upon thy cheek is cast.

Thy golden curls, where sunshine dwells
As in a summer home;
Thy brow whose snow is pure and white
As that of ocean foam.

For grief has thrown no shadow there,
And worldliness no stain;
It is as only flowers could grow
In such a charmed domain.

I would thy fate were in my hands;
I'd bid it but allow
The future to be like the past,
And keep thee just as now.

ANECDOTES.

A SQUINTING BUTCHER. A butcher about to kill a cow, employed a physician to attend him. The butcher said when looking at the physician, "I am going to sit at the kitchen." Pat fearing that he should get the knock down instead of the cow, said in much of a hurry, "Arrah, man, do you strike where you look?" To be sure I do—where do you think I strike? Then you would the cow yourself till I get out of the way just."

SELF CONCEIT. A man was boasting about his knowledge of the world, when a wag in company asked him if he had ever been in Algebra. "I cannot exactly tell," said he, but I think I once passed it on the coach, when travelling to the fast west."

KEEP YOUR OWN SECRETS. When Gen Wolfe saw appointed by the British government to attack Quebec, an intimate friend of his, inquired whether he was going. The General asked him if he could keep a secret. He said, "I can;" and Wolfe replied, "So can I."

STRONG GROG. A venerable but eccentric member of a presbytery, lately, in attempting to get into the packet boat, fell into the canal. He was drawn out half drowned, and conveyed to a house in the neighborhood, where he was put to bed. "Will ye tak' some spirits and water, sir?" asked his considerate host. "Na, na! I have had plenty o' water for ae day, I'll tak' the spirit noo."

A MAN OF FAMILY. A man offered as bail for another in New York, being asked the ordinary question by the magistrate: "Are you a man of family?" He replied, "I guess you think so if you'd go home with me—I live with my second wife, and have nineteen children!" fat as turtles.

SOMETHING ANTIQUE. An English lady at home was making purchases of a variety of rags of ancient times, when she inquired of the modest boy who attended her: "have you any thing else in the store that is old?" "Yes," said the young urchin, thrusting forward his hat, which seemed very considerably the worse for wear, "my hat is old."

Curtis, White & Co., DEALERS IN LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.

On Mr. Bent's Wharf, Quincy Canal,

FEELING grateful for past favors would render their sincere thanks, and respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and proposing to restock their wharf in the spring, would solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage.
JOSIAH MARSTON, Clerk.
Quincy, Feb. 18. *if*

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,
on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 14. *if*

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,

THE subscriber, at his stable adjoining French's Hotel, is ready to accommodate, at reasonable prices, and on short notice, all such as choose to call upon him for **HORSES and CARRIAGES.**

Parties furnished with good conveyances, and on as fair terms as at any other establishment of the kind.

The patronage of the public is solicited.
JOHN WHITNEY.
Quincy, Jan. 14. *if*

Furniture, Chairs & Feathers.

THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of

Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly

on hand a complete assortment of fashionable

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—A complete assortment of *Live Geese* and Common FEATHERS—of good quality—cheap.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Feb. 4. *if*

Tirell, Bartlett & Clapp,
CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS,
OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc. etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7. *if*

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the **BLACKSMITH BUSINESS**, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.

He has in his employ first rate SITOERS, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch.

THOMAS DRAKE.
Quincy, Feb. 18. *if*

Quincey Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, *Cashier.*
Quincy, Jan. 14. *if*

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,

REPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.
Quincy, Jan. 7. *if*

Eulogy on Madison.

JUST received and for sale at this office, a few copies of the **EULOGY** on Ex-President Madison, pronounced before the City Authorities of Boston, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

Quincy, Jan. 28. *if*

Fulmonary Jelly.

FOR the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Head-ache and Influenza; also for the Throat Distemper. Prepared by Dr. Gordak.

Directions for taking, in this country—very pleasant to take—mild and safe in all cases. Directions for using are wrapped round the bottle. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. *if*

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7. *if*

Mix'd Woolen Yarn.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an

assortment of Blue Mix'd Woolen Yarn, two and three-threaded, of superior quality, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Quincy, Jan. 7. *if*

Gro. De Nap Ginghams.

A BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Ginghams, just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14. *if*

For Sale.

PEW, No. 97, in the Stone Meeting-house, left side (body aisle). Apply to

JOHN L. SOUTHER.
Quincy, Jan. 21. *if*

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for

sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7. *if*

Christ on the Waters.

Gloom gather'd round the mountain's breast,

And hollow night-winds blew,

Swiftly, to find her rock-girt nest,

The mountain eagle flew.

Sullen each sound, and sad each scene;

Day's latest gleam was thrown

Across the mountain's shadowy green;

And 'He was there alone.'

Why midst the mountain winds that breast?

Why midst its shades that form?

When beasts their dens, and birds their nests,

Seek from the coming storm.

Not there in misanthropic mood—

The haunts of man to leave—

Not there in gloomy solitude,

On coming woes to grieve;

But there with holy thought and high,

As evening closed the day,

Shunning the vain world's idle eye,

'He went apart to pray.'

The hollow wind loud howling by,

The mournful echoings there,

Called not His spirit from the sky

Nor broke his fervent prayer.

The first—the second watches passed—

And passed the midnight hour;

Time flew unheeded as the blast,

Or eve in summer bower.

But winds, that stirred with rising breath

The rock-bound mountain tree,

Swept the dark sea that rolled beneath—

The Sea of Galilee.

A little bark in peril there,

Midst floods and shades of night,

And many a supplianting prayer,

Rose to His spirit's sight.

Not there in misanthropic mood—

The haunts of man to leave—

Not there in gloomy solitude,

On coming woes to grieve;

But there with

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'S STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 10.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

Painting, Glazing, &c.

The subscriber thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last six years, hopes by a strict attention to his business, and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is prepared to receive and faithfully execute, at his shop, a few rods south of the Stone Meeting-house, all orders for

HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING, &c.

Imitation of WOOD and STONE, of all kinds, in workmanlike manner.

PAINTS, OIL, WINDOW GLASS, and other Stock in his line of business, constantly on hand, and sold to accommodate customers, at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

JOHN BAYARD.

Quincy, Jan. 21.

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

The subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the forementioned branches, will not be neglected; a comprehensive miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added.

Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primitive people—will furnish the resources of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages.

All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, Illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of Botany will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the cultivation of flowers be neglected. The interesting topic of Natural History will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the Preservation of Health are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing etc. will be freely discussed.

The Antislavery, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc. of America, will be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

The Literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of miscellanies will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of palladium for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is utility. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangements simple and direct. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be fervently extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Tales of Cities and Villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forthcoming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADERS & CO., Publishers.

Boston, Jan. 7.

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 205 Washington Street, opposite 254, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to admit his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of those instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the capture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs, those given out in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produced in perfect ease—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hair and Pavot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prostheses Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prostheses Ani which have answered in cases where persons have lost the Suspensor Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and on my speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from selected manufactories, which they can have; if he does not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them. Marsh's French Patent; Read's Spiral; Randal's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shoker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pat; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia, Boston, &c. double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps in hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Boston, Feb. 11.

ly

"I'll make sure of him," returned Julia.

One cannot describe with sufficient vividness the feeling of an is-to-be suitor. Suffice it then, indulgent reader, to give a few of the effects of these feelings in Eb's bosom. Firstly, they suffused his countenance with a kind of suav-

ity. Secondly, they kept him wide awake during the whole of divine service, a circumstance peculiarly unusual. Thirdly, they even compelled him to sing the hymn for Julia, and attempt to exchange books with her. Attempt, did I say? Alas! stern necessity guided the pen; that necessity which is concomitant with the truth of history. Yes, attempted—oh, that the stream of oblivion had rolled over the event, but now forlorn and almost extinct aborigines, a period no less than one hundred and twenty-three years. It was once painted red; but the atmospheric ablations of more than a century have dimmed its pristine beauty, and given it that smoked-herring-like hue which you perceive. Some eight rods to the left, you see that venerable consort to the house, veleped the barn; a few paces behind which, you observe a magnanimous apple tree—prither be interested if you can in this detail, and lose not a single item—the house has no communication with the public road but by a lane running due west, twenty rods in length. This little noisy rivulet, which tumbles through the valley at our feet, continues its windings about one hundred rods, and then, south-east of the aforesaid barn, is widened into a mill-pond, where your humble servant was wont, in the frolicsome hours of childhood, to send out shingle boats on mimic voyages, get most egregious duckings, and of course, at his return home, most edifying admonitions from the rod. There lives the miller, whose family and ours were in close intimacy. That narrow foot path which runs south-east, is the only medium of communication between the miller's house and ours, except the great road. The view of the habitation of this man of meal from my fathers, it may be remarked, is intercepted by the elevation of the ground between. Having thus given you a most exquisite sketch, not to be found in Morse, Worcester, or Woodbridge, I proceed to induce you into the home of my ancestors. Permit me to introduce you to my father, a homely, good-natured, and benevolent old man; to my mother, as worthy of the high esteem with which she was regarded, as the filial love for her sainted memory will be lasting in the bosom of her unworthy son; finally, this is my cousin Julia, possessing a person elegant, a heart unconscious of guile, a mind constant, firm, and noble; happy as the gay flutterers in the genial warmth of June, innocent as the nestling of the turtle dove. On that same Sunday, when we rather unceremoniously left Eb's, because it is convenient to adopt some other than the true appellations, and because there is a peculiar mellifluousness in these two names.

Eb was a young man of great mental capacities, great goodness and simplicity of heart. As to personal charms, dame Nature had been lavish and fresh with; since she had bestowed upon him some hundred and seventy pounds of clay, and had made a most whimsical thing of the mass, by lengthening it to six feet and three quarters, and making the extremities—head, feet, and hands—of most commanding dimensions. By the way, however, the reader must be reminded that Eb's peculiar modesty induced him to incline his body forwards, lest his pantaloons, which, most pertinaciously would not grow as fast as himself, should come above his knees; thus, to the general view, he appeared about five and a half. The boyhood of our hero was passed much like that of our country boys generally; and for this reason I say nothing about his purity. But when he became his own man, he began to look about him for the conveniences and prerogatives of manhood. His father bestowed upon him a part of his own farm, and stocked it well with cattle, and all the necessary appurtenances for conducting the affairs of husbandry in a style not inferior to any of Eb's associates and equals. But in Eb's mind there was a lack of something; things didn't look exactly as they should. So he fell to thinking, and after three days close and severe cogitation, he "rather guessed" a wife would supply the deficiency.

As we approached the church we were much annoyed by the gang that usually congregates before a church door, half an hour before meeting time, much to the scandalizing of the deacon, and some thirty or forty goodly snuff-taking dames, who think it a grievous shame that promising young lads should be permitted to forego leading strings, and walk to meeting by themselves, without any sedate old gentleman to keep them decently behaved. Yet notwithstanding all this good advice and timely scolding, they will, out of spite, continue to block up the front door, stare at them "darned pretty gals," look wise, and wink with the right eye, as sure as Sunday comes. Among this host of strutting clopdopes I was much surprised to see Eb Nonplus, who I knew very seldom went over the threshold of any church save that of Tural. He stood like a colossus, directly before the front door, bolt upright, (something wondrous) hands thrust into the hindmost pocket of his coat: in a like posture as "lang syne" was discovered a certain poet, who had scolded much about laziness, standing a tiptoe, stretching his neck to obtain a bite from a delicious apple suspended above him; a mode of obtaining fruit he had sagely ascertained to be far easier than to bring his hand "all around" from behind to han't you?

"Oh, yes, frequently."

"Didn't ye never see a large white house with two big ellum trees afore it?"

"About half a mile from the meeting-house: yes, I have passed it often."

"Have ye; well now that are's my father's, and he's gien half out to me, and I fixed up for sarcasm with many. I say I am vexed, because I think this same mock politeness a most unnatural and squeamish notion, established by false delicacy, and kept alive by improper, though very general, custom. I will just casually remark, that he bore himself most manfully, seizing the bread and rendering it invisible, without politely starving himself till urged by repeated requests to partake."

As soon as the tea table was removed, Julia unaccountably disappeared, and left my father, mother, and myself, to keep up a sort of minute-gun conversation with our honored visitant, who thought it a grievous shame that promising young lads should be permitted to forego leading strings, and walk to meeting by themselves, without any sedate old gentleman to keep them decently behaved. Yet notwithstanding all this good advice and timely scolding, they will, out of spite, continue to block up the front door, stare at them "darned pretty gals," look wise, and wink with the right eye, as sure as Sunday comes. Among this host of strutting clopdopes I was much surprised to see Eb Nonplus, who I knew very seldom went over the threshold of any church save that of Tural. He stood like a colossus, directly before the front door, bolt upright, (something wondrous) hands thrust into the hindmost pocket of his coat: in a like posture as "lang syne" was discovered a certain poet, who had scolded much about laziness, standing a tiptoe, stretching his neck to obtain a bite from a delicious apple suspended above him; a mode of obtaining fruit he had sagely ascertained to be far easier than to bring his hand "all around" from behind to han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"Oh, yes, frequently."

"Didn't ye never see a large white house with two big ellum trees afore it?"

"About half a mile from the meeting-house: yes, I have passed it often."

"Have ye; well now that are's my father's, and he's gien half out to me, and I fixed up for sarcasm with many. I say I am vexed, because I think this same mock politeness a most unnatural and squeamish notion, established by false delicacy, and kept alive by improper, though very general, custom. I will just casually remark, that he bore himself most manfully, seizing the bread and rendering it invisible, without politely starving himself till urged by repeated requests to partake."

As we approached the church we were much annoyed by the gang that usually congregates before a church door, half an hour before meeting time, much to the scandalizing of the deacon, and some thirty or forty goodly snuff-taking dames, who think it a grievous shame that promising young lads should be permitted to forego leading strings, and walk to meeting by themselves, without any sedate old gentleman to keep them decently behaved. Yet notwithstanding all this good advice and timely scolding, they will, out of spite, continue to block up the front door, stare at them "darned pretty gals," look wise, and wink with the right eye, as sure as Sunday comes. Among this host of strutting clopdopes I was much surprised to see Eb Nonplus, who I knew very seldom went over the threshold of any church save that of Tural. He stood like a colossus, directly before the front door, bolt upright, (something wondrous) hands thrust into the hindmost pocket of his coat: in a like posture as "lang syne" was discovered a certain poet, who had scolded much about laziness, standing a tiptoe, stretching his neck to obtain a bite from a delicious apple suspended above him; a mode of obtaining fruit he had sagely ascertained to be far easier than to bring his hand "all around" from behind to han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa-mi-la, you've been in Tural, han't you?"

"I think, Mr. Fa

QUINCY PATRIOT.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Hon. Martin Van Buren, of New York, on Saturday last, (March 4th,) at twelve o'clock, noon, took the oath of office as President of the United States. It was administered by the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in the east portico of the Capitol, at Washington, in presence of the Members of the Senate, the Heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers, and a large concourse of people. Before taking the oath, he delivered the Inaugural Address, which is published on our second page today. It is written in an easy and agreeable style; and with the exception of the slavery question, contains principles that will meet with general approbation. We have no room to extend our remarks, and command the Address to the attention of our readers.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—The practice of all my predecessors imposes on me an obligation I cheerfully fulfil, to accompany the first and solemn act of my public trust with an avowal of the principles that will guide me in performing it, and an expression of my feelings on assuming a charge so responsible and vast. In imitating their example, I tread in the footsteps of illustrious men, whose superiors, it is our happiness, to believe, are not found on the executive calendar of any country. Among them we recognize the earliest and firmest pillars of the republic; those by whom our national independence was first declared; him, who, above all others, contributed to establish it on the field of battle; and those whose expanded intellect and patriotism constructed, improved and perfected the inestimable institutions under which we live. If such men, in the position I now occupy, felt themselves overwhelmed by a sense of gratitude for this, the highest of all marks of their country's confidence, and by a consciousness of their inability adequately to discharge the duties of an office so difficult and exalted, how much more must these considerations affect one, who can rely on no such claims for favor or forbearance. Unlike all who have preceded me, the revolution, that gave us existence as one people, was achieved at the period of my birth; and whilst I contemplate with grateful remembrance that memorable event, I feel that I belong to a later age, and that I may not expect my countrymen to weigh my actions with the same kind and partial hand.

So sensibly, fellow-citizens, do these circumstances press themselves upon me, that I should not dare to enter upon my path of duty, did I not look for the generous aid of those who will be associated with me in the various and co-ordinate branches of the Government; did I not repose, with unwavering reliance, on the patriotism, the intelligence and the kindness of a people who never yet deserted a public servant honestly laboring in their cause; and, above all, did I not permit myself humbly to hope for the sustaining support of an ever watchful and sustaining Providence.

To the confidence and consolation derived from these sources, it would be ungrateful not to add those which spring from our present fortunate condition. Though not altogether exempt from embarrassments that disturb our tranquillity at home and threaten it abroad, yet in all the attributes of a great, happy and flourishing people, we stand without a parallel in the world. Abroad, we enjoy the respect, and, with scarcely an exception, the friendship of every nation; at home, while our Government quietly, but efficiently performs the sole legitimate end of political institutions, in doing the greatest good to the greatest number, we present an aggregate of human prosperity surely not elsewhere to be found.

How imperious, then, is the obligation imposed upon every citizen, in his own sphere of action, whether limited or extended, to exert himself in perpetuating a condition of things so singularly happy. All the lessons of history and experience must be lost upon us, if we are content to trust alone to the peculiar advantages we happen to possess. Position and climate, and the bounteous resources that nature has scattered with so liberal a hand—even the diffused intelligence and elevated character of our people—will avail us nothing, if we fail sagaciously to uphold those political institutions that were wisely and deliberately formed, with reference to every circumstance that could preserve, or might endanger, the blessings we enjoy. The thoughtful framers of our constitution legislated for our country as they found it. Looking upon it with the eyes of statesmen and of patriots, they saw all the sources of rapid and wonderful prosperity; but they saw also that various habits, opinions and institutions, peculiar to the various portions of so vast a region, were deeply fixed. Distinct sovereignties were in actual existence, whose cordial union was essential to the welfare and happiness of all. Between many of them there was, at least to some extent, a real diversity of interests, liable to be exaggerated through sinister designs; they differed in size, in population, in wealth, and in actual and prospective resources and power; they varied in the character of their industry and staple productions; and, in some, existed domestic institutions, which, unwise disturbed, might endanger the harmony of the whole. Most carefully were all these circumstances weighed, and the foundations of the new Government laid upon principles of reciprocal concession and equitable compromise. The jealousies which the smaller states might entertain of the power of the rest, were allayed by a rule of representation, confessedly unequal at the time, and designed forever to remain so. A natural fear that the broad scope of general legislation might bear upon and unwise control particular interests, was counteracted by limits strictly drawn around the action of the federal authority; and to the people and the states was left unpaired their sovereign power over the innumerable subjects embraced in the internal government of a just republic, excepting such only as necessarily appertain to the concerns of the whole confederacy, or its intercourse, as a united community, with the other nations of the world.

This provident forecast has been verified by time. Half a century, teeming with extraordinary events, and everywhere producing astonishing results, has passed along; but on our institutions it has left no injurious mark. From a small community we have risen to a people powerful in numbers and in strength; but with our increase has gone, hand in hand, the progress of just principles; the privileges, civil and religious of the humblest individual, are still sacredly protected at home; and while the valor and fortitude of our people have removed from us the slightest apprehensions of foreign power, they have not yet induced us, in a single instance, to forget what is right. Our commerce has been extended to the remotest nations; the value, and even nature, of our productions has been greatly changed; a wide difference has arisen in the relative wealth and resources of every portion of our country; yet the spirit of mutual regard, and of faithful adherence to existing compacts, has continued to prevail in our councils, and never long been absent from our conduct. We have learned by experience a fruitful lesson: that an implicit and undeviating adherence to the principles on which we set out, can carry us prosperously onward through all the conflicts of circumstances, and the vicissitudes inseparable from the lapse of years.

The success that has attended our great experiment is, in itself, a sufficient cause of gratitude, on account of the happiness it has actually conferred, and the example it has unswervingly given. But to me, my fellow-citizens, looking forward to the far distant future, with ardent prayers and confiding hopes, this retrospective presents a ground for still deeper delight. It impresses on my mind a full belief that the perpetuity of our institutions depends upon ourselves; that if we maintain the principles on which they were established, they are destined to confer their benefits on countless generations yet to come; and that America will present to every friend of mankind the cheering proof that a popular government, wisely formed, is wanting in no element of endurance or strength. Fifty years ago, its rapid failure was boldly predicted. Latent and uncontrollable causes of dissolution were supposed to exist, even by the wisest and good; and not only did unfriendly or speculative theorists anticipate for us the fate of past republics, but the fears of many an honest patriot overbalanced his sanguine hopes. Look back on these forebodings, not hastily, but reluctantly made, and see how, in every instance, they have completely failed.

An imperfect experience, during the struggles of the revolution, was supposed to warrant a belief that the people would not bear the taxation requisite to discharge an immense public debt already incurred, and to defray the necessary expenses of the government. The cost of two wars has been paid, not only without a murmur, but with unequalled alacrity. No one is now left to doubt that every burthen will be cheerfully borne that may be necessary to sustain our own civil institutions, or guard our honor or our welfare. Indeed, all experience has shown that the willingness of the people to contribute to these ends in case of emergency, has uniformly outran the confidence of their representatives.

In the early stages of the new Government, when all felt the imposing influence, as they recognised the unequalled services, of the first President, it was a common sentiment that the great weight of his character could alone bind the discordant materials of our Government together, and save us from the violence of contending factions. Since his death, nearly forty years are gone. Party exasperation has been often carried to its highest point; the virtue and the fortitude of the people have sometimes been greatly tried; yet our system, purified and enhanced in value by all it has encountered, still preserves its spirit of free and fearless discussion, blended with unimpaired fraternal feeling.

The capacity of the people for self-government, and their willingness from a high sense of duty, and without those exhibitions of coercive power so generally employed in other countries, to submit to all needful restraints and exactions of municipal law, have also been favorably exemplified in the history of the American states. Occasionally, it is true, the ardor of public sentiment, outrunning the regular progress of the judicial tribunals, or seeking to reach cases not denounced as criminal by the existing law, has displayed itself in a manner calculated to give pain to the friends of free government, and to encourage the hopes of those who wish for its overthrow. These occurrences, however, have been far less frequent in our country than in any other of equal population on the globe; and with the diffusion of intelligence, it may well be hoped that they constantly diminish in frequency and violence. I submitted also to my fellow-citizens, with fullness and frankness, the reasons which led me to this determination. The result authorises me to believe, that they have been approved, and are confided in, by a majority of the people of the United States, including those whom they most immediately affect. It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction.

These opinions have been adopted in the firm belief that they are in accordance with the spirit that actuated the venerated fathers of the republic, and that succeeding experience has proved them to be humane, patriotic, expedient, honorable, and just. If the agitation of this subject was intended to reach the stability of our institutions, enough has occurred to show that it has signalized failed; and that in this, as in every other instance, the apprehensions of the timid, and the hopes of the wicked, for the destruction of our Government, are again destined to be disappointed. Here and there, indeed, scenes of dangerous excitement have occurred; terrifying instances of local violence have been witnessed; and a reckless disregard

of the consequences of their conduct has exposed individuals to popular indignation; but neither masses of the people, nor sections of the country, have been swerved from the devotion to the bond of union, and the principles it has made sacred. It will be ever thus. Such attempts at dangerous agitation may periodically return, but with each the object will be better understood. That predominating affection for our political system which prevails throughout our territorial limits, that calm and enlightened judgment which ultimately governs our people as one vast body; will always be at hand to resist and control every effort, foreign or domestic, which aims, or would lead, to overthrow our institutions.

Certain danger was foretold from the extension of our territory, the multiplication of states, and the increase of population. Our system was supposed to be adapted only to boundaries comparatively narrow. These have been widened beyond conjecture; the members of our confederacy are already doubled; and the numbers of our people are incredibly augmented. The alleged causes of danger have long since passed anticipation, but none of the consequences have followed. The power and influence of the republic have risen to a height obvious to all mankind; respect for its authority was not more apparent at its inception than at its present limit; new and inexhaustible sources of general prosperity have been opened; the effects of distance have been averted by the inventive genius of our people, developed and fostered by the spirit of our institutions; and the enlarged variety and amount of interests, productions, and pursuits, have strengthened the chain of mutual dependence, and formed a circle of mutual benefits too apparent ever to be overlooked.

In justly balancing the powers of the Federal and State authorities, difficulties nearly insurmountable arose at the outset, and subsequent collisions were deemed inevitable. Amidst these, it was scarcely believed possible that a scheme of government, so complex in construction, could remain uninjured. From time to time embarrassments have certainly occurred; but how just is the confidence of future safety imparted by the knowledge that each in succession has been happily removed. Overlooking partial and temporary evils as inseparable from the practical operation of all human institutions, and looking only to the general result, every patriot has reason to be satisfied. While the Federal Government has successfully performed its appropriate functions in relation to foreign affairs, and concerns evidently national, that of every state has remarkably improved in protecting and developing local interests and individual welfare; and if the vibrations of authority have occasionally tended too much towards one or the other, it is unquestionably the case that the ultimate operation of the entire system has been to strengthen all the existing institutions, and to elevate our whole country in prosperity and renown.

The last, perhaps the greatest, of the prominent sources of discord and disaster supposed to lurk in our political condition, was the institution of domestic slavery. Our forefathers were deeply impressed with the delicacy of this subject, and they treated it with a forbearance so evidently wise, that, in spite of every sinistre foreboding, it never, until the present period, disturbed the tranquillity of our common country. Such a result is sufficient evidence of the justice and the patriotism of their course; it is evident not to be mistaken, that an adherence to it can prevent all embarrassment from this, as well as from every other anticipated cause of difficulty and danger. Have not recent events made it obvious to the slightest reflection, that the least deviation from this spirit of forbearance is injurious to every interest, that of humanity included? Amidst the violence of exciting passions, the generous and fraternal feeling has been sometimes disregarded, and, standing as I now do before my countrymen in this high place of honor and trust, I cannot refrain from anxiously invoking my fellow-citizens never to be deaf to its dictates. Perceiving, before my election, the deep interest this subject was beginning to excite, I believed it a solemn duty fully to make known my sentiments in regard to it; and now, when every motive to misrepresentation has passed away, I trust that they will be candidly weighed and understood. At least they will be my standard of conduct in the path before me. I then declared that, if the desire of those of my countrymen who were favorable to my election was to be satisfied, I must go into the Presidential Chair, the inflexible opponent of every attempt, on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding states; and also with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the states where it exists. I submitted also to my fellow-citizens, with fullness and frankness, the reasons which led me to this determination. The result authorises me to believe, that they have been approved, and are confided in, by a majority of the people of the United States, including those whom they most immediately affect. It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction.

In approaching, then, in the presence of my assembled countrymen, to make the solemn promise that yet remains, and to pledge myself that I will faithfully execute the office I am about to fill, I bring with me a settled purpose to maintain the institutions of my country, which, I trust will atone for the errors I committed.

In receiving from the people the sacred trust twice confided to my illustrious predecessor, and which he has discharged so faithfully and so well, I know that I cannot expect to perform the arduous task with equal ability and success. But united as I have been in his counsels, a daily witness of his exclusive and unsurpassed devotion to his country's welfare, agreeing with him in sentiments which his countrymen have warmly supported, and permitted to partake largely of his confidence, I may hope that somewhat of the same cheering approbation will be found to attend upon my path. For him, I but express with my own, the wishes of all—that he may yet live long to enjoy the brilliant evening of his well-spent life; and, for myself, conscious of but one desire, faithfully to serve my country. I throw myself, without fear, on its justice and its kindness. Beyond that, I only look to the gracious protection of the Divine Being, whose strengthening support, I humbly solicit, and whom I fervently pray to look down upon us all. May it be among the dispensations of his providence to bless our beloved country with honors, and with length of days; may her ways be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths be peace.

GENERAL COURT.

WEDNESDAY, March 1st. In the *Senate*, a committee was chosen to consider the expediency of appropriating two thousand five hundred dollars annually, for five years, for the establishment of a seminary for the education of school teachers.

In the *House*, petitions were presented and referred from Asa B. Wales and forty-eight others, of Weymouth, for an alteration of the license laws, and from Ebenezer Seaver and six hundred and three others, of Roxbury, on the same subject.

THURSDAY, March 2d. In the *Senate*, no business of importance was transacted.

In the *House*, the day was occupied by the presentation and disposal of petitions, on several subjects.

FRIDAY, March 3d. In the *Senate*, the Committee on Rail Roads and Canals reported that it was inexpedient to tax them.

In the *House*, bills passed to be enacted, to incorporate the Boston Granite Company—the Weymouth Iron Company, and the Washington Granite Company.

SATURDAY, March 4th. In the *Senate*, bills passed to be enacted, to incorporate the Weymouth Iron Company and the Boston Granite Company. A resolve was passed on the petition of Richard C. Greenleaf.

In the *House*, no business of interest was transacted. Adjourning to next Tuesday.

TUESDAY, March 7th. In the *Senate*, the committee, on the subject of abolishing capital punishment, reported that it was inexpedient to legislate thereon.

In the *House*, petitions were presented and referred of Spencer Vinal and ninety-one others, and Mirah Poole and eighty-three others, in aid of a petition of Edward Glover and others.

PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Everett, as will be seen by the following proclamation, has appointed Thursday, the sixth of April, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

Whereas, it has been the practice of the people of Massachusetts, from a very early period, to set apart a day, at this season of the year, for public devotional exercise, and it becomes us to adhere to all those institutions, by which our forefathers sought to keep alive a sense of religious duty in the community, I do hereby, with the advice and consent of the honorable council, appoint *Thursday, the sixth day of April next*, to be observed throughout the Commonwealth, as a day of public *humiliation, fasting, and prayer*.

The people of all religious denominations are respectfully invited to abstain, on that day, from their ordinary pursuits, to assemble in their usual places of divine worship, and to unite in those exercises of penitence, confession, and supplication which becometh the occasion; imploring pardon, through Jesus Christ, at the mercy seat, for our transgressions as individuals and a nation, and offering fervent prayer to Almighty God, that he would, notwithstanding our unworthiness, continue the smiles of a bountiful providence upon the people of the Commonwealth, and prosper them in every branch of honest industry; that he would preserve the Union, and promote the welfare of these United States; that he would advance the general cause of truth, freedom, and goodness; that he would give success to all efforts for the relief of suffering, the reformation of vice, and the diffusion of knowledge, and especially to those great enterprises of christian philanthropy, which form the chief glory of the age in which we live; and above all, that he would be pleased to hasten the period, when the purifying influence of the Gospel shall be shewn never pass.

To enter, on this occasion, into a further or more minute exposition of my views on the various questions of domestic policy, would be as obtrusive as it is probably unexpected. Before the sufferings of my countrymen were conferred upon me, I submitted them with great precision, my opinions on all the most prominent of these objects. Those opinions I shall endeavor to carry out with my utmost ability.

Our course of foreign policy has been so uniform and intelligible, as to constitute a rule of executive conduct which leaves little to my discretion, unless, indeed, I were willing to run counter to the lights of experience, and the known opinions of my constituents. We sedulously cultivate the friendship of all nations, a condition most compatible with our welfare and the principles of our government. We decline alliances as adverse to our peace. We desire commercial relations on equal terms, being ever willing to give a fair equivalent for advantages received.

We endeavor to conduct our intercourse with openness and sincerity; promptly avowing our objects, and seeking to establish that mutual frankness which is as beneficial in nations as in men. We have no disposition, and we disclaim all right to meddle in disputes whether internal or foreign, that may molest other countries; regarding them in the actual state as social communities, and preserving a strict neutrality in all their controversies. Well knowing the tried valor of our people, and our exhaustless resources, we neither anticipate nor fear any designed aggression; and in the consciousness of our own just conduct, we feel a security that we shall never be called upon to exert our determination, never to permit an invasion of our rights, without punishment or redress.

In approaching, then, in the presence of my assembled countrymen, to make the solemn promise that yet remains, and to pledge myself that I will faithfully execute the office I am about to fill, I bring with me a settled purpose to maintain the institutions of my country, which, I trust will atone for the errors I committed.

In receiving from the people the sacred trust twice confided to my illustrious predecessor, and which he has discharged so faithfully and so well, I know that I cannot expect to perform the arduous task with equal ability and success. But united as I have been in his counsels, a daily witness of his exclusive and unsurpassed devotion to his country's welfare, agreeing with him in sentiments which his countrymen have warmly supported, and permitted to partake largely of his confidence, I may hope that somewhat of the same cheering approbation will be found to attend upon my path. For him, I but express with my own, the wishes of all—that he may yet live long to enjoy the brilliant evening of his well-spent life; and, for myself, conscious of but one desire, faithfully to serve my country. I throw myself, without fear, on its justice and its kindness.

Beyond that, I only look to the gracious protection of the Divine Being, whose strengthening support, I humbly solicit, and whom I fervently pray to look down upon us all. May it be among the dispensations of his providence to bless our beloved country with honors, and with length of days; may her ways be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths be peace.

Mr. James Newcomb, on the second ballot, was declared to be chosen third Selectman.

School Committee—John Whitney, Jr., Horatio N. Glover, Rev. William P. Leach, Jonathan Marsh, and Adam Curtis.

Fire Wardens—Peleg Jones, John Faxon, Thomas White, John Fowle, Lewis Abner Willett.

Surveyors of Wood—George Nightingale, Hardwick, Jr., James Hall, Joseph Burroughs, Moore, and Josiah Marston.

Surveyors of Lumber—John L. Sowell, Pratt, Freeman Moore, and Josiah Marsden.

Fence Viewers—Lemuel Spear, Thos. and James Hall.

Weighers of Bread—William C. Chapman, Hayden, and Jabez Bigelow.

Packer of Beef—Samuel Copeland, Jr.

Field Drivers—George W. Pray, William Chubuck, Ebenezer Crane, Lewis Dyer, Frederic Hardwick, Jr., and Nathaniel Pound Keeper—Josias Hutchins.

The Selectmen were chosen Assessors.

The following gentlemen were chosen to examine the Alms House establishing Marsh, James Hall, Nathaniel White, Lever, Charles A. Brown, John Whitney, Walker. The sum of money necessary Schools; to determine what compensation Clerk and Town Treasurer ought to receive services; and several other subjects; re above committee to report at the adjournment.

The Highways to be repaired by the Adjournment; and the Selectmen were chosen going at large the ensuing year.

The twelfth and fifteenth articles of the late to the contemplated improvement Street and Faxon's Lane, were indefinite.

A vote was passed by which the Town Meetings to be held in the winter, while said paper is printed; and also posted in ten of the public places in the town.

John Bullard received eighty-two votes of County Treasurer.

COUNTY TREASURER. We would inform editor of the Dedham Patriot and Gazette mination of Fisher A. Kingsbury, Esq., or was made by a correspondent, although we at perfect liberty so to do without consulting or the interest of J. S. Houghton & Co.

particular predilections for Mr. Kingsbury sum that Mr. Bullard performs his duty entirely satisfactory, but we are not aware account the office belongs to him. Every republican form of government belongs on whom the people see fit to bestow.

We advise the editor of the Patriot and

Globe, little more modest in his designation of whom office belongs. The independent county are competent to select and their own servants without dictation.

SHAWMUT HOUSE

GENERAL COURT.

WEDNESDAY, March 1st. In the Senate, a committee was chosen to consider the expediency of appropriating two thousand five hundred dollars annually, for five years, for the establishment of a seminary for the education of school teachers.

In the House, petitions were presented and referred from Asa B. Wales and forty-eight others, of Weymouth, for an alteration of the license laws, and from Ebenezer Seaver and six hundred and three others, of Roxbury, on the same subject.

TUESDAY, March 2d. In the Senate, no business of importance was transacted.

In the House, the day was occupied by the presentation and disposal of petitions, on several subjects.

FRIDAY, March 3d. In the Senate, the Committee on Rail Roads and Canals reported that it was inexpedient to tax them.

In the House, bills passed to be enacted, to incorporate the Boston Granite Company—the Weymouth Iron Company, and the Washington Granite Company.

SATURDAY, March 4th. In the Senate, bills passed to be enacted, to incorporate the Weymouth Iron Company and the Boston Granite Company. A resolve was passed on the petition of Richard C. Greenleaf.

In the House, no business of interest was transacted. Adjourned to next Tuesday.

TUESDAY, March 7th. In the Senate, the committee, on the subject of abolishing capital punishment, reported that it was inexpedient to legislate thereon.

In the House, petitions were presented and referred, of Spencer Vinal and ninety-one others, and Marsh Poole and eighty-three others, in aid of a petition of Edward Glover and others.

PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Everett, as will be seen by the following proclamation, has appointed Thursday, the sixth of April, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

Whereas, it has been the practice of the people of Massachusetts, from a very early period, to set apart a day, at this season of the year, for public devotional exercise, and it becomes us to adhere to all those institutions, by which our forefathers sought to keep alive a sense of religious duty in the community. I do hereby, with the advice and consent of the honorable council, appoint *Thursday, the sixth day of April next*, to be observed throughout the Commonwealth, as a day of public *humiliation, fasting, and prayer*.

The people of all religious denominations are respectfully invited to abstain, on that day, from their ordinary pursuits, to assemble in their usual places of divine worship, and to unite in those exercises of penitence, confession, and supplication which becometh the occasion; imploring pardon, through Jesus Christ, at the mercy seat, for our transgressions as individuals and a nation, and offering fervent prayer to Almighty God, that he would, notwithstanding our unworthiness, continue the smiles of a bountiful providence upon the people of the Commonwealth, and prosper them in every branch of honest industry; that he would preserve the Union, and promote the welfare of these United States; that he would advance the general cause of truth, freedom, and goodness; that he would give success to all efforts for the relief of suffering, the reformation of vice, and the diffusion of knowledge, and especially to those great enterprises of christian philanthropy, which form the chief glory of the age in which we live; and above all, that he would be pleased to hasten the period, when the purifying influence of the Gospel shall be felt throughout the world.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1837.

TOWN MEETING.

The annual meeting for the election of Town Officers and the transaction of other business, was held at the Town Hall, on Monday last and continued by adjournment to Tuesday, when it was adjourned to the first Monday in April next. The Hon. Thomas Greenleaf was unanimously elected Moderator; after which the meeting proceeded to the election of Town Clerk, and the result was as follows:—

	First.	Second.
Whole number of votes	180	251
Necessary to a choice	91	126
Israel W. Munroe	80	170
John Hall	75	77
George Nightingale	22	3
Scattering	3	1

Mr. Israel W. Munroe was declared to be elected Town Clerk on the second ballot.

Noah Curtis, Esq., was chosen Town Treasurer by a nearly unanimous vote.

The result of the ballot for first Selectman was nearly unanimous for the present worthy incumbent, Mr. Lewis Bass. The election for the two remaining Selectmen was warmly contested, as will be seen by the following vote.

SECOND SELECTMAN.

	First.	Second.
Whole number of votes	260	265
Necessary to a choice	131	133
Ebenezer Jewett	106	159
Thomas Drake	65	43
Thomas Taylor	38	37
James Newcomb	26	2
William B. Duggan	25	24

Mr. Ebenezer Jewett was elected on the second ballot, second Selectman.

THIRD SELECTMAN.

	First.	Second.
Whole number of votes	202	267
Necessary to a choice	132	134
James Newcomb	121	146
Thomas Drake	91	79
William B. Duggan	44	37
Thomas Taylor	6	3
Scattering	2	

Mr. James Newcomb, on the second ballot, was declared to be chosen third Selectman.

School Committee—John Whitney, Josiah Brigham, Horatio N. Glover, Rev. William P. Lunt, Rev. Daniel Leach, Jonathan Marsh, and Adam Curtis.

Fire Wardens—Pele Jones, John Faxon, Adam Curtis, Thomas White, John Fowle, Lewis Bass, and Abner Willett.

Surveyors of Wood—George Nightingale, Frederic Hardwick, Jr., James Hall, Joseph Burrell, Freeman Moore, and Josiah Marston.

Surveyors of Lumber—John L. Souther, Cotton Pratt, Freeman Moore, and Josiah Marston.

Fence Viewers—Lemuel Spear, Thomas O. Sylvester, and James Hall.

Weighers of Bread—William C. Chubuck, Josiah Hayden, and Jabez Bigelow.

Packer of Beef—Samuel Copeland, Jr.

Field Drivers—George W. Pray, William Stetson, David Chubuck, Ebenezer Crane, Lewis Wood, Wm. Dyer, Frederic Hardwick, Jr., and Nathaniel S. Spear.

Pound Keeper—Josiah Hutchins.

Selectmen were chosen Assessors.

The following gentlemen were chosen a Committee to examine the Alms House establishment:—Elisha Marsh, James Hall, Nathaniel White, Horatio N. Glover, Charles A. Brown, John Whitney, and William Walker.

The sum of money necessary for support of Schools; to determine what compensation the Town Clerk and Town Treasurer ought to receive for their services; and several other subjects; referred to the experienced officers on the sound. He sailed for many years in one of the packets, and knows every inch of the ground." He has ever been a favorite with the lady passengers, and of course with the gentlemen.

The STEAMER PROVIDENCE. This boat, which plies between New York and Providence, has not lost a single trip during the winter. Her commander, Capt. George Child, is one of the most affable and experienced officers on the sound. He sailed for many years in one of the packets, and knows every inch of the ground."

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4. *if*

INTERESTING LECTURE.

John H. Foster, Esq., of Weymouth, will deliver (see advertisement) a Lecture next Tuesday evening, at the Town Hall, on Atmospheric Air—remarks on Winds—calorie—nitrogen—oxygen, etc.—internal heat of the Globe, as it affects the atmosphere, with experiments from the Air Pump, Gasometer, and Electrical Machine. Mr. Foster has delivered his lecture in several places, and report speaks favorably of it. It is an interesting subject, and the information to be acquired is a strong inducement to attend it. The lecture will commence seven o'clock.

N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage.

JOSIAH MARSTON, Clerk.

Quincy, Feb. 18. *if*

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Curtis, White & Co., DEALERS IN

LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.

On Mr. Bent's Wharf, Quincy Canal.

FEELING grateful for past favors would render their sincere thanks, and respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and proposing to restock their wharf in the spring, would solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage.

JOSIAH MARSTON, Clerk.

Quincy, Jan. 14. *if*

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,

at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

JOHN WHITNEY.

Quincy, Jan. 14. *if*

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor of the Patent right of the knife and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARD J. FARR, PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4. *if*

Carpenters Attired.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture, (on his wharf, Weymouth Landing,) DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, and all other kinds of Panel Work, upon reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that his success may be a sufficient recommendation for the continuance of public favor.

TURNING and SAWING, by steam power, with dispatch.

Persons trading at this establishment can have their Glass furnished at the lowest price, and Sashes glazed or Blinds painted, in good order, without any extra expense, to them for transportation from factory to place of sale.

On CHAIRS, tables, etc., made open, and one new buggy, WAGONS—two Ox WAGONS, suitable for carting stone or for farming; one new SLED; one PUNG; one first rate Saddle, Bridle and Martingale; nine HARNESSSES, suitable for chaises, wagons and teams.

A large assortment of CHAINS, made for teaming and the stone business; one good double JACK; HAND HAMMERS; IRON BARS; and other tools used at the stone quarries, etc., etc.

Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

THOMAS DRAKE.

Quincy, Feb. 18. *if*

For Sale.

THE building occupied by George W. Kennison, on

Washington Street, near the Stone Meeting house.

For further information, apply to the subscriber, at his house on Quincy Point.

E. SMITH.

Quincy, Jan. 21. *if*

Land at Auction.

THE land to be sold by Order of Court, on SATURDAY,

the 25th of March inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at the homestead of

A S A N G H T I N G A L E,

on West Street, in Quincy, from six to eight acres of

LAND, laid off in lots pleasantly situated for building.

Conditions made known at the time of sale.

GEORGE NIGHTINGALE, Guardian.

Quincy, March 4. *3*1/2**

Calh French's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of

C A L E B, F R E N C H,

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, deceased, and has accepted said trust.

And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

ASA FRENCH; *Administrator, with the Will annexed.*

Braintree, Feb. 25. *3*1/2**

John Bass's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

J O H N B A S S,

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust.

And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

EBENEZER CRANE,

Quincy, Feb. 18. *3*1/2** *Administrator.*

Commonwealth Massachusetts.

NOTREGLIK ss. At a Court of Probate held on

March 25th, at three o'clock—I Green Card Table,

2 Common Tables, 2 Bureaus, 1 Carpet, 1 dozen Chairs, 1 China Tea Set, 1 Brass Mounted Canton Trunk, 1 Sofa, 1 large Looking Glass, 1 Brass Fire Set, 1 Feather Bed, Glass Ware, Kitchen Furniture, etc., etc.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr

QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

'FEAR NOT.'

Genesis 21:16.17. And she went and sat her down under against him a good way off; as it were a bow's length said, Let not my son die, death will strike him if he stay here; sat down near him, and lift up her voice and wept. And God heard the voice of the lad; and the angel of the Lord called to Hagar out of heaven, and said unto her, What aileth thee, Hagar? Fear not, for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is.

Beneath the shrubs she laid her child.

And turned her from its dying glance—

She could not bear th' expression wild

That settled on its countenance.

She wept—the tears of agony

From the outens hand maiden burst,

To think her Ishmael must die;

By the slow torturing of thirst;

She wept—that she must bid adieu

Forever to her only son,

And thenceforth sorrowing pursue

Life's weary pilgrimage alone.

But hark! a heavenly voice conveys

Delightful tidings to her ear—

'What aileth thee? fear not,' it says,

'Thy God is with thee, even here.'

The cloud is taken from her eyes;

The crystal fountain which now appears,

A life-restoring aid supplies—

She weeps, but these are joyous tears.

So, oft, when life's dark scenes amid,

We sink, o'erwhelm'd in deep distress,

And weep as lonely Hagar did,

While in Beer-sheba's wilderness—

We, too, an angel's voice can hear,

Which all anxieties dispel,

Entreating us to banish fear,

And showing us a 'living well.'

E. B. O.

From the Hingham Gazette.

APPEAL OF A MOUSE

IN THE RECEIVER OF AN AIR-PUMP.

O take me from this cruel place—

This narrow prison-house!

I am a poor, unfortunate,

And harmless little mouse!

I would not, could not, injure you,

E'en if you set me free;

O! take me from this cruel place—

Give me my liberty!

Why gaze ye thus upon my wo,

With pleasure in each eye?

Is it a joy, to see a weak,

Defences creature die?

Can ye behold these anguish-throbs,

Without one sigh of pain?

It pity ever moved your hearts,

O give me my again!

Think you, because my prison-walls

Are beautiful and bright,

That loss of liberty and air,

Can be supplied by light?

O shut me in some darken'd cell;

From every object fair;

So that I may but breathe that gift,

Deprived of which—I die!

Weymouth, Feb. 8th. A. S.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

PARODY.

APPEAL OF A CRICKET IN THE CRACK OF A HEARTH.

Dulce est desipere in loco—Horace.

O hear me from this darksome place

With wondrous squeaking tone:—

I am a little 'Katydid,'

Squeez'd up here, all alone!

I would not trill your ears so oft;

If you would set me free—

Withdraw me from my prison-house

And give me liber—T.—

Why heed you not my mournful call

With pleasure in each eye?

Remove me from the dusty heart,

Not leave me here to die.

How can you hear these plaintive moans

Without affected pain?

Could sympathy but move your hearts

I should not here remain.

Think not, because I'm 'screwd' up' here

By bricks of monstrous size—

I feign this eloquent 'appeal,'

Or robe me in disguise.

I break a creal to deafen'd ears,

And hearts not moved by squeaks:—

I've kept it up for hours and days,

Alas! for many weeks!

But all is vain! ye can see

My sad convulsive throes—

Rife with the agony of death—

X-plus my head and toes!

Then list ye to my last 'appeal'—

My last drawn quiv'ring sigh—

Give heed—he calm—be still—

And hear a cricket die!

PIGWACKET.

FEAR.

Oh Love's soft wiles, and woman's art

Will oft unman the stouthearted heart;

And Passion's subtle thrall wind

Resistless round the noblest mind;

But Love, itself, can ne'er o'erthrew

The soul, like sudden Terror's blow,

Nor Passion's spell, nor Beauty's tear,

Can match the withering touch of Fear.

Wessagussett, 27 Feb. 1837.

STATE LAW.

An ACT to change the name of the town of Ward.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: The name of the town of Ward, in the county of Worcester, is hereby changed to the name of Auburn, and said town shall henceforth be known and called by the said last mentioned name; anything in the act whereby the said town was incorporated, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved by the Governor, February 17th, 1837.

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—
Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice
that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law: and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

\$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, President.

S. G. ROGERS, Secretary. Boston, Jan. 7. Iemo

Camblets.

GOATS' HAIR and IMITATION CAMBLETS—blue, green and brown—for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO. Quincey, Jan. 7.

Accommodation Stable.

THE subscriber at his stable adjoining French St. Hotel, is ready to accommodate, at reasonable prices and on short notice, all such as choose to call upon him for HORSES and CARRIAGES.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD. Weymouth, Feb. 4. 6m

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited. Quincey, Jan. 14. 3m

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & CO. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING: English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—black, blue, red, yellow, green, blue, yellow, white, black, blue, green and brown, daffin, invisible, drake-peck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERS, and BUCKSKINS—colors, blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors, drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcelline, etc.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret. Quincey, Jan. 7. 1f

TIRRELL, Bartlett & Clapp, CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, ON-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Quincey, Jan. 7. 1f

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincey Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.

He has in his employ first rate SHOEMAKERS, and calculates to ready made from one to three thousand shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch. THOMAS DRAKE. Quincey, Feb. 18. 1f

PRINTS.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO. Quincey, Jan. 14. 1f

JAMES M. BECKFORD, TAILOR.

TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement given him, and respectfully informs them, that his business shall be spared to merit a continuance of their favors.

He has just received the latest London and New-York Fashions, and having several first rate workmen, flatters himself that he can execute all orders in his line with much despatch and neatness as any of the trade in the town.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him warranted to fit.

Quincey, Jan. 7. 1f

SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS.

BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED, of superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO. Quincey, Jan. 14.

HENRY BAILEY, No. 15, Court Street, Boston, HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

HAS on hand a splendid assortment of the latest fashions of HATS, black and drab, of all qualities and prices; CAPS, of all patterns, constantly on hand, and any pattern made to order in his store at short notice; GLOVES, a splendid lot, just received, kid, linen, silk, and cotton; silk and cotton UMBRELLAS; GOLD, SILVER and SILVER LACE; Cords and Tassels; CAP ORNAMENTS of all patterns; Hatters' TRIMMINGS, carried on hand; Palm Leaf Hats, stiffened and trimmed, in good style.

Mr. Gentlemen in want of a

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.'S STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 11.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

Painting, Glazing, &c.

THE subscriber thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last six years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business, and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to receive and faithfully execute, at his shop, a few rods south of the Stone Meeting-house, all orders for

HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING, &c.

Imitation of WOOD and STONE of all kinds, done in a workmanlike manner.

PAINTS, OIL, WINDOW GLASS, and other Stock in his line of business, constantly hand, and sold to accommodate customers, at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

JOHN HAYWARD.

Quincy, Jan. 21.

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making up at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the principal departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, will not be neglected; the aforementioned branches, including useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wilderneses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primal people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the materials of which, by the promised aid of several learned gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves with practicality to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be given to our youth than to place before them in their relief, the names of those who have labored for the benefit of their country?

The subject of Botany will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the cultivation of flowers be neglected.

The interesting topic of Natural History will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the Preservation of Health are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc., will be freely discussed. The Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc., of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of miscellanies will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of panoply for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is utility. It intended that its morals shall be pure, its information accurate and its arrangements judicious. And while it is the desire of the editors of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that an arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of Views of Cities and Villages, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every issue coming number. They will be engraved at great expense of in the best manner.

Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADERS & CO., Publishers.

Boston, Jan. 7.

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

He makes many different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure which can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pin Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with the effects of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where passes have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved, Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randal's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Locking; Ivory Turned Pad; Homzibone's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stones, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Boston, Feb. 11.

ly

Wrought Muslin Collars,
GOOD assortment, for sale low, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

J. A. GREEN & E. B. OSBORNE,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS and FIVE CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editors, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

Dr. W. B. DUGGAN,	Quincy Railway.
JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR.	Milton.
CHARLES BROWN,	Braintree.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	East Randolph.
GEORGE SOUTHER,	Hingham.
JUSTIN SPEAR,	South Scituate.
HON. S. A. TURNER,	Lynn.
E. T. FOGG,	New-York City.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,	141, Nassau St.

BIOGRAPHY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

JOHN HANCOCK.

John Hancock, whose fame and fortunes are so intimately connected with the independence of our country, was born at Quincy, January, 1736. His father, John Hancock, son of Rev. John Hancock, of Lexington, was the fifth minister of the First Congregational Society in this place. He owned and lived upon the land now in the possession of the town, and still known as the Hancock lot.* He died May 7, 1744, leaving his son, the subject of this notice, but eight years of age. The loss of his father was in a good measure supplied by the care and munificence of his uncle, Thomas Hancock, Esq. the most opulent merchant of Boston; a man of enlarged views and liberal spirit. He adopted his nephew, and placed him at Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1754. He then received him to his counting-house in Boston, and in 1760 sent him to England, where he was present at the coronation of George III.; as little sensible, it has been observed, as the monarch himself, of the part which he was destined to act in relation to the English government.

His uncle died suddenly, 1st August, 1764, having bequeathed one thousand pounds sterling for a professorship of the Hebrew and other oriental languages in Harvard University, one thousand to the society for propagating the gospel among the Indians, six hundred to the town of Boston towards erecting a hospital for the insane, two hundred for the linen manufacture, and the residue of his immense property to his nephew, making him heir to the largest estate which had been before held by any individual in North America. In this trying period of remarkable success, inheriting suddenly so great a fortune, he maintained a conduct which secured universal esteem. He became neither giddy, arrogant, nor profligate, but exhibited the liberal character of a fair and obliging merchant.

Mr. Hancock's character and habits rendered him exceedingly popular, and he was often called in early life to act in public affairs. In 1766 he was chosen a member of the house of Representatives for Boston, with James Otis, Thomas Cushing, and Samuel Adams. The time demanded a frank avowal and earnest maintenance of one's political views, and he took at once a decided part in the great struggle which was going on. He was met by the emissaries of the ministry, and by men devoted to the claims of royalty, who, by threats and offers, would turn him from his country's cause: but he was above corruption. In the legislature he was upon every important committee; exerted himself with great zeal and resolution against the royal governor and British ministry, and from that time became so obnoxious to them, that Governor Gage, in his proclamation issued a few days before the battle of Bunker Hill, offered pardon to all rebels, excepting Samuel Adams and John Hancock, 'whose offenses,' it was declared, 'are of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other consideration than that of condign punishment.'

In the year 1771, Gov. Gage prevented the meeting of the General Court. The public mind seemed more perplexed than ever. An army was in the hands of the Governor for depriving the people of their privileges as freemen; the commencement of hostilities was expected; all felt the necessity of a public council, and a centre of public communication. Accordingly the members already appointed for the legislature, with previous instructions from their constituents, formed themselves into a provincial Congress, and unanimously chose Mr. Hancock their President. This Congress met at Concord in October, 1774, and at Cambridge, in 1775. It was not dissolved, indeed, until it had made preparations to repel the expected attack of the royal army. More readily to effect its object, it formed, in July 1775, a grand executive council, of which Mr. Hancock was a member. He remained President of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts until he

was sent, in 1775, a delegate from the Province to the General Congress at Philadelphia. He was chosen President of this illustrious body, and in that character was the first signer of the Declaration of Independence.* He discharged the arduous duties of his important office with great ability. Besides holding the chair in Congress hours, he was obliged to sign the commissions and warrants for civil and military officers, and all the resolutions of Congress; to attend to extensive political correspondence, and to all orders and regulations for supplying the army. The climate of Philadelphia, unfavorable to his constitution, together with the fatigues of office, impaired his health, which was never entirely restored. This caused compelled him to retire from Congress, in October, 1777; and, provided by Washington with an escort for his safe conveyance, he returned to the Governor.

His health, however, did not exclude him from the councils of his native state. On the adoption of its present constitution, in 1780, he was appointed Governor by a great majority of votes. In 1785 he unexpectedly resigned. His infirmity was the cause assigned, though it was said he foresaw the rebellion of Shays and Day, and chose to escape the responsibility of encountering it officially. James Bowdoin was elected his successor, and held the office two years. In January, 1787, the Shays insurrection broke out; but by the energy of Governor Bowdoin the rebellion was soon suppressed. The people again turned to Mr. Hancock, who had always been the popular favorite, and re-elected him Governor. It has been said that had he not resigned in 1785, the rebellion probably would not have been suppressed. Doubtless Mr. Bowdoin's more energetic character better fitted him for dealing with the insurgents. But quite as probable is, that had not Mr. Hancock been called back in 1787, the federal constitution would not have been adopted in this state. The other states, moreover, would have been likely to follow Massachusetts, in so great respect was she held. However, when Mr. Hancock resumed the office the causes of the rebellion were by no means removed; new commotions were apprehended. But in one year the aspect of affairs was changed. The popular character and conciliatory measures of the Governor promoted tranquillity, and confidence in the government was restored.

In 1788 Mr. Hancock was re-elected, but with less unanimity than at the previous election.

When the legislature convened, his health would not allow him to address that body, as was usual, and he sent a written message—the first instance on record of such communication. In the course of the year, at his urgent solicitation, the Legislature enacted laws providing public schools and suitable instruction, which were carried into effect, notwithstanding the general poverty and distress. Governor Hancock's refusal, during this year, to appoint Lieut. Gov. Benjamin Lincoln to the command of Castle William, now Fort Independence, can hardly be justified. Gen. Lincoln had commanded the troops during the rebellion, and acquired great esteem on that occasion, also for his services in the revolutionary war.

The perquisites of the command at this Castle were equal to a salary of one thousand dollars, and hitherto the Lieut. Governor had received no other compensation. The legislature requested to know why the appointment was not made. The Governor sent back a message in which he claimed the right of filling the office at such time as he should think proper; and alleged that the compensation rendered at the Castle involved the state in an unnecessary expense. However, no appointment was made, and the legislature provided a salary for Gen. Lincoln. Gov. Hancock's course was censured by many, and his popularity materially affected. His motives, says a contemporary, can only be conjectured.

Allusion has been made to Mr. Hancock's

influence in procuring the adoption of the federal constitution in Massachusetts. This constitution was submitted by Congress to the several states for their consideration. A convention of three hundred and fifty-five members assembled in Boston, January 9, 1788, of which Gov. Hancock, was chosen President. Paragraphs of the constitution were taken up in order, and each member, who chose, expressed his opinion. The President urged the adoption of the whole with certain amendments, proposed by himself, and which he doubted not Congress would ratify. It was accepted, unquestionably in a great measure through his influence; and of the amendments he had proposed, ten were ratified by Congress, and now form part of the constitution. Nine, the required number of the other states, adopted the constitution shortly after; the new Congress met at New York in April, 1789, and on the 30th of the month Washington assumed his office as President.

We have to record an incident, connected with this period, not altogether to the credit of Gov. Hancock. President Washington, in his tour through the eastern states, visited Boston, on Saturday, Oct. 26th, of this year. Gov. Hancock, it appears, had made arrangements for receiving the President at his house. The municipal authorities had made other arrangements, and no consultation had taken place between the town committee and the Governor. The President was met near Boston by the municipal committee, and by the aid-major of

the Governor. The former, being in advance, had obtained the President's acceptance of their invitation, and acquiescence in their arrangements. The Governor was dissatisfied, and issued some orders apparently with the design of obstructing the arrangements of the town. In consequence of this difference a delay was occasioned at the Boston and Roxbury line, by which Washington and a great part of the crowd in attendance, exposed to a raw north-east wind, were visited by a severe epidemic. The President was informed that the Governor expected the first visit, regarding himself as the representative of sovereignty in his own state.

The company being met with lighted torches we entered the cave, through a small aperture, descending a flight of natural stairs almost perpendicular, some ten or twelve feet. The company having all got down safe, I could not avoid, in an ecstasy of admiration and wonder, exclaiming:—How wonderful are all the works of the Almighty; for we were then shown the grandest and most magnificent room that I have ever beheld, formed on each side with the utmost regularity, and ceiled over head with a perfectly smooth surface! and being desirous of viewing it minutely as we could, from the amplitude of this anomaly of nature, its various curiosities, we raised a considerable light, and illuminated the room as far as we could by the means we had, when we discovered an almost continual dripping of the water, resembling in size and appearance various animal bodies. Being somewhat satisfied with our examination of this apartment, we moved slowly and pensively along in this solitary and hitherto unexplored mansion, through devious wiles of 'incognita loca,' in quest of new discoveries. Having reached the extreme end of this spacious dome, we found to proceed farther we had to ascend stupendous and almost inaccessible heights, over craggy precipices and yawning gulps, to the height of some fifty or sixty feet, when by the dim light of our tapers, we discovered through a small opening another room less spacious but far more beautiful and picturesque; for there appeared to the astonished beholder not only the representation of a part of the animal creation, but a true delineation of a great number of inanimate objects, such as cones, altars, pyramids, tables, candlestands, with a *fac simile* of some of nature's choicest productions; and it really appeared as if she had in her wild and playful moments, intended to mock the curiosities of art.

Mr. Hancock was successively chosen Governor till his death, October 8th, 1793, at the age of 55. During the latter years of life he was severely afflicted with the gout, and hardly able to perform his duties, but still retained a strong hold in the affections of the people. His personal appearance was handsome and dignified. He was nearly six feet in stature, dressed with elegance according to the fashion of the day, kept a handsome equipage and was exceedingly polite and affable in social intercourse.

He is represented as not possessed of very great powers of mind, nor was he particularly distinguished as an orator. He rarely made long speeches, though he spoke with ease and propriety on all subjects, and maintained his opinions with firmness and dignity. The only discourse of his print in the oration he delivered 5th March, 1774, on the Boston Massacre. His talents were rather showy and useful, than brilliant. Few men ever combined more valuable qualifications for public life. He possessed a great knowledge of business, and readily comprehended the character of public men. His voice was powerful and pleasant; his apprehension of questions quick. He was well acquainted with parliamentary forms, and by his attention, impartiality, and dignity, peculiarly fitted to preside in any assembly. His politeness and benevolence marked his private life. He has been termed 'a magnificent liver, splendidly bountiful, and lavishly hospitable.' John Adams calls him 'that great, generous, disinterested, bountiful benefactor of his country, to whom great exertions and unlimited sacrifices of this nation is so deeply indebted for her independence and present prosperity.' He exhibited that excellence so exceedingly rare in persons of great fortune, a profuse generosity. To him charity was one of the charities of life. The poor at all times shared largely in his bounty. A few instances of his generosity and disinterestedness may be cited. It was the purpose of

Thomas Hancock to contribute five hundred pounds sterling for the purchase of books for Harvard College, the whole library having been lost by the burning of Harvard Hall on the night of January 24th, 1764, but his sudden death prevented the execution of his design. When his estate fell into the hands of his nephew, he at once voluntarily contributed the sum, though legacies to a considerable amount were to be paid, and was afterwards the liberal patron of the University. It is related that when the enemies of the country were attempting to subvert the credit of the paper currency, the destruction of which was the only hope then left for a deluded ministry, Mr. Hancock threw his immense fortune into his country's aid; and, by directing his agents to receive the paper on par with silver, sunk as much property as might be considered a very great estate. Some men of his time, whose breasts were utter strangers to the feelings of patriotism or generosity, sneered contemptuously on this glorious sacrifice. While Washington was considering the propriety of burning the town of Boston, in order to force the enemy to evacuate it, Mr. Hancock was consulted. Without hesitation he advised that it should be done immediately, if the public cause required it, though the greater part of his fortune consisted in buildings within the town.

The greatest fault in his character, says one of his biographers, was a pereverance and irritability, that often grieved his friends, but which they forgave on reflecting that this feel

ing was not owing to a bad heart, but to perpetual ill health. His constitution was naturally feeble, and a great part of his life passed in physical suffering. But his mind rose superior to this misfortune in the discharge of his public duties; and as he never neglected these while it was possible for him to continue his efforts, his family and his acquaintance bore

QUINCY PATRIOT.

LIST OF PETITIONS,

Presented by Mr. Adams, in House of Representatives, Jan. 30th.

MONDAY, January 30. Mr. John Quincy Adams stated that he had several petitions to present, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and some of them for the same abolition in the Territories; the prohibition of the internal slave-trade, and of the exportation of slaves to Texas, or the dominions of any foreign power;—and he asked permission to address the House on the right of the petitioners to have their petitions read. To which objection was made; when

Mr. John Quincy Adams moved that the rules of the House be suspended, to afford him an opportunity to address the House on the subject.

And the question being put, it passed in the negative.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a memorial of the Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society of the city and county of Philadelphia in the state of Pennsylvania, stating that the memorialists have learned that a proposition is now before Congress to recognize the independence of Texas; and remonstrating against such recognition, because, as the memorialists believe, the insurrection in that country was instigated and principally supported by citizens of the United States; that one of the main objects of it is the establishment of slavery, and the opening a vast slave-market in that portion of the American continent; that this belief is sustained by voluminous corroborating testimony, and by all the acts of the insurgents; that even the constitution which they have adopted for their government, specifically provides for the establishment and perpetuation of that system, as well as traffic in human flesh with inhabitants of these states, to the exclusion of all future legislative interference; that in case of their success thousands of men, women, and children who were legally free under the Mexican laws will thus be enslaved, and the foreign as well as the American slave-trade will, doubtless, be greatly increased and accelerated even beyond the possibility of prevention; and pray Congress to reject the proposition to recognize the government assumed by the insurgents in Texas.'

Mr. Adams moved that the memorial be read.

The Speaker decided that the memorial was embraced in the order of the House of the 18th instant, which directs, 'that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way or to any extent whatsoever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid on the table without further action thereon.'

From this decision Mr. Adams took an appeal to the House.

And the question was stated, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House? When

A motion was made by Mr. Boyd that this appeal do lie on the table.

And the question being put, it passed in the affirmative.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of Amelia Russell and 222 other women of Kingston, in the state of Massachusetts, praying that slavery in the District of Columbia may be abolished.

Mr. Adams moved that the petition be read. The Speaker decided that from 'the brief statement of the contents thereof' made by the member presenting it, according to the 45th rule of the House, that the said petitions were severally embraced by the order of the House of the 18th of January inst. and on being presented, each of said petitions would 'be laid upon the table and no further action had thereon'; and that each of said petitions, being by virtue of said order 'laid upon the table, and no further action had thereon, the reading of the same could not be called for.'

From these several decisions of the Speaker Mr. Adams took appeals to the House, and On motion, the said several appeals were ordered to lie on the table.

dall, and Trenton, in the county of Oneida, and of the town of Norway, in the county of Herkimer, in the state of New York.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of William S. Shirrel, and 521 other inhabitants, male and female, of the town and county of Salem, in the State of New Jersey, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade within the District of Columbia.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like petition from John Ustick, and 55 other citizens, male and female, of the state of Ohio.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of like tenor from A. S. Spencer, and 94 other citizens of the county of Orleans, in the state of New York.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of like tenor from Moses Allen, and 56 other citizens of the state of Ohio.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of like tenor from Asa Benedict, and 220 other inhabitants of the town of Norwalk, in the county of Fairfield, in the state of Connecticut.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of like tenor from Lydia Ann Tuttle, and 595 other women of the county of Oneida, and its vicinity, in the state of New York.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of like tenor from Ann Pierce, and 228 other women of the county of Oneida, and its vicinity, in the state of New York.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of like tenor from James Fowler, and 55 other citizens of Munsey, in the county of Lycoming, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of like tenor from Mary Bartlett, and 87 other ladies of the state of Maine.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of like tenor from Joseph Addis, and 206 other citizens of the state of Ohio.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of like tenor from John Billings, and 76 other citizens of Mount Desert, in the state of Maine.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of like tenor from Sarah T. Seward, and 599 other ladies of the city of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, in the state of New York.

On presenting each of the petitions before mentioned, Mr. John Quincy Adams moved separately that the same be read.

The Speaker in each case decided, 'that from the brief statement of the contents thereof,' made separately on each of said petitions by the member presenting it, according to the 45th rule of the House, that the said petitions were severally embraced by the order of the House of the 18th of January inst. and on being presented, each of said petitions would 'be laid upon the table and no further action had thereon'; and that each of said petitions, being by virtue of said order 'laid upon the table, and no further action had thereon, the reading of the same could not be called for.'

From these several decisions of the Speaker Mr. Adams took appeals to the House, and On motion, the said several appeals were ordered to lie on the table.

INFLUENZA.

This disorder has, at length, found its way to the south of Devon, and is raging with great severity. In Torquay, and all along the coast, it has been very violent, the number of persons attacked with it being seven in every ten. In Exeter, great numbers are now laboring under it. On Sunday several churches were closed in consequence of the indisposition of the clergymen. The scenes at the London church-yards have left a very painful impression; it is computed that not less than one thousand burials must have taken place, and when it is considered the number of parishes in and round the metropolis is near two hundred, the calculation does not seem to be an exaggerated one.

One of our correspondents witnessed St. Pancras and St. Giles's church-yard, and states that the scenes there were truly awful to the feelings; the burial ground of the former had more the appearance of a ploughed field; furrows from the graves were turned up all over the place, and such was the scene between three and four o'clock, that not less than between forty and fifty interments took place, the undertakers scarce knowing which grave to go to. Groups of mourners with corpses waiting in every part, for the clergyman to take his turn to perform the funeral service; some of the mourners had actually to wade upwards of an hour before their relatives could be interred. —*London Times.*

DISTRESSING CRIME.

An examination of a woman, on charge of shop lifting, took place recently at New Bedford. The retail merchants had lost large quantities of goods, and a Sheriff was despatched to the house of a Mr. James Swift, with power to search the house for a veil which one of the daughters in the family had stolen. He entered the dwelling and made known his business, when the family solemnly declared that there was no such piece of goods in their possession; but on being assured by the Sheriff that the thief was detected in taking the veil, and that the house would be searched if it was not forthcoming, it was brought forward, delivered up, and all expenses paid. The success in this case induced other merchants to investigate a search for their goods. Accordingly, two Sheriffs with power of warrant, proceeded to the house about nine o'clock on that evening, and commenced their searching operations. In the chambers were found sundry chests, trunks, and drawers, filled with new goods which had not yet been unfolded, and from which the private marks of the merchants from whom they were taken had not been removed. The annunciation of the discovery, on the following morning, called all the merchants in town to the spot, and from twenty to thirty of them recognized their goods. There was almost every style of dry goods, together with shoes, pins, crockery ware, etc., etc., all of which had been taken by stealth from the counters

and shelves of the merchants, and which cannot amount in the aggregate to less than one thousand dollars. But the worst of the story is yet to be told. The family have hitherto been considered poor but respectable—and it would seem from the evidence, that the principal pilferers were the mother and her youngest daughter, who had been taught to take every thing that she could lay her hands on without detection, from the stores—yes, the mother had actually instructed her daughter in the business, going to the shops with her and showing her how to steal! The daughter, who is about fourteen years of age, was used as State's evidence, and the manner in which she told her story to the Court left no doubts of its truth. She told where nearly every article came from. The mother declares she should never have come to this but for her intemperance in eating opium.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

SALT BEDS.

From the numerous salt springs which are to be found in Missouri, it is evident that large masses of salt are to be found in the earth. Salt mountains have not, we believe, been discovered; but in Ralls County, near Salt River, in township fifty-six, in range six west of the fifth principal meridian, is a salt sulphur spring rising out of an orifice which has been sunk to the depth of three hundred feet. Through a tube the water will rise fifty feet above the surface of the earth. The supply of water is abundant for making salt; but it is so much impregnated with sulphur, that the salt works at the place have been abandoned some years since.

In penetrating the earth, for sixty feet out of three hundred, the auger passed through a bed of solid rock salt. Such a stratum of salt must at some future time be a source of great wealth to the proprietors of the ground which covers it. Let the region become populous, and men of capital, with a steam engine to aid them, will sink a shaft, and quarry the rock salt for millions in the west. In all probability this salt sulphur spring will become a place of resort for bathing and the cure of cutaneous affections, if not for fashionable recreation. The water is more potent in its effects than the *Congress Spring* of Saratoga. Men and animals which drink of the water, subsequently long for it; and find it both agreeable and highly beneficial. In the vicinity of this spring are several others of different qualities; and the region around is much frequented by deer, which are attracted by the salt licks.—*Bicknell's (Phil.) Reporter.*

BURIAL GROUND.

The burial ground in Dorchester is one of the most ancient in Massachusetts proper, and its grave-stones have been frequently consulted by antiquarians for historical and biographical notices, and by the curious for their quaint epitaphs. With pious regard for the memory of the venerated puritan settlers, and the past generation of the honored dead, some inhabitants of the town have lately caused the dilapidated monuments to be repaired, and in place of the rank weeds and brambles are to be placed some ornamental trees—emblems of mortal life—and evergreen trees—emblems of the immortal. This yard contains the remains of nine ministers who with their flocks have 'gone down to the congregation of the dead.' The monuments to the memory of the Rev. Richard Mather, in 1669, and Rev. Josiah Flint, in 1650, are still very legible.—*Boston Courier.*

NARROW ESCAPE.

We learn from the Dedham Patriot that Mr. Lewis Summer, a young man in the employ of the Neponset Paper Company, in Walpole, came near losing his life on Monday night, in the following manner: He was engaged in moving the flush boards from the dam, (which became necessary, in consequence of the sudden rise of water, occasioned by the rain that day), when, losing his foothold, he was suddenly plunged into the pond, and was carried down the stream, over a ledge of rocks, about forty feet, with great violence, literally tearing his clothes in tatters; but strange to say he was not in the least injured, but was ready to resume his labor, as soon as he could obtain a comfortable dress.

FALL OF A BUILDING.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of March 14, says, 'at precisely fifteen minutes past one o'clock this morning, the large and massive stone building erected by Messrs. Josephs, at the corner of Wall-street and Exchange-street, fell almost entirely to the ground. Three crashes quickly succeeding each other, each succeeding crash becoming louder. A reporter attached to this office had just left us, and whilst going home on the north side of Wall-street, found the falling fragments all around him. In Exchange-street, the falling pieces of granite struck the shed placed over the foundation of the new Exchange and broke it. A man was sleeping within a few feet of the spot. It is fortunate the occurrence took place at the hour it did. Had it happened during the day it is hardly possible that some lives would not have been lost. Apprehensions have been entertained for some time past for the stability of this building, to which, to render it completely fire-proof, the use of wood had been scrupulously avoided. Indications were perceptible of pressure on the side which first fell on Exchange-street, and which caused the joints between the stones to open. The ladder used by the workmen during the day, to fill these openings with mortar, is now lying transversely on that part which remains standing.'

There can be no doubt that the fall of the building is attributable to the imperfect form of the arches of brick used in place of rafters. Every care and expense to render it durable had in all other respects been lavished upon it. The petition signed by one of the names subscribed to the petition, requesting me to present it, I believed the petition signed by female names to be genuine, and did not believe them to be names of free negroes or mulattoes, but had known them to be such, that would not have deterred me from presenting it; the object of it being not only proper in itself, but laudable, and eminently fit for subscription by virtuous women of any color or complexion. I had suspicions that the other purporting to be from slaves, came really from the hand of a master, who had pre-

GENERAL COURT.

WEDNESDAY, March 8th. In the Senate, the Committee on Railways and Canals reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on an order relating to the establishment of double tracks on Rail Roads, which was accepted.

In the House, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the law for the suppression of

vailed upon his slaves to sign it, that they might have the appearance of imploring the members from the North to cease offering petitions for their emancipation, which could have no other tendency than to aggravate their servitude, and of being so impatient under the operation of petitions in their favor, as to pray that the northern members who should persist in presenting them should be expelled. Intimations of the same desire had already been manifested in quarters very remote from servitude, and not even professors of servility. They had been seen in a newspaper of this city, professedly devoted to the pure coinage of democracy from the mint of Van Buren and Rives, against the counterfeit currency of Benton and Amos Kendall. The Albany Argus itself, a paper known to be under the same influences, had lamented that the Massachusetts madman should be permitted, week after week, to do what? to persist in presenting abolition petitions? This was the head and front of my offending; and for this alone, the petition from slaves, for my expulsion from the House, was but the echo of the distinct and explicit call from the Albany Argus and the Van Buren and Rives' Washingtonian.

But the petition, avowedly coming from slaves, though praying for my expulsion from the House if I should persevere in presenting abolition petitions, opened to my examination and enquiry a new question; or at least a question which had never occurred to me before, and which I never should have thought of starting upon speculation, namely: whether the right to petition Congress could in any case be exercised by slaves?

FRIDAY, March 10th. In the Senate, it was ordered that the Committee on Railways and Canals, on the part of the Senate, consider the expediency of defining the right of the public to the use of Railways.

In the House, several petitions and remonstrances were presented and referred. The other business transacted was of an uninteresting nature.

SATURDAY, March 11th. In the Senate, a resolve was reported for an agricultural survey of the State, without amendment, which was ordered to a second reading.

In the House, leave to withdraw on the petition of Nathaniel Clapp and others, was granted. A bill authorizing the Boston and Lowell Rail Road Corporation to increase their capital stock, was read a third time and passed to be engrossed—years 208, nays 136.

MONDAY, March 13th. In the Senate, a memorial was presented of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Peace Society relative to the establishment of a Congress of Nations, and committed to the Special Committee on that subject.

In the House, it was ordered, that the Committee on Education be directed to consider the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the inhabitants of any school district in this Commonwealth, to assess and collect, as other towns taxes are assessed and collected, a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for the first year, or ten dollars for any succeeding year, to be appropriated to the purchase of a library for the use of the common school in said district.

TUESDAY, March 14th. In the Senate, not any important business was transacted.

In the House, the day was principally occupied in the consideration of petitions and resolutions of not much importance.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1837.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. 2
WASHINGTON, 3d March, 1837. §

To the inhabitants of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts:

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—The proceedings of the House of Representatives on the presentation of abolition and anti-slavery petitions on the 23d of January were so incorrectly reported in the National Intelligencer of the 25th, that I addressed a letter to the editors of that paper, pointing out some of its errors and omissions, which was published in their paper of the 30th.

On that day I presented twenty-one petitions, all of which were laid on the table without being read, though in every instance I moved for the reading, which the Speaker refused to permit. From his decision I took every case laid on the table, by a vote of the House, at the motion of a member from New Hampshire, Mr. Cushman. This gentleman having been reported in the Globe, as having voted against receiving the abolition petitions, addressed to the editors of that paper a letter correcting that error, and stating that he had voted for receiving them and then for laying them on the table, where they might be taken up and acted upon whenever the House should think fit. Here, you will observe, was the line of separation between the northern anti-abolitionists and the southern slaveholders in the House. The practical result to the petitioner was the same. His right of petition was in both cases suppressed. The freedom of speech in the House was equally denied to the members presenting the petition, to support, by argument, its prayer. But the slaveholder denied the right of Congress to receive the petition. His northern auxiliary receives the petition and lays it on the table, to be taken up when time shall serve; but in the meantime refuses to hear it read. The slaveholder would strip Congress of the power. The northerner holds it in reserve. This distinction may hereafter prove to be a difference. Is present issue is the same.

I considered, as I stated in my address of the 31st of January, the system of action of the House upon the abolition petitions as settled for the remainder of the session. But between that and the next day for receiving petitions, Monday the 6th of February, I received thirty petitions, among which were two which came to me by the mail, postmarked Fredericksburg, Virginia—one of them signed by nine names of women, in various handwritings, some of them good, none of illiterate appearance. It prayed not for the abolition of slavery, but that Congress would put a stop to the slave-trade, in the District of Columbia. It was accompanied by a letter signed by one of the names subscribed to the petition, requesting me to present it. The other purported to be from twenty-two slaves, subscribed so as to have every appearance of being genuine; the first name being in a hand-writing not absolutely bad, and subscribed also to a letter requesting me to present the petition. I believed the petition signed by female names to be genuine, and did not believe them to be names of free negroes or mulattoes, but had known them to be such, that would not have deterred me from presenting it; the object of it being not only proper in itself, but laudable, and eminently fit for subscription by virtuous women of any color or complexion. I had

considered, as I stated in my address of the 31st of January, the system of action of the House upon the abolition petitions as settled for the remainder of the session. But between that and the next day for receiving petitions, Monday the 6th of February, I received thirty petitions, among which were two which came to me by the mail, postmarked Fredericksburg, Virginia—one of them signed by nine names of women, in various handwritings, some of them good, none of illiterate appearance. It prayed not for the abolition of slavery, but that Congress would put a stop to the slave-trade, in the District of Columbia. It was accompanied by a letter signed by one of the names subscribed to the petition, requesting me to present it. The other purported to be from twenty-two slaves, subscribed so as to have every appearance of being genuine; the first name being in a hand-writing not absolutely bad, and subscribed also to a letter requesting me to present the petition. I believed the petition signed by female names to be genuine, and did not believe them to be names of free negroes or mulattoes, but had known them to be such, that would not have deterred me from presenting it; the object of it being not only proper in itself, but laudable, and eminently fit for subscription by virtuous women of any color or complexion. I had

considered, as I stated in my address of the 31st of January, the system of action of the House upon the abolition petitions as settled for the remainder of the session. But between that and the next day for receiving petitions, Monday the 6th of February, I received thirty petitions, among which were two which came to me by the mail, postmarked Fredericksburg, Virginia—one of them signed by nine names of women, in various handwritings, some of them good, none of illiterate appearance. It prayed not for the abolition of slavery, but that Congress would put a stop to the slave-trade, in the District of Columbia. It was accompanied by a letter signed by one of the names subscribed to the petition, requesting me to present it. The other purported to be

QUINCY PATRIOT.

vailed upon his slaves to sign it, that they might have the appearance of imploring the members from the North to cease offering petitions for their emancipation, which could have no other tendency than to aggravate their servitude, and of being so impatient under the operation of petitions in their favor, as to pray that the northern members who should persist in presenting them should be expelled. Intimations of the same desire had already been manifested in quarters very remote from servitude, and not even professors of servility. They had been seen in a newspaper of this city, professedly devoted to the pure cause of democracy from the mint of Van Buren and Rives, against the counterfeited currency of Benton and Amos Kendall. The Albany Argus itself, a paper known to be under the same influences, had lamented that the Massachusetts modman should be permitted, week after week, to do what? to persist in presenting abolition petitions! This was the head and front of my offending; and for this alone, the petition from *shares*, for my expulsion from the House, was but the echo of the distinct and explicit call from the Albany Argus and the Van Buren and Rives' Washingtonian.

But the petition, avowedly coming from slaves, though praying for my expulsion from the House if I should persevere in presenting abolition petitions, opened to my examination and enquiry a new question; or at least a question which had never occurred to me before, and which I never should have thought of starting upon speculation, namely: whether the right to petition Congress could in *any* case be exercised by slaves? And after giving to the subject all the reflection which I was capable, I came to the conclusion, that however doubtful it might be whether slaves could petition Congress for any thing incompatible with their condition as slaves, and with their subjection to servitude, yet that for all other wants, distresses, and grievances incident to their nature as men, and to their relation as members, degraded members as they may be, of this community, they do enjoy the right of petition; and that if they enjoyed the right in any case whatever, there could be none in which they were more certainly entitled to it, than that of deprecating the attempts of deluded friends to release them from bondage; a case in which they alone could, in the nature of things, speak for themselves, and their masters could not possibly speak for them. The next question which I considered was, whether this paper was embraced by the Resolution of the 15th of January; and of that, no man understanding the English language could entertain a moment's doubt.

But after settling these two questions to the satisfaction of my own mind, there remained another, with what temerity they would be received in an House, the large majority of which consisted of slaveholders, and of their political northern associates, whose mouths had already put forth their feelings to familiarize the freedom of the North with the sight of a representative expelled from his seat for the single offence of persisting to present abolition petitions. I foresaw that the very conception of a petition from slaves would dismount all the slaveholding philosophy of the House, and expected it would produce an explosion, which would spend itself in wind. Without therefore presenting, or offering to present, the petition, I stated to the Speaker that I had such a paper in my possession, which I had been requested to present, and enquired whether it came within the resolution of the 15th of January. Now the Speaker had decided that under that order, no such paper should be read; yet his first impulse was to get possession of that paper; but I declined presenting it, till it should be decided whether it was embraced by the resolution of the 15th of January or not. The Speaker, conscious as he was that it came so clearly within the *letter* of that resolution that it was impossible for him to decide that it did not, yet horrified at the idea of receiving and laying on the table a petition from slaves, said that in a case so novel and extraordinary he felt himself incompetent to decide, and must take the advice and direction of the House. One of the gross absurdities of that resolution, as administered by the Speaker, was, that every paper relating to slavery or the abolition of slavery should, without being read, be laid on the table. I had repeatedly remonstrated both against the resolution and against his construction of it—in vain; and one of my purposes in putting this question to him was to expose that absurdity in its uncoverable nakedness. The resolution of the 15th of January pre-supposed by its own terms that every paper, relating to slavery or the abolition of slavery, should be *received*, without examination or enquiry whence it came, or what were its contents. There was neither exception nor qualification in the resolution, and the Speaker had decided that no such paper should be *read*. If I had stated that I had a petition from sundry persons in Fredericksburg, relating to slavery, without saying that the petitioners were, by their own avowal, slaves, the paper must have gone upon the table; but the discovery would soon have made that it came from slaves, and then the tempest of indignation would have burst upon me with tenfold fury, and I should have been charged with having fraudulently introduced a petition from slaves, without letting the House know the condition of the petitioners.

To avoid the possibility of such a charge, I put the question to the Speaker, giving him notice that the petition purported to come from slaves, and that I had the suspicion that it came from another and a very different source. The Speaker, after failing in the attempt to obtain possession of the paper, referred my question to the House for decision, and then ensued a scene, of which I propose to give you an account in a subsequent address, intreating you only to remember, if what I have said, or may say to you hereafter, on this subject, should tax your patience, that the stake in question is your right of petition, your freedom of thought and of action, and the freedom of speech in Congress of your Representative,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.
The editors of the Patriot.

In our illustration of difficult passages of Scripture we have arrived to the gospel of the Evangelist Luke. Like Mark he was not one of the apostles of Jesus; but is supposed to have been one of the seventy whom he commanded to preach the glad tidings of the gospel. He is generally considered by the most learned among the moderns, as one of the two whom our Saviour met in his way to Emmaus on the day of his resurrection. One of them is called Cleopas, the other is not named, Luke himself being the person, and the only Evangelist who relates the circumstance. He was a companion of Paul in many of his journeys; and

had, as he himself informs us, his knowledge of the facts and circumstances he has recorded from various witnesses. His gospel is an invaluable accession to the history of our Saviour's life and doctrine. The birth of John the Baptist, several particulars relating to the birth of Christ, the parable of the Good Samaritan, of the prodigal son, of Dives and Lazarus, of the wicked Judge, of the Pharisee and Publican, the account of the ten Lepers, of Zacheus, of the penitent thief, of the journey to Emmaus, and many other particulars of less moment, are solely recorded by this Evangelist.

The two first chapters of his gospel in our version are principally taken up with giving an account of the circumstances attending the birth of John the Baptist, and of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. In the third, he gives us the history of the preaching of John the Baptist, and begins the account in highly figurative language. It is an extract from the prophet Isaiah. 'The voice of one crying in the wilderness: Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight: Every valley shall be filled, and every mountain and hill shall be brought low; and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough ways shall be made smooth, and all flesh shall see the salvation of God.' The plain meaning of this figurative language, is, all hindrances shall be taken out of the way; and the whole race of men shall eventually be made acquainted with the glad tidings of the gospel. In the sixteenth verse of this chapter, John remarks to the people who came to be baptized of him, 'I indeed baptize you with water; but one mightier than I cometh, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose. He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire.' The meaning of this last clause, and 'with fire,' is probably this, he shall baptize or inspire you with zeal and ardor in his cause.

The fourth chapter begins with the account of our Saviour's temptation in the wilderness. This is a part of the sacred writings which is of difficult explanation. Much has been written and preached upon the subject; and it still remains a dark and intricate passage. By some men of high literary distinction, it has been considered as an actual transaction, that Christ was really in the wilderness forty days tempted of the devil. Against this opinion, several insuperable objections have been offered by men equally learned and serious with the advocates for the literal interpretation of the passage. In their view it is to be considered only as a visionary scene, something that was exhibited to the mind of our Saviour at the commencement of his preaching, as emblematical of the principal trials and difficulties that would attend his public ministry. This is a duty which we owe to them, as well as to our country. The people in this, our happy republic, are the sovereigns, and if they are thoroughly educated our nation will be virtuous and happy. By a thorough education I mean a moral, intellectual, and physical one, and he is not a man, in the full sense of the word, who is not thus educated. These different parts of our nature should be educated, and the moral should not be considered of the least importance. Children should be taught to *feel*, as well as to know, and to treat their associates as brothers and sisters, children of the same common Parent. In a word, they should be pointed from nature, up to nature's God.

A PARENT.

GEORGE SPEAR.

SURPLUS REVENUE.

To the editors of the Patriot:

The manner of disposing of the surplus revenue engages the attention of the people and their representatives. Many propositions have been made, but I think the majority are in favor of applying it to common schools. This is as it should be. It cannot be better appropriated than to the education of our children. This is a duty which we owe to them, as well as to our country. The people in this, our happy republic, are the sovereigns, and if they are thoroughly educated our nation will be virtuous and happy. By a thorough education I mean a moral, intellectual, and physical one, and he is not a man, in the full sense of the word, who is not thus educated. These different parts of our nature should be educated, and the moral should not be considered of the least importance. Children should be taught to *feel*, as well as to know, and to treat their associates as brothers and sisters, children of the same common Parent. In a word, they should be pointed from nature, up to nature's God.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, March 23d, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on Samuel Cope's Wharf, Quincy Point, about 15 M. of BOARDS and PLANKS, well seasoned for inside work.

Also—From 15 to 20 M. JOIST, No. 4 BOARDS, PLANK, etc. etc.

HARVEY FIELD, *Auct.*

Quincy, March 18. *Iw*

To Sell or Let.

A NUMBER of well situated PEWS in the Stone Temple, owned by the Hon. John Q. Adams. Apply to WILLIAM SPEAR.

Quincy, March 18. *Iw*

Household Furniture.

WILL be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY,

the 25th of March inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house now occupied by Mr. Charles Gill, in Granite Street, the FURNITURE of said house, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, etc. etc.

PLANK, etc. etc.

HARVEY FIELD, *Auct.*

Quincy, March 18. *Iw*

Commonwealth Massachusetts.

NORFOLK ss. Probate Office, Feb. 14, A.D. 1837.

An Instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of

R E L I E F F R E N C H.

late of Quincy, in said County, widow, deceased, having been presented for Probate, by LYDIA FAXON, the executrix therein named.

Ordered, That the said Lydia Faxon notify all persons interested therein that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be held at Quincy, in said County, on the second Tuesday of May, A.D. 1837, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, *Judge of Probate.*

Quincy, March 18. *3w*

Caleb French's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has

been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of

C A L E B F R E N C H,

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. All persons

having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

ASA FRENCH, *Administrator,*

Braintree, Feb. 25. *3w**

Ebenezer Crane's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has

been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of

E B E N E Z E R C R A N E,

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, deceased, and has accepted said trust. All persons

having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

EBENEZER CRANE,

Quincy, Feb. 18. *3w*

Commonwealth Massachusetts.

NORFOLK ss. At a Court of Probate holden at

Quincy, in said County, on the second Tuesday of

February, A.D. 1837:—It appearing from the representation of JACOB RICHARDS, Jr., administrator of the estate of

S A R A H C O L S O N,

late of Weymouth, in said County, single woman, deceased, that the estate of said deceased is insolvent and insufficient to pay off all his just debts and charges of administration: it is, therefore,

Ordered, That Lemuel Humphrey and John P. Nash of said Weymouth, be and they hereby are appointed Commissioners, being duly sworn, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of said estate, and the sum of six dollars, to be allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims: it is, also,

Ordered, That said Commissioners, within three months, cause written or printed notifications of the times and places of their meeting for the purpose aforesaid, to be transcribed or delivered to the several persons who within their knowledge or belief claim to be creditors of said estate, and also to be published six weeks successively in the newspaper, called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy, and that as soon as they have completed said proofs for them make return of their doings to the Court of Probate for said County.

S. LELAND, *Judge of Probate.*

Feb. 18. *6w*

MARRIED,

In Weymouth, Mr. Isaac Lawrence to Miss Susan P. Bates.

In Brookline, Mr. George W. Stearns to Miss Harriet G. Parker.

In Stoughton, Mr. Nathaniel Vose, Jr., to Miss Cynthia S. Belcher.

In Scituate, Mr. James H. Dunbar to Miss Mabel T. Litchfield.

DIED,

In Dorchester, Mrs. Lydia Baker, aged 37.

In Roxbury, Mr. Solomon Smith, aged 72; Dea.

Mark Sweat, aged 60.

Gair, aged 25.

In Troy, N.Y., on the 4th, Capt. Charles, son of Capt.

Charles Brackett, aged nineteen years and two months, after a lingering sickness.

He was a young man of excellent character, universally admired by an extensive acquaintance, and has left the strongest evidence of a very happy exchange.

S. LELAND, *Judge of Probate.*

Feb. 18. *6w*

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons are requested to pay in their Taxes for

the year 1836 to the subscriber, or to Alexander M. Corliss, who is authorized to settle the same, on or before the first day of February, 1837.

THOS. ADAMS, Jr., Collector.

Quincy, Jan. 14. *tf*

GREEN & OSBORNE, Agents, are prepared to sup-

ply this town and vicinity, with the above popu-

lar, instructive and interesting periodical, at the pub-

lisher's price.

Quincy, Feb. 25. *tf*

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscri-

bers to the *Quincy Patriot*. Liberal inducements

will be given. Apply at this office.

Quincy, Feb. 18. *tf*

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Notice.
THE copartnership at present existing between the subscribers, under the firm of

GREEN & OSBORNE,

will be dissolved, by mutual consent, on the first day of April ensuing. The senior partner will continue the business and publication of the paper.

All persons having demands against the firm are desired to present them, and all indebted for job printing or advertising are requested to make payment previous to the above stated time to

JOHN A. GREEN,
EDWARD B. OSBORNE.
Quincy, March 11, 1837. *3w*

Boa Found.

FOUND on Friday last, in School Street, a BOA.

The owner can have the same, by proving property and paying charges, on application to THOMAS DRAKE.

Quincy, March 18. *tf*

Notice.

THE subscriber tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support which he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of their favor and patronage. He manufactures and keeps constantly on hand at his establishment, all articles in his line of business.

ALL ORDERS FOR

P I L O T B R E A D

will meet with immediate attention. Those in want of this article can be supplied on reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

LLOYD G. HORTON.

Quincy, March 18. *tf*

Notice.

THE

QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO NEIGHBOR TINKER.

The following lines were suggested by a sort of a Plotting genius, who, when he can't think, lives in his neighborhood, and it is his curse to mending and fixing his strangely contrived house till almost midnight; and though I am (luckily) not so nervous as to be disturbed much by his nightly clatter, yet, you are doubtless aware, of its being a very nervous season of the year; and I opine, that many are not so firm, in this curious part of our mortal machinery, as myself.

O neighbor Tinker! will you ever be
More busy than the humble bee?

She's on the wing from sun to sun,
But when, sweet soul, her journey's done,
She rests within her fragrant cell;
Till morn expands the floweret's bell.
Then, neighbor Tinker, why should you
Toil more than other beings do?
Nature ordains the night, for those
Who labor hard to seek repose.

But, neighbor Tinker, you—you, I say,
Fall often turn the night to day—
By sun, or moon, alas! no master,
You still keep up a world of clatter.

O neighbor Tinker! where's your conscience? why
It is not kind, nor neighborly:
I would not wish to quarrel, sir,
'Bout this unseasonable stir
Of yours, but just a moment think,
How many, may not sleep a wink,
While echoes still the hammer's clink.

O neighbor Tinker! I remember well
The time, your house was but a shell
To what it is—improving still,
New beauties seem to rise at will,
And now, o'er all these home affairs,
Genius her blightning aspect bears.
Green door—brass knocker—and the plate,
Which glows o'er panel of the great,
May tell to ev'ry passer by
The mansion, Trim, you occupy.

O neighbor Tinker! I may ne'er despise
Your busy, bustling energy:
And 'tis a joy I dearly love,
To see your dwelling thus improve:
Yet, would you condescend, to pay
Your homage to the garish day,
Nor stir but with Apollo's light,
Twould be, to neighbors all, delight.

O neighbor Tinker! death will one day come,
And call you to a narrower home—
He's on the march—the footfall's near,
E'er yet it breaks upon the ear,
And oft he spares the weary one
Whose youth, and joy, and vigor's gone—
Who long with wan disease has striven,
Whose spirit yearns to meet its heaven,
And marks, with never ering eye,
The man, who little thought to die.

O neighbor Tinker! how the tyrant death
Would smile to bind his pale, pale wreath,
O'er the flush'd brow of sweating toil:
He glories in his savage spoil:

*Is this the house, he's sneering say,
You've patch'd and painted, night and day?*
*Is this the house, on which your neighbors
Have — your noisy, ceaseless labors?*
*Is this the house? why mine pall
Will mantle o'er its crumbling wall,*
*Ere half an hundred years may fly,
On to their viewless destiny;*
*And I have one prepared for you—
Will last time's length'ned journey through.*

O neighbor Tinker! cease, cease awhile;
Let rest your weary hours beguile;
Refreshing sleep, will ago improve,
And crown your labor and your love.

Your neighbors, all, will prize you more,
And blessings for you, keep in store.
Long may you give grim death the slip.
Or should he catch you on the hip,
You'll rob the tyrant of his sting,
Nor struggle in his cold embrace;

But calmly, 'neath his dusky wing
Reposing, till the trumpet's ring,
Calls to the gathering-day of grace.

East Bridgewater.

PROTEUS.

ANECDOTES.

Good! The Boston Eglenite says: 'When the down-east girls wish to threaten each other with a flogging, they say, "I will be into you like a thousand of brick." When a wild lark attempts to steal a boy from a Nantucket girl, she says—"Come sheer off, or I'll spit your mainail with a typhoon." The Boston girls hold still until they are well kissed, when they bare up all at once, and say, "I should think you ought to be ashamed."

A BITE. A great coxcomb got punished one day by a lady to whom he took it into his head to make love in a foppish manner. She was his partner at a ball, in the midst of which he turned to her, and having a profound sigh, said, as he looked her in the face with which he thought ineffable sweetness in his eyes, and we may suppose, a fantastic and winning gesture, "If 'tis not love I feel, pray what is it?" "Perhaps, said the young lady, "something bites you."

A YOUNG TIPPLER. "Charlie, my boy," said an old haggard-looking man, the other day, to his son, as he stood opposite to one of the bacchanalian temples in Drury Lane—"Charlie, my boy, have you arned any blunt to-day?"

"Yes, father, three-pence," said the little urchin, apparently about eight years of age.

"Please, your little heart: come, let's have a joun; give me the browns, and we'll have a quartan of the right sort."

"The very best, then, father," said Charlie, transferring the three-pence. "Holloa, Jim!" said the father, to the little rascal, as he had been a tuppence of fifty years standing, "oh, father, don't ask him! What's a quartan among three of us?"

A SAILOR'S NOTION. A sailor, seeing some of our domestic slave-traders driving negro men, women, and children on board ship for New Orleans market, shook his head and said, "Jim, if the devil don't catch the fellers, we might as well not have any devil!"—N.Y. Evangelist.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO NEIGHBOR TINKER.

The following lines were suggested by a sort of a Plotting genius, who, when he can't think, lives in his neighborhood, and it is his curse to mending and fixing his strangely contrived house till almost midnight; and though I am (luckily) not so nervous as to be disturbed much by his nightly clatter, yet, you are doubtless aware, of its being a very nervous season of the year; and I opine, that many are not so firm, in this curious part of our mortal machinery, as myself.

O neighbor Tinker! will you ever be
More busy than the humble bee?

She's on the wing from sun to sun,
But when, sweet soul, her journey's done,
She rests within her fragrant cell;
Till morn expands the floweret's bell.

Then, neighbor Tinker, why should you
Toil more than other beings do?

Nature ordains the night, for those
Who labor hard to seek repose.

But, neighbor Tinker, you—you, I say,
Fall often turn the night to day—

By sun, or moon, alas! no master,

You still keep up a world of clatter.

O neighbor Tinker! where's your conscience? why
It is not kind, nor neighborly:

I would not wish to quarrel, sir,

'Bout this unseasonable stir

Of yours, but just a moment think,

How many, may not sleep a wink,

While echoes still the hammer's clink.

O neighbor Tinker! I remember well
The time, your house was but a shell
To what it is—improving still,
New beauties seem to rise at will,
And now, o'er all these home affairs,
Genius her blightning aspect bears.

Green door—brass knocker—and the plate,
Which glows o'er panel of the great,
May tell to ev'ry passer by
The mansion, Trim, you occupy.

O neighbor Tinker! I may ne'er despise
Your busy, bustling energy:

And 'tis a joy I dearly love,

To see your dwelling thus improve:

Yet, would you condescend, to pay

Your homage to the garish day,

Nor stir but with Apollo's light,

Twould be, to neighbors all, delight.

O neighbor Tinker! death will one day come,
And call you to a narrower home—

He's on the march—the footfall's near,

E'er yet it breaks upon the ear,

And oft he spares the weary one

Whose youth, and joy, and vigor's gone—

Who long with wan disease has striven,

Whose spirit yearns to meet its heaven,

And marks, with never ering eye,

The man, who little thought to die.

O neighbor Tinker! how the tyrant death
Would smile to bind his pale, pale wreath,
O'er the flush'd brow of sweating toil:

He glories in his savage spoil:

*Is this the house, he's sneering say,
You've patch'd and painted, night and day?*
*Is this the house, on which your neighbors
Have — your noisy, ceaseless labors?*
*Is this the house? why mine pall
Will mantle o'er its crumbling wall,*
*Ere half an hundred years may fly,
On to their viewless destiny;*
*And I have one prepared for you—
Will last time's length'ned journey through.*

O neighbor Tinker! cease, cease awhile;
Let rest your weary hours beguile;

Refreshing sleep, will ago improve,

And crown your labor and your love.

Your neighbors, all, will prize you more,
And blessings for you, keep in store.
Long may you give grim death the slip.
Or should he catch you on the hip,

You'll rob the tyrant of his sting,

Nor struggle in his cold embrace;

But calmly, 'neath his dusky wing
Reposing, till the trumpet's ring,
Calls to the gathering-day of grace.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO NEIGHBOR TINKER.

The following lines were suggested by a sort of a Plotting genius, who, when he can't think, lives in his neighborhood, and it is his curse to mending and fixing his strangely contrived house till almost midnight; and though I am (luckily) not so nervous as to be disturbed much by his nightly clatter, yet, you are doubtless aware, of its being a very nervous season of the year; and I opine, that many are not so firm, in this curious part of our mortal machinery, as myself.

O neighbor Tinker! will you ever be
More busy than the humble bee?

She's on the wing from sun to sun,
But when, sweet soul, her journey's done,
She rests within her fragrant cell;

Till morn expands the floweret's bell.

Then, neighbor Tinker, why should you
Toil more than other beings do?

Nature ordains the night, for those
Who labor hard to seek repose.

But, neighbor Tinker, you—you, I say,
Fall often turn the night to day—

By sun, or moon, alas! no master,

You still keep up a world of clatter.

O neighbor Tinker! where's your conscience? why
It is not kind, nor neighborly:

I would not wish to quarrel, sir,

'Bout this unseasonable stir

Of yours, but just a moment think,

How many, may not sleep a wink,

While echoes still the hammer's clink.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO NEIGHBOR TINKER.

The following lines were suggested by a sort of a Plotting genius, who, when he can't think, lives in his neighborhood, and it is his curse to mending and fixing his strangely contrived house till almost midnight; and though I am (luckily) not so nervous as to be disturbed much by his nightly clatter, yet, you are doubtless aware, of its being a very nervous season of the year; and I opine, that many are not so firm, in this curious part of our mortal machinery, as myself.

O neighbor Tinker! will you ever be
More busy than the humble bee?

She's on the wing from sun to sun,
But when, sweet soul, her journey's done,
She rests within her fragrant cell;

Till morn expands the floweret's bell.

Then, neighbor Tinker, why should you
Toil more than other beings do?

Nature ordains the night, for those
Who labor hard to seek repose.

But, neighbor Tinker, you—you, I say,
Fall often turn the night to day—

By sun, or moon, alas! no master,

You still keep up a world of clatter.

O neighbor Tinker! where's your conscience? why
It is not kind, nor neighborly:

I would not wish to quarrel, sir,

'Bout this unseasonable stir

Of yours, but just a moment think,

How many, may not sleep a wink,

While echoes still the hammer's clink.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO NEIGHBOR TINKER.

The following lines were suggested by a sort of a Plotting genius, who, when he can't think, lives in his neighborhood, and it is his curse to mending and fixing his strangely contrived house till almost midnight; and though I am (luckily) not so nervous as to be disturbed much by his nightly clatter, yet, you are doubtless aware, of its being a very nervous season of the year; and I opine, that many are not so firm, in this curious part of our mortal machinery, as myself.

O neighbor Tinker! will you ever be
More busy than the humble bee?

She's on the wing from sun to sun,
But when, sweet soul, her journey's done,
She rests within her fragrant cell;

Till morn expands the floweret's bell.

Then, neighbor Tinker, why should you
Toil more than other beings do?

Nature ordains the night, for those
Who labor hard to seek repose.

But, neighbor Tinker, you—you, I say,
Fall often turn the night to day—

By sun, or moon, alas! no master,

You still keep up a world of clatter.

O neighbor Tinker! where's your conscience? why
It is not kind, nor neighborly:

I would not wish to quarrel, sir,

'Bout this unseasonable stir

Of yours, but just a moment think,

How many, may not sleep a wink,

While echoes still the hammer's clink.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO NEIGHBOR TINKER.

The following lines were suggested by a sort of a Plotting genius, who, when he can't think, lives in his neighborhood, and it is his curse to mending and fixing his strangely contrived house till almost midnight;